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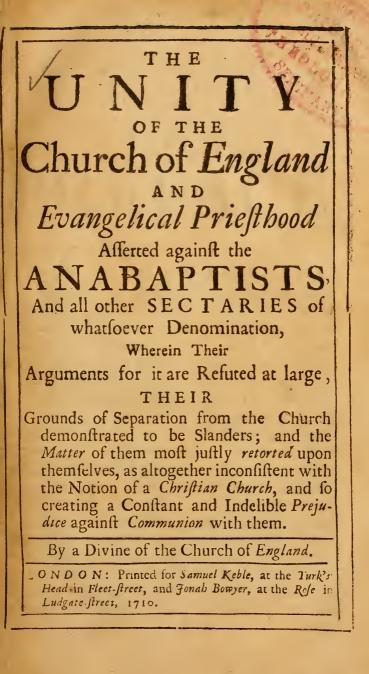
THE REAMOND

Just Fublish'd,

Bishop Usher's Power of a Prince, which may serve for a full Answer to Mr. Benj. Hoadly's new Book of Government, and for a Defence of Dean Atterbury's Latin Sermon.

The Power communicated by God to the Prince, and the Obedience required of the Subject, breifly laid down and confirmed out of the Holy Scriptures; the Teftimony of the Primitive Church, the Dictates of Right Reafon, and the Opinion of the wifeft among Heathen Writers: By the moft Reverend Father in God, James, late Lord Archbifhop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland. Faithfully publifh'd out of the Original Copy (written with his own Hand) by the Right Reverend Father in God, Robert Saunderjon, late Lord Bifhop of Lincoln, with his Lordfhip's Preface thereunto.

A Friendly Debate between a Conformist and Non-conformist; containing a clear Refolution of Material Points, in a Difference between the **Church of England** and **Dif**s fenters, in order to a Reconciliation. By the late Right Reverend Father in God, Simon, Lord Bishop of Ely. In two Parts. Sold by Samuel Keble, at the Turk's-Head in Fleet-Street, and Jonab Bowyer, at the Rose in Ludgate-Street, 1710.



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T H E PREFACE.

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READER,

Here present thee with part of my Design against the Anabaptists, one of the most prevailing Sects that infefts our Church here in England, if taken in its due Latitude, and in all its Subdivisions; one of those Tares that Satan fowed very early among the pure Wheat of the Reformation from Popery, and most feduloufly cultivated by the Jesuits (no question) to this very Day (effectially in fome of its Branches) as may in another place, by God's Leave, be made manifest. This hath been their Policy from the beginning, to fow Divifions, and make Rents and Separations amongst the Reformed, and what they find themselves unable to accomplish by open Force, by publick Opposition, to effect by Clandestine and Underhand Dealings, by letting loofe the little Foxes, by stirring up the Populace, the Illiterate and Ignorant against us, after having poyloned their Hearts with Envy, Malice and Hatred, and in-A 2 toxi-

toxicated and filled their Heads with all manner of Heresies, False and Antichristian Notions, and under the Rofe allur'd them to their Hands, by gratifying their respective Lusts; by an Indulgence and Allowance of the very groffest of Immoralities, as they find them dispos'd and inclin'd. This ought not to be wonder'd at in the least by us Christians, fince we are affur'd by the Apostolical Writings, that all Divisions, all Herefies and Schisms own their Birth to Irregular Passions and Corrupt Affections : And this is Satan's Masterpiece in those abominable Instruments of his, the Jesuits, the grandest Opprobry and Scandal that ever was put upon that Sacred Name, Jesus, Saviour, Healer, (excepting one of the Sect I'm at prefent engaged with, was a greater ; tho' most deserved-

Titus Oat's, dubb'd the Saviour of the Nation by the Diffenters. ly and craftily Cashier'd by them, I mean, Titus Oats;) whilst it is apparent by their Doctrine and Practices, they are the Poysoners and Murderers of the Souls of all Man-

kind they have to do with, (unlefs by the efpecial Grace of God prevented.) For the furtherance and carrying on their Defiructive Defigns the more fuccefsfully, they have most fludioufly endeavour'd to corrupt the Gofpel by Falfe Gloffes and Interpretations of its most Pure, Holy, and Righteous Doctrines; that Mankind being fet loofe from the Obligations of Natural Light or Confcience, and finding flarting Holes to evade the Indifpenfability of Evangelical Stricturefs and Obedience, may thereby

by be made *fusceptive* of any the most *Vitious* and Immoral Principles that may gratifie, corrupt, and mifguided Nature, any thing that may promote a visible and present Interest, or collogue a Predominant Lust or Passion.

Hence they teach the Violation of the Decalogue itfelf, that Law of Charity, (that Epitome or Summary of all Offices towards God and Man,) which is therefore call'd the Fulfilling of the Law, Rom. 13. 10. and the Bond of Perfection, Col. 3. 14. which comprehends the Love of God and our Neighbours, and therefore the whole Law is refolv'd by Chrift into thefe two Precepts, Matt. 22. 37, 38, 39. As to the Firft, Thefe Corrupters of Morals

As to the First, These Corrupters of Morals tell us, that it is sufficient a Man love God at any time before he dies, or at the Point of Death, or on Holy-Days, once a

Year, or once in five Years: That we are not fo much commanded to love God, as not to hate him. Myst. Jesuit. Lett. 10. p. 151, 153.

They difingage Men from that irkfome Obligation of loving God actually; and *Print*, with Approbation, that a Man may be faved without ever loving God in all his

Life. And against the Second Commandment, they affert Idolatry, Witchcraft, and Abuse of God's Worship. (Myst. Jefuit. Lett. 5. p. 53, 54. cited by the Author

Lett. 11. p. 160. cited in Pyrot. Loyolan. p 38, 39. printed Ann. 1667.

of Pyrot. Loyolan. p. 30.) And then, in reference to the Second Table, allow of Undutifulpeß and Difebedience to Parents, p: 41. Mur-A 3 ther, ther, p. 42. Uncleanness, p. 43. Theft, Cheating, p. 44. Equivocations, Mental Refervations, Violations of Oaths, p. 45,46. Self-Love, Covetousneß, Envy, Ambition, and all the exorbitant Motions and first Rilings of the Heart, to the Transgreffion of God's Righteous Law, p. 46, 47. where all these hideous Immoralities are prov'd from authentick Testimonies, to be allow'd and taught by them, without any Regard to that of our Blessed Lord, Matt. 5. 19. Add but unto this, the Jesuitical Creed, for the most part a most exact and compleat Original of our Quakers, in reference to their Opinions of the Oeconomy of our Bleffed Saviour, as you may find it in the Author of the Pyrotechn. Loyolan. or of the Fiery Jesuits Temper and Behaviour, p. 31. (very well worth the confulting) collected by a Salamanca Doctor, and then tell me whether these Jesuits have not in the highest probability been the Forgers and Contrivers, or Re. vivers of all the Herefies in these parts of the World amongst the *Reformed*, fince their first Appearance, and most particularly in these Three Kingdoms of Great Britain, fince 1640, to this very Day? Or at least, what False Do-Etrines or Unchristian Practices may not be maintained, profeft, and practiced confidently, with their Principles? Or whether any thing can be too Unchristian, or Wicked for them to embrace or comply with, to carry on their Infernal Purposes, and the Enlargement of the Kingdom of Darkness? Or whether this poor Bland hath not been the Unfortunate Stage, upon

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upon which all these Violations of God's Laws have been asted in the highest Degree for a many Years together uninterruptedly, and above forty Years fince more or less, thro' their restless and most implacable Malice even to this very Day, by their practicing upon and amongst all our Sects, who are nothing in the Bottom, but their Paws and Engines, to pull down our Church and Monarchy, and so make way, not barely for Popery (which may be termed Innocent comparatively) but for fesuitism, because these fesuits have de facto the greatest Interest, Power and Influence amongst us, of any Order of the Church of Rome.

Now to prove this, that all our Sectaries without exception, are the Jefuits Tools, and do their Work in chief (tho' other Orders be concern'd) is a Business of no great Difficulty, were I nearer to Books; however, I hope to evince it very fatisfactorily (tho' not fo fully) with fuch little helps, as I have at hand. But to proceed orderly in this Business, I find a Necessity to remove one Objection which I foresee would be made, as it appears in Fair-warning, Part 2. Printed 1663, cited out of Mr. Baxter's Key for Cash, p. 326, 327, Sc. to 335.

And that we may fee what they have done (*i. e.* the Papifts) let us differer what *Parties* they infinuated themfelves into, (in Mr. Baxter's own Words.) As for the Old English Bithops, and conformable Ministers, who were of the Faith and Doctrine publickly here profess'd; I confess, I find but little A 4

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viii The PREFACE.

* Evidence that ever the Papifls had much to • do with them : Mark that. Now !

⁶ As for the Presbyterians, I do not fee any ⁶ reafon to think that ever the Papifts had any ⁶ Interest in them of any Men, there being ⁶ none they more hate, than these two forts, ⁶ the Old Sound Episcopal Men, and the Pres-⁶ byterians.

To this I answer first in general, that as the Jesuits and Calvinists, the Fathers of our Presbyterians, had their Rise much about the fame time, so their Principles qua Presbyterians, and qua Antimonarchists are much the fame. They both, in the first place, agree in that Point of the Origin of Power from the People, This is so Self-evident, that there's no farther need to infiss upon it, and so I refer you to the Authors on both sides, and particularly (to make short work on't) to the Evangelium Armatum, printed in the Year 1663.

And then fecondly, as to the Form of Government, Monarchy, in the true and natural Senfe of the Word; for the Proof of which, you may confult the aforefaid Book, where you may fee Mr. Calamy's, Mr. Baxter's, and other Presbyterians Concurrence with the Jefuits in this Point. But after, for a fuller Deduction of the particular Principles wherein these Presbyterians' and Jefuits agree, I recommend the perufal of Lyfimachus Nicanor's Congratulatory Epiftle to the Covenanters in Scotland, wherein you may fee the perfett Harmony of the Presbyterians, with the Jefuits in very many Particulars. I might

I might add many other Parallels, or Points wherein they jump exactly, would the Compass of a Preface allow it; but I hasten to what I proposed to make good more especially, i. e. to demonstrate, that the Presbyterian Faction have been practifed upon by the Jesuits, &c. as well as other Sects. And this will appear, if you confult Mr. Prinn's Rome's Masterpiece, printed 1643, where you shall find S. 7. of the Great Discovery of the Plot and Treason against the King, Kingdom and Protestant Religion, and to raise the Scottish Wars, communicated by Andreas ab Habernfield, to Sir William Boswell, Gc. That when Cuneus or Conne had understood ' from the Lord Archbishop's part [viz. Land.] ' that he had laboured in vain; his Malice, and the whole Society's waxed boyling hot: [and ' fo:] foon after Ambushes began to be pre-' par'd, wherewith the Lord Archbishop, to-' gether with the King, should be taken. With whom did they confult and confederate to prepare these Ambushes, but with the Presbyterian-Puritanical-Faction, as will appear anon? Then it follows, 'Likewife a Sentence is paf-fed against the King (for whose fake all this Business is disposed) because nothing is hoped from him, which might seem to ' promote the Popish Religion, Gc. Then S. 8. ' To perpetrate the Treason undertaken, the Criminal Execution at Westminster, caused ' by some Writings of Puritans, gave Occasion of the first Fire; which thing was fo exasperated and exaggerated by the Papists to the

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the Puritans, that if it remained unrevenged. 6 it would be thought a Blemish to their Reli-6 gion: the Flames of which Fire, the fubfe-quent Book of Prayers increases, [the Scottiff Common-Prayer-Book,] §. 9. ' In this 'Heat, a certain Scottish Earl, call'd Max, ' field----- was expedited to the Scors by the Popifs Party, with whom two other Scottifs " Earls Papists held Correspondency : he ought ' to flir up the People to Commotion, and rub over the Injury afresh, that he might enflame their Minds, precipitate them to Arms,
by which the burtful Disturber of the Scottish ' Liberty might be flain [i. e. Archbishop Laud] whofe Death we fee was originally plotted by the Jesuits, and executed by the Presbycerians their Executioners; as was likewife the Death of the King (tho' executed indeed by the Independent-Millenarian-Party) if he would not be gain'd over to their Party, S. 10. ' There, ' by one Labour, Snares are prepar'd for the ' King : for this Purpole the prefent Bulinels ' was so order'd, that very many of the Eng-· lift fould adhere to the Scots; that the King fhould remain inferiour in Arms, who (there-" upon) fhould be compell'd to crave Affistance from the Papifts, which yet he should not ob-tain, unless he would descend into Conditions, by which he should permit Universal " Liberty of the exercise of the Popish Religion, ' for fo the Affairs of the Papifts would fucceed ' according to their Defire. To which Confent, if he fould fhew himfelf more difficult, ' there

there should be a present Remedy at Hand : for the King's Son growing very fast to his ' Youthful Age(who is educated from his Tender Age, that he might accustom himself to the ' Popish Party) the King is to be dispatched : ' for an Indian Nut, stuffed with most sharp ' Poyfon, is kept in the Society (which Cuneus at that time shewed often to me in a boafting manner) wherein a Poylon was pre-' pared for the King, after the Example of his ٢ Father.

To these Passages may be added likewife, the Concurrence of Cardinal Richlieu, S. 12. Things ftanding thus, there arrived at London from Cardinal Richlieu, Master Thomas ' Chamberlain his Chaplain and Almoner, a Scot ' by Nation, who ought to affift the College ' of the Confederated Society, and ferioufly to ⁴ fet forward the Bulinels, to leave nothing un-' attempted, whereby the first Heat " might be exasperated : for which See Mr. Prinn's Jus Patron. in ' Service he was promifed the Rethe Epist. to " ward of a Bishoprick. Great Disc.

in Prinn's Rome's Masterpiece.

the Reader.

Thus we have the Matter of Fact prov'd even to Demonstration, by Mr. Prinn an avow'd Presbyterian, that the Papifts had actually a vast Intereft in the Presbyterians, even to the enkindling by their means the Scottifb War, the Fore-runner of the King's, Kingdom's, and Church of England s actual Destruction for a time, according to the Jesuits original Project; from whence the Broaching, and, what was worfe, the Toleration of

of the most horrid Sects that ever any particular Church was inlefted with, over-run, or can be ; and fo much for a touch of Mr. Baxter's Veracity; fo that it's apparent in the first place, that the Presbyterians were the Jesuits Tools, and really did their Work to a Tittle, by breaking the Ice, and letting in upon us an Inundation of all manner of Blasphemous Antichristian Opinions, and Immoralities that over-flow'd the Three Kingdoms; fo that no doubt is to be made from this Matter of Fact, but when the Jesuits have any Work to be done by them, they have ways and means to address themselves unto. and to infinuate themfelves into them, as well as any of the lefs effectmed Sells, fince by woful Experience we find they can, as occasion shall ferve, agree in eadem tertio, to contrive by all manner of means, the Ruin of what they equally Envy and Malign, the Church of England. From which I shall infer, that the promoting Animolities, Misunderstandings, causeles Separations amongst us, is to prepare and pave the Way for Popery, and to do the Work of Popifb Emif. faries and Jefaits, and that the farther from the Church of England, the nearer to Rome; and and that to Tolerate all manner of Sects, is the giving them, who lurk behind the Curtain and Rejoice at our Divisions, the greatest Opportunity of fettling, what we make fuch hideous Outcries againft, and pretend the greateft Abhorrence of, Popery. This hath been their grand Defign ever fince the Reformation, to gain a legal Toleration of all Sects whatever; thereby

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thereby to creep in amongst the Croud, or if excepted, yet to have a fitter Opportunity to influence them, and to inftil their pernicious Principles, as to Politicks and Religion, and to instruct and manage them in the furest Methods of destroying our Church. And which is to be observed, and never to be forgotten; This particularly was the Condition, [viz. a Toleration] upon which the Popifb Farty offer'd their utmost Assistance to King Charles I. to compose the Scotch Troubles [which themselves had blown up and fomented, as hath been prov'd,] and to fettle him in his Throne in Peace, to permit an Universal Liberty for the Exercise of the Popish Religion; because fo the Papifts hoped their Affairs [i. e. the Extirpation of the Reformed Religion amongst us] would fucceed according to their Defire. Large and partic. Discov. in Mr. Prinn's Rome's Masterp. S. 10. p. 18.

By this I hope, it's plain, even to a Demonfiration, that the Presbyterians were the first Self the fefuits and other Popifh Priests address'd themselves unto, in order to bring Church and State into the utmost Confusion amongst us; to alter the Government by taking off the King, then to erect a Common-wealth, or at least to difcard the Royal Family, and set up an Elective Monarchy, and if possible, by these Diabolical Methods and most Accursed Experiments, to try once more for Popery.

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Here it will not be improper to Transcribe part of Pope Pius V. bis Bull giving ample Encouragement to such unchristian and abominable Undertakings; · We further will ' and authorize the Wife and · Learned of our Ecclefiasticks, expert in Divine Service, to · labour, endeavour and devise · all manner of Devices to be · devised, to abate, assuge e and confound those Herefies < repugnant to our Sacred Laws, * that thereby these Hereticks · might be either recall'd to · confess their Errors, &cc. or Now I shall proceed to shew how busie the Court of *Rome* by means of the *Jefuits*, &c. have been to introduce new Setts amongst us, in order to unbinge us quite, as to the Matter of Religion, to carry on their own *Plots* with the greater Success.

that a total Infamy may be brought upon them and their Posterities,
by a perpetual Discord and Contention amongst themselves,
by which means they may either speedily Perish by God's Wrath,
or continue in Eternal Difference to the Reproach of Jew, Turk,
Heathen, nay to the Devils themselves. Given at Rome, 6. Id. Maii.

Fox Firebrands. pt. 2. p. 41. Primo Pontif. Pius Quintus,

To this purpose I shall here recite a Famous Passage out of Campanella de Mon. Hisp. c. 2.5. which I must supply too out of Anthony Egane, in his Romanists Designs detected, p. 13. (not having Campanella by me) for the promoting of the Spanish Interest in Queen Elizabeth's Days, which indeed was the Plat-form of our Jesuits Proceedings, in a great measure, during the late Civil Wars. (1.) ' Above all, to breed ' Diffentions and Discords among our felves [which they have effectually done by fetting on the Old Sectaries, and by in-venting New Herefies.] (2.) By Egane's Rom. Designs, p. 13. reducing them from an Hereditary into

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' into an Elective Kingdom, or into the Form of a Common-wealth. (3.) By ftir-

ring up the Irish to a Rebellion or Revolt, Egane, p. 16. [which hath been actually done fince:) and whereas Mr. Prinn cites Campanella,

Prinn's New Discov. of some Rom. Emiffaries, p. 10.

thus writing of Ireland, p. 207. 'Quod in Regno ' illo seu Insula Catholicis maxime Monachi Ordinis Francisci summopere deamentur, &c. com-

paring (faith he,) the late monstrous Increase of Jesuits, but ' efpecially of these Fryars and Monks in Ireland, before the " Wars broke forth, in which they

Hidden Works of Darkn. p.93. 100, 101 to 214. 208 10 258.

To

were most active, as I have elsewhere discovered ----- by undeniable Evidences, to to which I refer the Readers, and then com-5 pare them with the late extraordinary Growth 6 of Anabaptists and Quakers throughout Ireland, who have over-fpread that Kingdom 6 fince the Wars there, by means of those Jefuits and Franciscan Capuchin Fryars, who turn'd 6 difguised Anabaptists and Quakers, to undermine our Church, Religion, Ministers, and feduce the People under those Difguises, with ٢ more freedom, lafety, countenance, success than ever they did formerly by any other Policies, or the open profession of Popery, we may doubtless conclude, that they are the Original Erectors, the Principal Ringleaders, Fomenters of these increasing Sects.

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Prinn's New Difc. of fome Romish Emisfaries, &c. printed 58. p. 10. To this Paffage I shall add another of his very Material, which may give greater Light into their *Plots* and *Defigns*, in his Epistle to the Reader, in

his Jus Patronatus, printed 1654. The chief Particulars whereof, in respect of Religion, are (faith he) to put all Churches, Colleges, Lands, Rectories, Tithes, Revenues, into recoffees-Hands; to allow only Arbitrary Pensions out of them, to Ministers and Scholars for their Maintenance, and convert the rest to other Uses: to erect Itinerary Predicants, fixed to no certain places, instead of Parochial Ministers [see the fad and most Scandalous Project represented to the Life, in

Mercur. Cambrobritan. 1652. the Gemit. Ecclesiæ Cambrobritannicæ, and, a true and perfect Relation of the whole Transaction

concerning the Petition of the Six Counties of South-Wales, &c. both printed in the Year 1654,] allowed and chosen only by a Select

Walfon's Quodlib. p. 92, 93. 144. 385. Will. Clark, bis Reply to Parfons Libel, f. 74, 75. Campan. de Mon. Hifp. c. 18, 19, 23, 25, 27. Committee, not prefented by our Patrons. 'To broach old 'Herefies and new Opinions 'in Religion, by Jefuitical 'Emiffaries and Seminaries in 'all places; to fow the Seeds 'of Schifm and Divifions, not 'only in Divinity, but like-

wife in Philosophy, and all other Arts and
Sciences, to diffract and divide us, to promote and cry up the Study of Astrology, to
alignate

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alienate Mens Minds from Religion and Piety; to fet up new Orders, and Sects, and 6 Religions; to procure a general Toleration of 6 all Religion; to revile and difgrace our antient " Ministry, and Ministers; question all antient ' Truths, Principles of Religion, and Articles of theCreed ; which Johannes Bapt. Poza, and fome other English and Spanish Jefuits have done ; as you may read at large in, Societatis Jesu nova 6 Fidei Symbola. Et in impia, scelerata, & horrenda Anglicorum & Hispanicorum Jesuitarum Censura in Symbolum Apostolorum, Printed 1641. at the End of Alphonsi de Vargas Toletani Relatio ad Reges & Principes Christianos, de 6 Strategematis & Sophismatis Societatis Jesu, ad 6 Monarchiam Orbis Terrarum sibi conficiendam. 'Out of which, all the blasphemous, monftrous Opinions and Herefies, have been originally extracted and vented by the Jefuits. ' under other difguifes; as those who compare them, may at first discover. Prinn's first Epifile to the Reader before his Jus Patronatus.

But to take a more general Survey of their Grand Plot, in reference to the State, as well as the Church and Religion, I shall prefent the Reader with another Passage of Mr. Prinn, who made it a great part of his Business to trace them in those most wicked and horrid Times. What their Designs have been to change and ruine our Monarchy, Kingdom, Government, Laws, State, you may read at large in Campanella de Mon. Hisp. c. 25.27. Watton's Quodlibers especially, p. 309, to 334. Rome's Maa fter-Piece,

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ster-Piece, Hidden Works of Darkness brought to Publick Light, and my Speech in the Par. liament. Take the Main of all in the politick c Instructions of the Arch-Machiavelian Cardinal 6 Richlieu, who after he had (by the Jefuits c and Popes Nuncio's Assistance) raised the first ć Wars between England and Scotland, promo-6 ted, fomented the horrid Rebellion in Ireland, ۷ and ratified an unnatural Division and War be-4 tween our King and Parliament in his Life, reζ commended these Instructions to the French ۷ King, and Mazarine his Succeffor, at his Death 6 1642, fince published by Conti de Galeazzo ۷ Gualdo Priorato, in his Historia, Part 3. Ec. ' page 175, 176. That above all things He, the French King, should endeavour MA

' to keep the Government of Great Britain ' DIVIDED and DISUNITED, by Upholding ' the weakest Party, that the other might not ' make it felf powerful; Reducing the Three ' Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, ' to be DIVIDED, either by NOMINATING ' other KINGS, or by Reducing it to a Common-' wealth; fo to 'order it, That it may not be ' entirely One, but Divided.

And then concludes in these Words, 'How fuccessfully these Plots have been purfu'd, we we all visibly behold and feel by fad Experience.

---- And may I not add, That whereas he faw but one Particular of this *Advice* accomplifhed, we that are now living have feen almost the Whole of the remainingPart fuccessively put in Pra-

Practice: The Jefuits having the Honour of the Project, and our Sectaries to be the Instruments, the Paws, the Forlorns, the Executioners, the Jack-Ketches to that crafty and accursed Generation, ever since Powder-Plot, in all the publick Disturbances, Seditions, Rebellions, and Changes of Government; and in all the Alterations that have been attempted upon our Church and Religion, in these three Kingdoms, to this very Day.

To evidence and confirm this Observation, many Instances might be produc'd of the unwearied Diligence and Activity of the Jesuits, and other Orders of that Church, during the whole Progress of the late most barbarous Civil Wars,

As in particular, (which must not be omitted in this Place) 'There is 'a notable Story Printed, call'd the *Falfe Jew*, wherein is express'd his 'Defign and his Difcovery, how that 'he was fent over from Rome by a

This Story of Ramley, the Scotch Jefuit and pretended Jew, was printed 1653.

6 special Order from the Jesuits, and with per-٤ fonal Unction from the Pope; and how, one " while, he was to have come over under Noti-4 on of a Taylor, with Direction to joyn with the 6 Anabaptist, and to preach Notions, [Herefies, 6 Cc] but now he came over under the Pretext 6 of being a converted Jew, being an excellent Hebriacan, and circumcis'd at Rome for that 6 purpole; ---- and in that Relation you shall 6 find he join'd with the Anabaptifts at Wrexham 6 and was rebaptiz'd by them, where he preach-6 ed Notions amongst them : Amongst others ' this [a 2]

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¢ this was one, That that Place, Luke 17. 12. where tis faid, the Kingdom of God is within you, he gave this as the most proper Sense of the Original, viz. The Kingdom of God is fo within you, in that it is not without you in Forms and Ordinances. [Observe by the 2 way, the Jesuit preaching up Quakery imme-6 diately after he was dipt; just converted to 6 Anabaptist, and instantly starting up a Quaker; ' fo naturally does Anabaptism tend or lead to " Quakery.] With which Interpretation [this ' Devil of a Fellow] he faid, Lieutenant Hob-' son, a Teacher among the Anabaptists, was mightily taken. Another Defign

V. Farmer's great Mystery of Godliness, and Ungodliness. P. 77, 78. Printed, 1655.

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mightily taken. Another Delign
of this Deceiver was to bring the
Authority of our Translation of
the Scripture into Question, and
and prevail'd fo far, that some of
them entertain'd Scruples about
it; but now the Design is new

moulded, and now not Translation only, but
all outward Scriptures must be denied and rejejested: And these Men (viz. the Quakers)
can from their infallible Spirit, make New
Ones.

It were too tedious an Undertaking to allege here all the Inftances of Jesuits Heading and Dictating to our Anabaptists, Quakers, and other Sects, (which may be farther enlarg-

However, I shall here infert fome few Instances more, for the further Confirmation of what hath been faid already: As first, ed upon in another Place) and therefore I fhall only revive your Memories, by prefenting

ing unto you fome more of these Advices and Policies of these Grand Architects of all Manner of Villanies, with fome few Matters of Fast thereupon, and fo take my leave of this most feafonable, tho' odious and most horrid Subject.

of one Harper, who, about the Tear 1584, preached after a Puritannical manner in the Town of Norwich. Foxes & Firebr. Part 2. p. 58. Then Dr. Thomas Ramfey, faid to be a Lay-Fesuit at least, who several times own'd himself, That be had preached somtimes in an Independent Shape, other times in an Anabaptist and Quaker's Shape, and had the Pope's Bull for what he did. Id. p. 94. One Jackfon, a Clergyman of the Church of Rome, for Several Years tast, viz. Ann. 1668, 1669, and 1670, preached within, and about the Country of Limerick, amongst the Nonconformists of those Parts. Id.

p. 107. But to feehow zealous the Jesuits were to propagate Anabaptism, take this Specimen from a Letter that was entred in the Society of Fesus at Paris, a Copy whereof was sent to Archbishop Usher, 1652. It is not ripe enough as yet to set Anabaptism a madding at this time, but rather set Enmity and Variance between Sir John Presbyter----'and the Independent.------We have sent private Intelligence unto Patient [Fleetwood's Chaplain in Ireland, and a great Dipper of the People, &c.

The Anabaptifts increase a-main, and Peter Pain, who was lately
discovered, bath fled from those Parts, and is gone into Yorkshire,
where he goeth now under the Name of T. C. Look into the LicenceBook, and you will know under what Names he was to go in case of
Discovery, Foxes and Firebr. Part. 3. p. 1.

⁶ Francis Throgmorton, being condemn'd for High Treason, ⁶ before his Execution, confessed, That there were in England ⁶ above a Dozen, that he knew, who were permitted to preach by the ⁶ Jesuits Licences, purposely to breed a Faction in these Dominions Foxes and Firebr. Part 2, p. 61.

Add to these that of Oliver's, in his Speech in the Painted Chamber, Sept. 4. 1654. (who knew as well as any Body) 'That [there] 'were Millitudes of Romish Emissaires and Vermin, [then] residing 'and wandring up and down freely amongst us, to seduce and divide 'the People, by setting up new Sests, and separate Congregations, in 'all places, and broaching new Notions and Opinions of all forts, or 'old Herefies and Blassphemies, not faying Masses, praying to Saints 'and Images, or crying up the Pope's Supremacy, &c. as heretofore. Foxes Firebrand, Part 2. page 144.

[a 3]

Qne

One Piece of Advice they have given, and most zealoufly, was (and is to this Day) to root out Episcopacy. Thus Contzen in his Politicks, 'The Doctors and Leading-Pastors must ' be put out — when the Leaders are down, ' all will submit. — How easie is it in ' England to bring the Puritans into Order, if ' they be forc'd to approve of Biscops, Sc. ' Fair Warning, Part 2. P. 30.

The Jesuits crept into all Societies, and acted all Parts.---- They fet up Perfecutions and Clamours against Bishops, and the ablest Ministress of the Land; (for it was the Papists that fet up the Opposition against Bishops, as appears by F. Sibthorp's Letter to F. Medcalf, who taith, And now they are pulling down that Wall, which at once adorn'd and defended their Way, I mean their Government; their Vineyard (as they use to preach) is laid waste, and the wild Beasts of the Forest (you know whom they mean) may enter in. Fair Warning, Part 2. p. 35.

Of this *Matter* of *Falt*, the truly *Learned*, and most defervedly *Judicious*, Bishop Saunderfon was theroughly convine'd: 'Possibly, fays 'he, it will not please them, but I must speak 'it cut, both for the Truth's fake and theirs, 'viz. That themselves (*i.e.* the Sectaries) 'are in Truth, tho' not purposely and intenti-'onally, yet really and eventually the great 'Promoters of the Roman Interest amongst us, 'and that more Ways than one: First, by 'putting to their Helping Hands to the pulling 'down Episcopacy. Its very well known to many

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6 many, what rejoicing that Vote brought to 6 the Romifb Party : How even in Rome it felf 6 they fung their Io Paans upon the Tidings ¢ thereof, and faid triumphantly, Now the Day is ours, now is the fatal Blow given to the Pro-۲ testant Religion in England. They who, by ς conversing much with that Nation, were well acquainted with the fiery turbulent Spi-٢ 6 rit of the Scottish Presbyterians, know as well 4 howto make their Advantage thereof, and handled the matter with fo much cunning, by fomen-6 ing their Discontents under hand, till they had fram'd them, and by their Means fome of the 6 fameParty here to become the first Instruments 6 for the carrying on of their great Defign. 6 And this I verily believe was the Mafter-piece ٢. of the whole Plot: They could not but fore-6 fee,----That if the old Government, a main - Pillar of the Building, was once diffolv'd, the " whole Fabrick would be fore shaken, if not pre-' fently shatter'd and ruin'd .---- And when the "Waters should be fufficiently troubl'd and mudded, then would be their Opportunity to caft cast in their Nets for a Draught. Bishop Sanderson cited in Fair Warning, Part 2. p. 24.

Second Advice; 'You will do well to make it appear under-hand, how near the Doctrine and Difcipline of the Church of England comes to us, how willingly their Articles would be interpreted in a Catholick Senfe, at how little diftance their Common Prayer is from ourMafs, whereby you may perfuade the World, That the Proteftant Religion is weary of it felf, and [a 4] the

c the wifeft and ableft Men of that Way, are fo moderate, That they would willingly c om over to us, or at leaft meet us half Way;

Letter from Seignior Bellarmine to Father Young, dated April 16. 1662. fecond Part of Fair-Warning, p. 62. To this purpofe, Heth, a Jefuit, in the Eleventh of Queen Elizabeth, afferted be-

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' hereby the more ftai'd ' Men will become odi-' ous, and others will ' run out of all Religi-

' on for fear of Popery.

fore the Bishop of Rochester, That there were no fet Forms [of Prayer,] own'd that he had labour'd to refine the Protestants, and to take off all Smacks of Ceremonies, that in the least tend to the Romish Faith. This Heth, in particular, had receiv'd Orders from his Superiors to propagate Anabaptisin here, in a Letter dated from Madrid, October 26. 1568. of which I hall here infert an Abstract. Brother, the Council of our Fraternity have thought fit to fend you David George, Theodorus Sartor, and John Hutts, their Collections, which you may distribute wherever you may see for your purpose, according to the peoples Inclinations: These Mixtures, with your own, will not only a little puzzle the Understandings of the Auditors, but make your felves famous.------------------------Hallingham, Coleman, and Benson, have fet a Faction among the German Hereticks; fo that feveral who have turn'd from us, have now deny'd their Baptism, which we hope will foon turn the Scale, and bring them back to their old Principles, &c. Nalfon's Collect. Vol. 1. Introduct p. 45.

Searching his Lodgings, among other Things they found a Bull, dated the first of Pius V. to preach what Doctrine that Society pleas'd for the Dividing of Protestants, particularly naming the English Protestants by the Name of Hereticks: In his Trunk we're several Books for denying Baptism to Infants, &c. p. 47.

So that hence it is evident n ho were-the first Propagators of Ana baptitun in England, and for what End; why, to bring them back to their old Principles, to Popery again: And hence appears upon what Forge the Diffenters Objections, Arguments, against our Fpiscopacy, Ceremonies, Liturgy, were first hammer'd; and withal it ought to be noted. That they have succeeded better against us by this Covert under-hand Dealing, in playing the Sectaries upon us, than by all their Volumes of Arguments, by all their Suarcz's, Becanus's, Bellarmine's whotever.

And thus these fort of Men" very early lick up the Slaver of the Joluits, and other Missionaries of the Church of Rome. For we

This

find that one Faithful Commin, a Friar of the Order of St. Dominick, most gealously preach'd up these Objections and Novelties about the Nation, in the Tear 1567, in the Ninth of Q. Elizabeth, rail'd against the Pope, pretended to the immediate Dictates of the Spirit, and infifted much upon Tenderness of Conscience, was famous for his Gift of extempore Prayers, told his Auditors that Spiritual Prayer was the chief Tellimony of a true Protestant, and that the Set-Form of Prayer in England was but the Mais translated. But that which was very remarkable of this Commin, was, That after having been carried before the Queen and Council, and his farther Exami-nation being adjourn'd to another Day, upon his giving Bail, &c. the (aid Commin made his Escape, got over immediately to Rome, where Pope Pius Quintus order'd him to be clap'd up into Prison ; but that Commin writing to the Pope, that he had fomething of Importance to discover, &c. the Pope sent for him the next Day, and as soon as he saw him (aid, Sir, I have heard how you have fet me forth, and my Predeceffors, among the Hereticks in England, by reviling my Perfon, and railing at my Church: To whom Commin reply'd, I confess my Lipps have utter'd that which my Heart never thought, but your Holinels little thinks I bave done you a confiderable fervice not with fanding, Sec. to which the Pope return'd, How? Sir, (aid Commin, I have preach'd against Set Forms of Prayer, and I call'd the English Prayers English Mass, and have persuaded several people to pray spiritually, and extempore; and this bath (o much taken with the people, that the Church of England is become as odious to that fort of people whom I instructed, as Mals is to the Church of England; and this will be a Stumbling-Black to that Church, whilf it is a Church : Upon which the Pope commended him, and gave him a Reward of 2000 Ducats for his good Service. Kalf. Col. Vol. 1. Introduct. F. 42, 43.

This we all know hath been their grand Artifice for many Years paft, and by which they did infinite Mifchief to our poor Church: But by the way obferve, This was a Slander and Lie put into the Mouths of our Sectaries by the Jefuits and other Orders of the Church of Rome, meerly to create Prejudice, without any manner of Truth in it. None of our Enemies could ever properly fix Popery upon our Liturgy, Articles, Sc. Omne Simile non est idem, every like is not the fame: They might with as much Inge-

Ingenuity charge the Creed, and Lord's Prayer, and the Holy Scriptures themfelves, with Popery, It's true, in the Reformation we retain'd the Catholicism, and rejected the Popery ; the pure Antiquity we pick'd and cull'd, and caft away the NAUSEOUS and FULSOME NOVEL-TIES; and this indeed, whether they will or no, take it how they pleafe, we care not, we do most justly call Popery. I hope none are fo ignorant as to aver, that Popery and Catholicifm are convertible or æquivocal Terms, any more than Chaftity or Whoredom; or to fay, all the Prayers, and all the Articles of Christianity, in use, or profest by the Church of Rome it felf, are Popery. Thanks be to God, we are able to maintain the Liturgy, Doctrine, and Discipline of the Church of England, against all the Papists and Sectaries (amongst us at least their Brats and Forlorns, they fend out to picqueer with us) of the whole World, and prove the Antiquity and Universality of all our Doctrines and Discipline beyond the Times of Popery, or by the Teftimony of the Church Catholick, (before Antichrift, in the Fanatick Senfe, had a Being in the World, or was born.) But this hath been the main Outcry of our Sectaries, and as filly and falfe as it is, (by our Pulpit Bell-Weathers, whether the Sectaries without, or our Grave Low-Church-Men forfooth, of as little Learning, as common Honefty, and true Piety) hath been a main Ingredient in our Church's Ruin, and without an extraordinary Repentance, and Mercy of God, hath doubtlefs been manag'd

manag'd, to the eternal Lofs of Myriads of Souls by these Self-interressed, Self-Lovers, empty Populasters, and Belly-Gods.

A third Advice is this; 'It were well if you took all just Occasion to make it plain to the People, That there is no Ordination or Succession of Bischops, Pastors, and Ministers in England, and that they who are pretended Bischops and Ministers, are either worldly and careless on the one hand, or so fastious on the other hand, that it were well they were removed; however it were well the People schould be taken off from them, by a clear Discovery of their Unworthiness. Bellarmine's Letters cited in Fair Warning, Part 2. p. 64.

Obf. I. Observe (1) from whom all our Sectaries have taken up this Argument against our Priesthood or Ministry: Is it not as clear as the Sun at Noon, how busie these RomisbEmisfiaries have been amongst our Sects; nay, that they are the very Soul that actuates and influences our grand Body of Sectaries, wholly and in every Part?

Obf. II. Observe, again, the foolish and malicious Zeal of these *Politico's*, to *defile* their own *Nest* merely to defile others; that they don't value their own Honour, nor care what *Odium* they reflect upon themselves, or how they expose themselves, meerly for Mischief's Sake to others.

Obf. III. Yet in the third Place, I defire it may be remark'd, without particularly infifting upon

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upon a thorough Confutation of this Objection, which hath been over and over baffl'd by Arch-Bishop Bramhal, Mason, Bishop Fern, and a many others, that for this Reason we can vindicate our Ordinations better than they can theirs, (which must be null, if ours be, infallibly) because their innumerable Schisms by Antipopes, Gc. for many Years uninterruptedly, and very often, yet never (as I can recollect, or have observed) have affected our Orders in the times of our Vallalage to that See ; our Ordinations being always (to the beft of my Memory) perform'd here at Home : fo that I am inclin'd to be of the Opinion, That there's not a particular Church in the World now in being, that hath been less affected with Schifm than ours, or lefs liable to any Objection from the Nullity and Invalidity of Ordinations or Confectations. and None more than Theirs; as their own Mr. Savage hath fufficiently prov'd in his Nullity of the ROMISH PRIESTHOOD, which I think, was never attempted to be answer'd by any of the Zealots of that Communion.

(4.) Yet fourthly, granting their Charge to be really true, it's the Heighth of *Impudence* for them, or our *Sectaries*, to make this Objection against us; Tho' they may fay fomething for theirs, I am fure our *Sectaries* have not a Syllable to urge upon their Account; as, I trust in God, I have fatisfactorily prov'd in the fubfequent Discourse.

(4.) Now comes in a fourth Advice of the afore-

afore mention'd Contzen, to procure a Toleration; Some (fays he) must be fuborn'd to beg importunately of the Prince for Liberty to exercife their Religion, and that with many and gentle Words, that fo the Pcople may think the Prince is not inclin'd to Novelty, but only

' to Lenity; in Fair Warning, Part 2. p. 30. Yes, yes, 'tis Toleration, that's the Trojan Horfe, that's to let in all manner of Evils, and Hell it felf loofe upon us. 'Tis this that our Sinons contended for, even unto Blood, for many Years before 41, and labour'd for tooth and nail, for near 30 Years fince the Reftaruation. "Twas for the Refusing this hellish Liberty for Disfenters forfooth, as well as for the Papists, that Charles I. of most blessed Memory, lost his Three Crowns and his Life: The Popish Party struggling fo hard for it, argues the imminent Danger of it to the Establish'd Religion, as well as the superlative Wickedness of the thing it felf upon all Manner of Accounts, and the unfpeakable Advantage and Encouragment it gives to Popery, or it's impossible they should ever be so eager for it, or their Spawn our Sectaries, as most direful Experience hath fadly convinc'd us.

Now, What hath been the Effect of this Liberty, but the Propagation of all manner of Herefies and Immoralities, the flarting up new Opinions every Day, the Blaspheming of God, Contempt of his Ordinances, and publick as well as private Worship, and the Subversion of all Religion? The giving these Jesuits all manner of Opportunity of propagating Popery, multiplying Herefies

Herefies and Divisions, with a thousand times greater Safety than in 1627, tho' then arriv'd to fo high a Pitch of Confidence and Security. as tickling themselves with the Thoughts of our Milery, and Approach of our Ruin. 'I cannot but laugh, (faith an Atheistical Jesuit in his Letter to the Father Rector at Bruxells. 1627, found in the Jesuit's College at Clerk. enwel. Egan's Rom. Designs detected, p. 4.) to 6 ' fee how fome of our Coat have accoutred them-' felves, you would fcarce know them if you faw ' them; and 'tis admirable, how in Speech, in Gesture, they a the Puritans. The Cambridge 6 Scholars, to their woful Experience, shall see ٢ we can alt the Puritans a little better than they 6 can do the Jesuits. They have abus'd our fa-6 cred Patron St. Ignatius in Jeft, but we'll make 6 them fmart for it in Earnest. [*] I hope you'll. 6

[*] This jolly Fellow fure had quite forgot the Story of fome of his Fraternity. Whil/t five Jeluits at Prague, were Playing [or acting] the Devils, a firsth real Devil came from Hell into their Company, and fo hugg'd one of them, that he died within three days after. Lud. Luc. p. 17. Proph. Hildeg. fulfill'd, p. 61. cited in Pyrotechnia Loyolana.p.66. excule my merry Digreffion, for I confefs
unto you, I am at this
time transported with
Joy, to fee how happiIy all Instruments and
Means, as well great as
lefs, co-operate unto
our Purpofes.

- A

Another remarkable Story of their Acting, worth fetting down in this Place, which was thus: We find Mr. Waddelworth did depofe in Writing, & vivâ Voce, at the Lord's Bar, That one Henry, alias Francis Smith, alias Lloyd, alias, Gc — before the Scottifh Wars, did tell him in Norfolk, That the Popifh Religion was not to be brought in here by Diffuting, or Books of Controversie, but with an Army, and with Fire and Sword And when, according to

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this menacing Detemination of F. Smith, the Jefuits had fomented a War betwixt England and Scotland, 1639. it feems, upon their Solicitations, the King of Spain had provided a New Spanish Armado and Land-Army of old Soldiers, to invade the Western and Southern Parts of England, when the Forces and Ammunition were drawn into the Northern Parts against the Scots, which Design was broken and detected by the Hollanders unexpected Encounter of their Fleet on the English Coasts, and the Pacification in Scotland; which appear'd by the Confession of an English Pilot in that Navy on his Deathbed, mortally wounded in the first Fight, to an English Minifter and others, to whom he reveal'd it out of Conscience; [Pyrotech. Lyol. p. 118.] as also by some Letters and other Evidences, and by a Pamphlet made and printed by the Jefuits, 1640. in which, among other Passages enter'd in the Parliament Journal, Nov. 14. 1640. there was a particular Prayer, for the holy Martyrs which fuffer'd in the Fleet fent against the Hereticks of England, 1639. With this Net, the Papifts must fish in troubl'd Waters. 70 which purpole, the Pope's Nuncio, with the fecret College of Jeluits in Queen-Street, summon'd a Convention of Jesuits, having got secretly into private Pay an Army of 7000 Papifts; upon which, the Fathers of the Society were to confident of Success, that in the Jubilee 1640,-at Aquifgran, or Aken, in their publick Hall they had an Interlude, which they invited People to by printed Tickets, fignifying the Triumph of the Popish Church of Rome, by Pageants brought upon the Stage, lubduing all her Enemies till that Day by their means . But in their Follity, when two Armies came in, one of Jesuits and Papists, another of the Protestants, ready to encounter, a jeluitical Actor, in the Habit of a Mals-Prieft, comes in divining Success to the Popish Army, praying for it with an affected Devotion, and Jolemn Invocation (or rather Prophanation) of God's " Name ; uton which the Popish Army of Actors, as certain of the instant Victory, utter'd these Words, (as their Parts directed them) with a loud and reiterated Voice and Shour, Pereat, pereat, quifquis est Hostis Ecclesiz; i.e. Let him perish, let him perish, whoever is an Enemy to the Church : At the Repeating of which 6 Words, a great part of the Stage on which they alled, together with the whole Popith Army, (not one Soldier or Captain excepted) feil to the Ground immediately, while their feigned Enemies (perfonating the Protestants) were left standing on the other part of the Stage which fell not at all. With this sudden Fall many of the Popifb Army were bruifed in pieces, with the Beams of the Stage falling upon them, who through Pain and Horror needed no Monitors

to filence their Outcries: Others, with broken Limbs, were carried to the Chirurgeon's; and the reft, contounded with shame, crept away secretly under the Vail (p. 120) to their Lodging, So this Ignatian Play ended in a real unexpected Tragedy, and a real Rout of the whole pretended Victorious Popish Army of the

the Jesuits; and the Scottish Wars that Year (which they for much depended on) through God's Mercy, concluded in a bleffed Peace and Union betwixt both Nations. Pyrotech. Loyol. p. 120. citing this whole Paffage out of Mr. Prinn's Hid. Works of Darkn. p. 109, 144, 170, 171. Comp. Hift. p. 443, 449, 450, GC.

----- A merry Fellow indeed! to make (pore with Evil of their own devising and procuring, to rejoice at the Success of Iniquity, and at the eternal Ruin of Souls ; for, by the way, he here laughs at their Acting and Propagating of Schifm, Herefie, Rebellion, Hatred, Revenge, the turning Christians from the true Faith to the Do-Strines of Devils, teaching Men to violate the Commandments of Christ, leading them into the Broad way for Hell and eternal Perdition. If this be the proper, catholick, genuine Way to reduce Men to the Church, as they pretend, then the Way to Heaven must be a By-Way of Hell, and it's necessary to become an Infidel, or Heretick, or what is worfe, an errant Jesuit, to be a probable Christian: I might instance in many of their Advices, Rules, Policies, had I Time or Room.

I shall in the next place shew by some more Matters of Fast, what grand Influence these fefuits, Sc. have had upon the State, during the late Civil Disturbances.

[!.] The Murther of the King, from what hath been faid hitherto, appears to be their Alt, according to that old Maxim, Quod facis per alium, Sc. because their Project, their Counsel: So that as the Author of the Pyrotech. Loyolana, 'Who ever were the Instruments about the Cut-'ting

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ting off King Charles I. the Jefuits have been justly counted to be the principal Agents .-------- Therefore 'tis abfurd to impute that Acti-6 on to Protestants as Such; wheever were the Executioners, 'twas agreed fo in the Council of ⁴ Jefuits. So that it can be no Imputation to the " Protestant Religion, [and all the Malice of Hell to be fure cannot fix it on the Church of England, whereof (properly speaking) there was not one, fingle Member, truly principled according to the Church of England, and keeping actual Communion with her, then in the Army or Parliament, that had any hand in it] which (above all the Reform'd Churches in Europe) abhors the Jesuits Principles and Practices; as Dr. Du Moulin hath folidly vindicated, the Sincerity of the Protestant Religion [in general, and of the Church of England in particular,] upon that Account, against the fictitious Philanax Father Anglus. Anfw. to Pap. Apol. p. 56, 57. Sambra(s. Besides, therein he declares, amongst other Things, to this effect: 'The Roman

Priest and Confessor is known, who upon
Cutting off the King's Head, FLOURISHED
HIS SWORD, and faid, NOW THE

• GREATEST ENEMY THAT WE P. 58. • HAD IN THE WORLD IS GONE.

And there were other *Jefuits* on horfe-back, *did* fo too, as is credibly reported. "The DoAre adds, from a Gentleman of good Credit,
a notable Paffage at *Roan*, of jefuited Perfons
rejoicing there upon the News of the King's
Death, and faying, We have kept our Word

[b]
to

to him, fince he would not keep his to us, p. 60. as if the King had made a promife to them; which the Doctor fays is most false, of-' fering to make good, when Authority shall require it, That a select Number of English Fejuits were fent from their whole Party here. 6 in England, first to Paris, to confult with the Fa-6 culty of Sorbonne, then altogether jefuited, to 6 whom theyput this Question in Writing, That feeing the State of England was in a likely Pofture to change the Government, Whether it 6 was lawful for the Papists to work the Change by 6 taking away the King? Which was answered affirmatively. Upon this, thirty Jesuits were met betwixt Roan and Diep, going to England with Endeavours to be Agitators (they faid) in the Army. At Paris the Scarlet Jesuit, ٢ who would have the English Lady he had pro-6 felyted, to rejoice at the King's Death, distafted her with the Popifs Religion upon that Score, so that gave herGrace to be no more of it, Sc. p. 61. It feems also there was great Foy ' in the English Seminaries abroad, and here at " Home, Mr. White and others were Applauders ' of the fucceeding Government. F. Brett was for ' the prevailing Power, (p. 62, 64.) under which ' they got from the Top of the Houle of Lords ' two of the Gunpowder Traitors Heads, which ' we may here in time use as holy Reliques fhrin'd up in Gold and working Miracles. Pyrotechn. Loyol. or the Fiery Jefuits Temper and Behaviour, p. 121, 122.

(2.) Secondly, as to the Subversion of the Monarchy,

' A grave Protestant Gentleman of the Temple, last Trinity Term, riding up to London, meeting with a Popifb Gentleman of his Acquaint-6 ance on the Way, they difcourfing of those last Revolutions and Changes of Government, the Protestant told him, that these Alterations were but the Plots and Productions of the 6 Jesuits, and those of his Religion, who did but laugh at us in their bleeves, to fee what 6 Fools they had made us; at which the Papift growing fomewhat angry, he defired him to be patient, fince they were antient Friends, 6 and what he spake was not in jest or fcoff, as he took it, but in sober Sadness, desiring him "---- to enquire, Sc. and to give him an Account thereof, which he promis'd, Gc. About five or fix Days after, this Papift told him, That, according to his Request, he had made diligent Enquiry of the Truth of what he spake on the Way, and that he found All, or [b2] molt

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most of the Jesuits were Knaves, they, and most
of the jesuited Papists being against the King,
and wholly for a Commonwealth, as being most
advantagious for the King of Spain's Interest, Sc.

And to shew how much they set forward the Advice of some of the Society, to promote the Study of Astrology, and for what Ends, the aforesaid Author remarks, that Lilly, a zealous Republican, in his Almanack for the Year 1651. Prognosticated, That the Stars did then promiss and Favours to Popiss Recufants, who in their Zeal and Loyalty to the New Republick, exceeded most Presbyterians; an Argument it was a Creature of the fesuits,

Prinn's Brief and Necessary Vindicat &cc. Page 34. and their Projection, to procure
them more Grace and Favour
than before, and promote their
Defigns against us. To this End
confult Lilly's Collection of antient

and modern Prophecies in 1645, to prepare the Minds of the People to acquiefce in a Common-wealth, prediffing the utter Extirpation of Monarchy in thefe Kingdoms, 'as likewife of the Royal Family, and his Monarchy or no Monarchy in England, to clinch the Matter in 1051: And that which is obfervable befides is, as Mr. Prinn relates, p. 38. of his Brief Vindication, That Nedham, the fcribbling Incendiary of thofe Times, makes ufe of the Jefuit Barclay's, and Mariana's Principles, to creft his new-fangled Common-wealth upon. Mr. Prinn's Words are thefe, well worth noting, 'He

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He (i. e. Nedham) objects, the Jesuits Common-wealth admits no Toleration of Religions, never was against Kingship and the Office of it, as theirs is, nor hath any Similitude with

Jefuitifm. All falle: The Jefuits
pleaded always for a * free Toleration of Religion in England, that
themfelves might be tolerated.---They are professed Enemies to the

6

6

*See my Epift. before my Hiftorical and · Legal Vindication.

Office, as well as Persons of all Protestant. yea, and most Popish Kings, and projected to 6 make up a Common-wealth in opposition to King (hip : It hath Similitude with Jefuitifm. ٤ both in its Principles, Witness those of Barclay 6 6 and Mariana, cited by Nedham, wherein he ٤ founds it; and in its Practices of murdering 6 Kings, blowing up Parliaments, abfolving ٢ Subjects from their Oath and Allegiance, &c. by which it was founded, fupported, reviv'd. Prinn's brief and necessary Vindication, p. 34.35. Again, ' Nedham makes use of Jefuit Barclay's afore-cited jesuitical Principles, as the chief Corner-Stone of our new Parliament's and 'Republick's Structure, whereon they are both ' built; and not only fo, but he useth the very ' Arguments of Campanella, which he prescrib'd " the King of Spain to fuggest to the English ' Nobility, Protestants, and Clergy, to hinder ' and keep out King James from the Crown of ' England, upon Queen Elizabeth's Death ; to ' diffuade and draw them all off from King " Charles, and oppose his Restitution now. Prin. ib. p. 36, 37, Gc. So constantly do our Secta-[b3] ries XXXVIII

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ries plow with the Popish Heifers, pursuing their written and oral Advices and Instructions. But to shew what an Interess these Jesuits had in those Times, how generally they presided in all the then Councils, and managed all Intrigues, insinuated themselves amongst all the Great Ones at the Helm, and were the original Movers, or Wheels, of all the Revolutions and Changes in the Government in those Days, I desire the Reader but to consider with me these following Particulass.

(1) Their conftant Presence in the Army in those Times; as, first, in the Army of Sir. Thomas Fairfax, General, 1648; so Mr. Prinn tell us, when he was a Prisoner in 1648, under the Ar-

In the Year 1646, by Order from Rome, above an hundred of the Romith Clergy were fent into England. The hundred Men that wentover in the Year 1646, were most of them Soldiers in the Parliament Army, and were daily to correspond with the Romanists in the late King's Aroy----at Oxford. Bp. Bramh. Let. to Archbische Uther, Ann. 1654. my Officers, who forcibly feiz'd him and forty other Members of the Commons Houfe;----'Some 'Friends of his being 'then convented before 'the General Council of 'Officers of the Army at 'Whitehal, for faying 'there were divers Priefts

and Jefuits in the Army, the chief Contrivers of the Defigns and Changes then acted; and these justifying the same, thereupon procurd a Warrant from Sir Thomas Fairfax the General, to seize such Jefuits and Priests as they found in the Army's Quarters, as well Soldiers as others; whereby they presently apprehended two Jefuits, and put them in ward that

that Night, who produc'd two Protections under the felf fame Hand as granted this Pafs, (viz. Oliver Cromwel's) which they faw and complain'd of, Sc. However, those Jefuits got themfelves releas'd the next Day;

whereupon, they
thought it bootlefs
and dangerous for
them to feize any
more of them, (having difcover'd mawy they knew to be
fuch) and fo their
Good Intentions
were fruftrated.----

⁶ Sir John Temple and Doffor ⁶ Borlace, in their Books touching ⁶ the Relation of the Irifh Rebel-⁶ lion began 1641, make mention ⁶ of a Friar who-cruelly tied, and ⁶ caufed to be tied, feveral Prote-⁶ flants Back to Back, and fo to ⁶ be flung over Portadown-Bridge ⁶ in Ireland. This Friar, about ⁶ the time that Oliver Cromwel ⁶ came over into Ireland.went dif-⁶ guis'd into England; a: which ⁶ time he received one Ward's Wife, ⁶ by whom he bad feveral Baftards,

' pretending she was his Wife, Cromwel coming back for Eng-. land, this Friar (by what means is not known) became very gra-' cious and conversant with that Usurper, and then went under " the Name of Captain Holland : Upontthis Intimacy and Acquain-' tance. Oliver Cromwel made use of this Impostor, and gave him ' a large Allowance per Annum, to give him foreign and domeflick Intelligence, for he would pay upon Post-Days above forty Shillings for Letters, directed to him by the Name of Captain "Holland, &c. It chancing when a Speech made by Oliver, 1654, ' to this Effect, That there was Nothing done in England, &c. ' but that it was carried on by the Fesuits, &c. and so bad his " Parliament look into this Affair; fearch being made, and things ' inquired into, lome of thele Impostors were discovered, and amongst ' the rest this pretended Captain Holland, &c. yet Oliver Crom-" wel protected him, &c. Fox. Fireb. Part 2. p. 89, 90.

--- The Pasport he mentions was for one Maurice Conry, to pass from London to Ireland, an Irish Franciscan Friar, and Missionary to the Pope which Pass was obtain'd for him by an Irish Footman of Oliver's; and about this Conry Was

was found a Letter to another Irifh Footman of his Son Henry Cromwel, in Dublin in Ireland, effectially recommending this Conry to him as his endeared Friend, to do him all the Favours, &c. and therefore it may be juftly fuffected, that fome of them are become principal Footmen to the greatest Perfons at Whitehal and Dublin; the procuring of this Pasport by such Irish Footmen, and these their Letters giving Suspicion that this Conry and they are of the fame Fraternity, &c. Mr. Prinn's New Discov. of some Rom. Emissaries, &c. p. 26. 27.

(2) A lecond Instance of their immediate Agency in the Councils of these Times, and of the Treachery of fome of our Roman Catholicks to King Charles II. then in Exile, was even the U-*Jurper* Oliver's *employing* them in his Service abroad (as well as no doubt but for a confiderable time at home, as his Cabinet Council, from the first Minute of his conceiving Hopes of grasping the whole Power into his own Hands, by undermining the Parliament and Army it felf) ' and thus by Sir Kenelm Digby's, a jesuited Pa-' pist, Agency, Cromwel entred into an intimate " League with Cardinal Mazarine, concluded a Peace with France, Nov. 1655, upon this ⁶ Condition, That Charles Stuart, with all his ' Brothers, Followers, and Adherents, fhould ^e be forthwith remov'd out of France and all the ' French King's Dominions, and not permitted ' to return or refide therein. Prinn's Brief and Necessary Vindic. of the old and new secluded Members, p. 41.

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(3) In the third Place, the Zeal of the Papists and jesuited Party, and even of fome of their Secular Priests, for Oliver and his Government, is very observable: This may be noted from Lilly the Astrologer, above quoted, then from Father White's Grounds of Obed. and Govern.

ment, where he treats of the Difposfeffion of a fupream tormer Governour of his Rights, and most villanously and traiterously, p. 132. and even here he refolves, that if he be wrongfully disposfess'd, yet for the publick Good he ought to rest fatisfied, and in Confcience is bound to re-

A Notable Instance of that Party's Affection to him may be observed in Peter Talbot, the Titular Archbischop of Dublin, who was publickly taken notice of by John King, Dean of Tuum, and divers others, to be in deep Mourning at Cromwel's Funeral, and to appear in its for some months after, walking in the Piazza in Covent-Garden, and other of the Streets of the City of London. Foxe's Firebr. part ii. p. xcvi.

nounce his Claim; and as for his Subjects, that there is no Justice, [i.e. they have no Right, are under no Obligation] on their fide, to reftore him. ----- ' A Magistrate actually dispos-' fefs'd, hath no Right to be reftor'd; nor the ' Subject any Obligation to feek to restore, but ' to oppose him. ---- And again, p. 147, upon a Supposition, That the common Good ought to be the Magistrate's Title, and the Subject's Obedience. --- Out of which, faith he, it followeth, That whenever (confidering all things) the Common Good is clearly on the Possesfors Side, then the Dispossessed hath no Claim. This is a Secular forfooth, and a profest Enemy to the Jefuits ! If there be no greater Difference between between them and Jesuits, then never a Barrel better Herring; Rebels, Traitors, and Enemies to Monarchy alike; both equally dangerous to the Peace, Quiet, and Establishment of these Kungdoms; both too deem'd Brethren in Iniquity, and jointly, notwithstanding their seeming Oppositions, carrying on the same traiterous Designs; which argues but the greater Policy and Villany, and ought to be expell'd all reform'd Kingdoms.

Let any one now compare White's Notions with Baxter's Thef. of Governm. 149. ' If therefore the rightful Governour be fo long ' dispossessed, that the Common-wealth can be no ' longer without, but to the apparent Hazard of its Ruine, we (i. e. we the People, or we " the Rebels that disposses him) are to judge ' that Providence hath dispossessed, the former, ' and prefently to confent to another, Sc. And confequently we find him owning Oliver and Richard asPowers appointed by God, comparing Oliver to David, and Richard to Solomon, in his Fifth Disputation of Church Government and Worship, Epist. Dedicat. cited in Evangel. Armatum. p. 28. printed in the Year 1663. To fee how good Wits jump, and what a bleffed Harmony, after all Noife, Sc. there was in those Days between our Sectaries, Jesuits, and other Popist Priests, nay the Seculars too.

(4) The extraordinary particular Favours exhibited to those fesuits, and other Popish Priest, in 1658, during the Usurpation. To introduce this Observation, I shall venture the Reader's Excuse

Excuse to transcribe the whole Passage as it lies in Mr. Prinn, though it be a Repetition in part of what I have given before. "When the King was executed before Whitehal, Jan. 30. 1648. Mr. Henry Spittleworth riding cafually that Way just as his Head was cut off, espied the Queen's Confessor there on Horfe back, 6 ' in the Habit of a Trooper, drawing his Sword, ' and flourishing it over his Head in Triumph, (as others there did) at this Spectacle. At which being much amaz'd, and being familiarly acquainted with the Confessor, he rode up to him, and faid, O Father! I little thought to have found you here, or any of your Profession, at fuch a fad Spectacle. To which he answer'd, there were at least Forty, or more Priests and Jesuits there present on Horse back, befides himfelf; and that one End of his and their coming thither was, That if the King had died a Roman Catholick, he might not want a Confessor, had he defired one. This the Gentleman and his Sifter, within few Days 6 after, and at other Times, seriously related to a Bencher of Lincolns. Inn his familiar Acquain-6 6 6 tance, using it as one chief Reason why they refused to turn Papifts; and becaufe al-' fo they found the Jesuits and Popish Priests, both before and after the King's Death, ' had divers Meetings about London, to al-' ter the Government, and difinherit the King's Posterity. Which compared with their Reeleafes from Imprisonment, and free Liberty they enjoy'd ever fince the King's Death, " till

till now under the New Republick, with the ' late Proviso in the Proclamation of July last, ' for Bani/hing Jefuits, Priests, and such Cavaliers of the King's Party who had not com-٢. pounded by the first of August, under Pain of High Treason. Provided that if any of them 6 [Jesuits or Popish Priests, Gc.] should submit ' themfelves to the present Government, and 6 give Security for their OBEDIENCE and peaceable Deportment, that this PROCLAMA-'TION SHOULD NOT EXTEND TO ' THEM, but that they might still continue ' amongit, Gc.

(5) Observe, that altho' Oliver was most particularly acquainted with all their Defigns to make Proselytes, and settle their Religion in England. yet he never took any the least feemingly effectual Courle to ftop their Proceedings, but under-hand encouraged them, admitted them about his Person, into his Familiarity, Cabals; entrusted them with the greatest Affairs, protedea them, granted them Palports, released them when apprehended, stopt all Proceedings against them, and retained them in his very Service, to Jecure their Perfons, and to confult and carry on his fecret Defigns: I fay, he must needs know all their Defigns, as well as they his; was well affur'd of their Affections to his Person and Government; and as by their Counfels and Service he arriv'd at what he was, and knew himfelf to be their Creature, and was well fatisfied with what they had projected by all these Changes for themfelves, as being no way inconfiftent with

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with his Power and Government for the prefent, as well as in those who should succeed him, being agreeable to their professed Principles as Antimonarchists, fo he left them to themselves to proceed, and drive the Nail as far as it would go, and never gave them the least Check, but permitted all things, as to Religion, to run into the utmost Confusion; and indeed 'twas Policy for him to connive at them as he did; he knew that they who with fo much Dexterity made him, could with one Turn of their Hand undo him, being Mafters of all his Secrets, and fo having it in their Power to unbowel him, unravel his Secrets, and by applying themfelves (if provoked) to all the feveral Factions, fet all about his Ears, and ruine him in a Trice. That he was too well acquainted with him, appears fufficiently by a *Speech* of his (which I suppose the Necessity of Affairs forc'd from him, with their Confent especially, when the Contents were too publick at that Time to be conceal'd) part of which I shall transcribe from the second Beacon fir'd. 'We know very well that Emissaries of the Jesuits never came in those Swarms, 6 as they have done fince thefe Things were fet ' on foot; and I tell you, that divers Gentlemen here can bear Witness with me, how ۲ " that they have had a Confiftory abroad, that 6 rules all the Affairs of things in England, from 6 an Archbishop with other Dependents upon him. And they had fix'd in England, (of 6 6 which we are able to produce the particular Inftruments) in most of the Limits of Cathedrals.

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drals, an Episcopal Power, with Archdea-' cons, &c. and had Persons authoriz'd to exercife and distribute those things, who per-' vert and deceive the People, &c. Second Beacon fir'd, 1654. p. 2. I fay, notwithstanding all this his confessed thorough Acquaintance with their Defigns, Gc. it's evident by his Sufferance of them, that it was with his Well-liking and Approbation, and it was only fome notorious Necessity of State at that time, that forc'd him to this particular Confession, only as a fair Come-off for the present, and to skreen himfelf from the fevere Reflections of the Millenarian disaffected Party and Presbyterians; for he found his Account in them, effected his Defigns, by their fowing the Seeds of Diffention and multiplying Sects, and thereby weakning the publick Intereft : Confusion and the ferting up different Interests among the respective Sects, kept them from uniting and combining against him, did his Business the most effectually of any thing, of which these Jesuits were the Original Contrivers; fo that as they were Friends to him, he became upon point of Intereft a Patron to them; and well he might, when their Zeal and Indefatigableness was so vehement as to venture their very Bloods in that Caufe, which gave him the Opportunity of mounting into the Saddle of Government; many of the Romish Priests being found among the Dead in Battel on the REBELS Side, as I remember in Dugdale's View of the late Trou. bles.

Besides,

Befides, all this will feem the lefs wonderful or furprifing, if we do but recollect, that even fome of our late Ægyptian Taskmafters died in the Romifh Communion, after all their zealous Pretences against that Church and Religion.

Now what can be more reasonable to infer from the Serviceableneis of these Romish Incendiaries, to the ambitious Projects of Cromwel, and the reft of that Crew of PROSPEROUS **REBELS** in those Days? but that they were conniv'd at in the carrying on their Defigns of planting Popery here, and had full Liberty to make Profelytes by what Methods they pleas'd; fo long as the then Governours were well affured they were fworn Enemies to the FAMILY of the STUARTS; that a Commonwealth, or an Elective Kingdom, was confiftent enough with Popery, according to the Advices of Campanella, Contzen, &c. and the then Proceedings of the Romish Emissaries, and hereby became mutual Supports to each other? And accordingly we find they actually Established each other.

The Government, in spight of all Remonstrances, Petitions, and Proofs to the contrary, gave these Missionaries their full Swinge, and granted them, under-hand, Indulgencies; from whence the Papists were very busie in propagating their corrupt Principles, by fending forth their Emissiries difguis'd, under the Name of Army-Men; [and what were those but really Jefuits, &c. fuch as those thirty who were met between Roan and Deep, who were coming over to be Agita

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Agitators in the Army, as above-mention'd, fuch as were apprehended in General Fairfax's Army, fuch as the forty Jefuits, Sc. prefent at the King's Murder, flourishing their Swords, &c.] ' Church Members and Anabaptists, as we are ' able to demonstrate, faith the fecond Beacon ' fired, p. 1. by their publishing in the Years 1650, 1651, 1652, eighteen feveral Sorts of ' Popish Books in the English Tongue, an Im-' preflion of each in all (as we have caufe to ' judge) amounting to no lefs than 30000, and ' all printed in London we are fure, of which ' they fet down the Names. (p. 2.) Then they proceed to give an Account of the great Increase of Socivianilm, Quakerism, and other fundamental Errors. (i) By the publick Meetings and Exercifes that Sociaians have in London, and elfewhere, every Week, blasphemously holding and teaching their damnable Doctrines. (2) By the like Meetings of Quakers in London, whole Opinions are blasphemous, paganish, antiscriptural and antichristian, even as the former. (3) By the Printing and Publishing many thousands of Books, containing blasphemous, heretical, and antimagistratical Opinions, tending to unchristian and diforder the People of the Nation, and introduce Paganism, Popery, Socinianism and Libertinism, of which they set down a Specimen, Page i.

Let now the Reader judge, by the vaft Numbers of Popifh Books, and other heretical Writings, what an Increase of Popery was in those times, whether the then Toleration was not their Har. veft:

velt; it's not probable in the least these Popilh Books were printed for the Use of the old Papifts, being most of them, as appears by the Catalogue, Institutions or Introductions to the Romish Religion, calculated for the Instruction of Novices, and to pervert the unstable and ignorant of those Times; and let it be observed withal, That the multiplying of Sects was altogether defign'd by running Men and Women into Scepticism and Infidelity, to prejudice them against the Ministry and Ordinances of each other, in order to fix them in Popery at last, as appears from the Advices and the Politicks of the Jefuits already reprefented, especially if we confider, that under the Notion of *starting* and propagating of new Lights, they craftily infuse into the different Sects, a great many Popifb Principles, Doctrines, or Practices.

One eminent Instance of this is to be seen in Mr. Hen. Denn, a profest publick Anabaptist, and most probably, if not demonstratively, a Popish Millionary, yet an Apologist for Quakerifm and Popery at the fame time. Thus, de Fa-Ho, it appears, that this H. Denn's Quaker no Papist, which he offered at their old Meeting-House at the Bull and the Mouth near Alderf. gate, for their Press, is indeed all in behalf of Papists, and contains not one Word, from the " first to the last, to the Advantage of any Sect under Heaven, but only the Romich: That the " very fame Expressions are us'd now against the " Church of England by the Anabaptists and by the Papist [both in one, in the Person of H. [c] Denn .--

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6 Denn, ---- Nay, ---- I may take notice alfo 6 of fuch Words in this Quaker no Papist, as ۷ caufe the Author thereof, whoever he be, 6 [H. D. or J. W. or W.J. for I take them all to be one Man,] to fmell of a foreign Country, Gc. Some of his Doctrines printed in 6 this [Quaker no Papist] are these, (I) That Mr. H. D. does not know whether Purgatory 6 be reveal'd in Scripture or not, p. 12. penult. 6 (2) That, in good earnest, he thinks those 6 who had their Ordination from the Church 6 of Rome, and do not obey the Pope, are Rebels, 6 disobedient, and Apostates, if they defend the Ģ the Necessity of Ordination by Bishops, p. 16. 6 Medio. ____(3) That no Protestant Minister, 6 either in England, or beyond the Seas, hath 6 any better Ordination or Commission to preach, 6 than G. Whitehead the Quaker, p. 8, 9, 10 .---6 and then (Lafly) ---- That the prefent 6 Roman Church, and no other, is the pure Spoule of Christ, or else there hath been none ¢ in all Ages. Gagg for the Quakers, with an E Answer to Mr. Denn's Quaker no Papist, S. 59, Ģ 6 60. Printed 1659. ----

Then parag. 33. of the Anfwer to Denn's Quaker no Papife, I defire the Reader to obferve this Paflage; — A few Lines after Quaker no Papift, p. 15. having told us that the Prefbyterians are eafily enough infected with fuch Leaven, (Prelatical Malice) he falls into thele Words; 'Nor do they, while they fall thus ' upon others, take any Notice of, or endea-' vour to aniwer those things which are ftand-

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ing Objections against themselves, viz. in Re-۷ lation to their Rebellion, Difobedience and 6 Apostacy from the Government of the Church of Rome, which in good earnest I think they ζ will never be able to answer upon their own Principles. Observe how this Man (tho' he 6 call'd himself Anabaptist and Sectary but two 6 or three Lines before thefe Words) now foon 6 forgets what Perfon he had affum'd, pulls of 6 his Vizard, and appears a bare-fac'd Romanift. ۲ Observe how he who profess to teach Men 6 to be difobedient and rebellious to all Bifhops, 6 paffionately and haftily takes part with Him, 6 who hath usurp'd upon all Bishops in the Chri-٢ stian World, S. 33. Answer to Denn's Quaker no Papist. This is the Mr. Denn the Anabaptist, Captain and Apothecary, Farmer and Minister, and an Apologist for the Society of Jesus, S. 2. to whom the Author of the Answer to Mr. Denn's Quaker no Papist, says in another Place - 'I shall defer sending you a larger ' Catalogue, until you (or your Friend Knott ' the Jefuit, who also hath writ against Episco-' pacy) shall have answered Dr. Hammond's ' Dissertations against Blundel, otherwise than by your Sword and Sequestration, S. 22.] So that it seems this Denn was got into a sequestred Living too.

(2) But fecondly, as another Inflance of their ufhering Popery along with their New Lights, this is as clear as the Sun in its Meridian, in that new Sect (of their Hatching) the Quakers, which I take for granted to be the Spawn of the fefuits, [c 2] and

and some other Orders of the Church of Rome, and to their Honour be it it spoken, propagated at their first fetting out by down-right WITCH-CRAFT; and this I shall do out of a Parallel ready to my hand, out of Clapham's full Discovery and Confutation of the Quakers, printed 1656. ' The Papists will not have the Scriptures a " Rule of Faith and Life, a Judg of Controverfies; ' fo the Quakers: The Papifts revile them, and ' call them a Dead Letter; fo the Quakers: " The Papifs equal other Things with the Scriptures; so the Quakers: _____ The Papists pretend Revelations, Visions, Raptures, Trances; fo the Quakers. ---- Both Papists and ' Quakers pretend to Infallibility, to a Power of Working Miracles; both are alike in cenfuring, condemning, and curfing all that are not of their Way; both deny the Protestant ^c Churches to be the Churches of Chrift. ----٤.

The Papifts fought to keep the People in Ignorance, without teaching and infructing them, and the Quakers feek to bring People from all Teachings to the Light in them, that to they may have no other Teaching than the Savage Indians have, Sc.

Doth not all this make it evident. That the Quakers are the Pope's Brats, tho' they be fo'unnatural they will not own their Father? We have Reafon enough to believe there have teen more Popish Priets in England besides Coppinger, to inflit those Notions into the Quakers, p. 64, 65. see Gagg for Quak. and therein Anfw. to Denn's Quaker no Papist.' S. 50. Mr. Prinn's Quakerism

Quakerism unmask'd, Ed. ii. p. 3. 'I could tell' 'Mr. Denn a firange Story of his F. Whitehead 'faying Mass about London; and of another disputing for the Quakers, and presently prov'd a mask'd Papist at Woolverhampton, &c. Id. Ibid.

Before I difinifs this laft Point I have been upon, I think it will not be altogether incongruous to confider whether these Politicians of Priests have not, wherever they could, flipt fomewhat into their New Lights amongst our pretended Protestants, equivalent to Popery, ot at least equally mischievous to Church and state, of which we have seen the dismal Effects ; for this I shall refer my Reader to the very ingenious Author of the Representation of the State of Christianity in England, and of its Decay and Danger from Sectaries, as well as Papists, Printed 1674, from whom I shall transcribe somewhat material to our Purpose in hand: 'Have not our Eng-' life Enthusiasts (considering the Time of their " Growth and Reign) debauch'd Christianity, af-' fronted Government, destroy'd Kings, depri-' ved Chrislians of the Offices and Comforts of "Religion, and that only for afferting the just ' Rights, and performing the indifpenfible Du-' ties to their God, and their Sovereign? Have "they not done violence to all manner of Laws, ' to uphold and erect their own Factions? Have ' they not taken away Mens Lives, Names, Li-. berties, Eftates, and expos'd their Families to ' Shame, Beggary, without fo much as Inquist-' tion ? Have not Committee-Men, Majoi-Ge-[C 3] nerals,

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nerals, and High-Courts of Juffice, been as dreadful to English Protestanss, as any Inqui-6 fition in Spain cr Italy? May not Idleness as 6 much increase and grow upon us, by Lay-Preachers, who are continually feducing Men ۲ from their Callings to hear their Canting, and ٢ observe Days of Humiliation, as by Abby-6 Lubbers, begging Friars and Monks, who live 6 upon the Sweat and Labours of other People? ٤ For Men to be only ufclefs in humane Socie-' tv, is not fo prejudicial to Government, as ' that Temper of Spirit which renders them ' impatient of Laws, and rebellious against Au-' thority: For Zeal to do Milchief is more ' injurious to the publick Peace, than Supine-" nels in doing nothing. And if Popery should ' ever be admitted into England, the King would ⁶ receive in a Foreign or Civil War, as much Aid ' from cleitter'd Monks as from Secta-*ries*, who generally believe all War
 unlawful, except that which they them-

felves carry on against their own Prince and
Country, p. 24, 25. Neither have the Principles of Sectaries a lefs malignant Afpect towards Christian Holinefs, than those of Papilits. The POPE of Rome challenges to himfelf the Privilege of being infallible; What
elle does the Sectary, when he lays that the
Holy Ghost dictates to him Matter and Words
in the Performance of religious Duties, and
that he does perfonally dwell and make his
Abode in his Heart? Tis no hard thing to
prove, That a-private Spirit, advanc'd above,

or made parallel to the Holy Scriptures, is 6 more prejudicial to Christianity than Tradition, or the largest Power that was ever yet al-6 lum'd by the POPE. Alas! for one infallible 8 old Gentleman at Rome, we have thoulands of 4 Hotspurs in England, that pretend to more of 6 the Divine Perfections than ever he did. 6 For if the Holy Ghoft does perforally in dwell in 6 Sectaries, then they are perfonally poffelled with all the glorious Attributes of the God-٤. 6 head; which is more prejudicial to Protesta. nifm, to affirm there is no Church of England, 6 or to fay that the Roman Church is the Catho-6 lick Church? p. 26.

'The Papifts with-hold the Cap from the Laity 6 in the Bleffed Eucharist; the Sectaries deny 6 the Whole of that Sacrament to all who cannot 4 give certain Signs of their Conversion, &c. nay, 6 they make the Whole of both the Sacraments invalid to Salvation, by being administred in a State of Schism, and by those Reasons, that 6 6 Ç have no more Authority or Right to af-6 fume that Power, than Uzziah had to lay hold upon the Ark, or Nadab and Abihu to offer the 6 Arange Fire.

'The Papifts lead their People in Ignorance and Darknefs, but Monks and Friars are as learned as Millers and Tailors, and the Latin Service as intelligible as mystical Nonfence, and the Prayers in an unknown Tongue as edifying and lefs injurious to Christmanity, than bold Blasphenny, and those Expressions which are the very Derifion of Devotion.

'That

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' The Doctrine of the Resurrection will sooner receive its Oftracifm by the Omiffion of the 4 Rites of Burial, than by praying for the Dead : 6 And the Belief of one Catholick Church, and Com-6 munion of Saints, will fooner be deftroy'd by ç Independency, than if they all truckled under 6 the See of Rome : And to direct our Devotions to the bleffed Virgin and Saints departed, 6 6 is not fo displeasing unto God, nor dishonoura-16 ble and injurious to Religion, as to pray for 6 Bloodshed and Revenge, for the Success of Rebels, 6 the Growth of Schifm, and the Rooting up an Establifb'd Church: And the Idolatry of the Pa-¢ pifts will be as excufable at the Great Day ζ of Accounts, as the irreverent Rudenels, and fuperstitious Sowreness of the Sectaries. Sin is more encouraged by making the Condition of 4 ç its Pardon to depend upon a ftrong Fancy and 6 Belief that it is pardoned, than by making it absolutely depend upon the Power of a Ariest. In 6 a Word, the groß Usurpation and Invation of the Priests Office by Sectaries, to erect Churches, Ordain, Baptize, administer the Holy Eucha-٤ rift. Preach, Excommunicate, &c. throws more Dirt upon the Christian Religion, than the groffest Errors in the Romish Church. p. 28, 29.

Thus much I thought neceffary to premife, by way of Caution, to all that defire and endeavour to be *fincere Chriftians* and *Members* of *Chrift's One Catholick Church*, to prevent their being either carried away by *Jefuits* or *Sectaries*, which is much near the fame, and to demonftrate from whence all our *Divifions*, all our *Confu*-

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Confusions and Over-turnings in Church and State are originated: Only I beg leave to answer one Objection, which I fore-see will be made in reference to some Members of Romanish Communion; it will I know be readily granted by the Non-Jesuited Members of that Communion, what I have faid in respect of the Jesuits; but then they'll tell us their old Priests, the Seculars, and those that adhere to them, are Persons of stanch Loyalty and Fidelity to the Prince, and ever, by Principle, faithful to the Crown, and strenuous Asserts of its Rights and Prerogatives.

To this I shall reply in short :

It's true, the Seculars and Jesuits have been at Daggers drawing, and have writ most bitterly against one another, made strange Discoveries, and feem the most to hate one another (here amongst us) of any two Parties whatever, yet all nothing but Juggle and Amusement, meerly for political Ends, that whilf the one are ever odious and fuspected, the other may carry on the fame Defigns undifcerned. And although, indeed, fome of the Seculars belonging here to England, have been many Years under Excommunication, the highest Difpleasure of the Church of Rome, 'For all this (faith the Au-' thor of The Difference between the Church and ' the Court of Rome, printed 1674.) it may not be safe to trust them, without better Asiu-' rance. We remember, from fad Experi-'ence.

ence, that no Perfons did fo boldly rail at th Tyrant Cromwel, as those that were his Pension-6 ers, who merited by faying those very things which others were to loofe their Lives or E-6 states barely for hearing. Nay, we have not ٤ ٢ forgot, that some of these perfidious Wretches lay under the common Calamity of honeft 6 6 Men, Sequestrings, Restraints, and Decima-6 tions, that they might continue unfulpected Villains : And we are not fure but his Holi-6 nels may be as dextrous in his Managery, as that Tyrant was; making a Shew of great ٢ Difplealure against those Agents of his, which 6 are hired to pretend a Dilagreement with the 6 Court of Rome, and Sufferings by it, thereby ¢ to gain fecurely Profelytes to the Church, and 6 a Reward unto themselves.

'Nor will this be efteem'd an uncharitable Surmife, when we confider what ufually is 5 done by this fort of Men upon like Pretenfi-C ons. I shall, to avoid giving trouble,-----6

Wath. Quodl. Dial between a Secul Priest and a Lay-Gentlem. A true Relation of the Faction at Wisbich.

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bring one Inftance, yet it thall be fo clofe as ' not to admit of any colourable Exception to it: 'Tis that ' of Father Watfon the Secular ' Prieft, who having wrote at large ' in the Defence of Sovereign Prin-' ces against the Dictates of the Je-' fuits, wherein he openly confeffes, That all the Sufferings brought

upon the Papifts here in Exgland, was the due " Reward of their own Demerit : And withal, detected the Frauds and Villanies of the Jesuits.

fuits, not only in reference to the State, but in their Cheats of private Perfons, by means of

auricular Confession, and other
gainful Methods of Hypocrifie, setting down the Names of the Perfons wrought upon, and theirs who
practifed upon their Easines, with
the particular Sums thus gain'd,

6

Quodlibet. p. 37, 69, 88, 89, 265, 5°c. 266, 5°c. 275, 5°c. 303, 5°c.

the Place, and Time, and Manner of Action : ٤ Proofs, one would think, of the greateft Sincerity imaginable; especially fince he for this. " was with all poffible Violence purfu'd and " rail'd at by his Adversaries in the Church of Rome, and feemingly perfecuted by his Holi-6 nefs, and Arch-Priests commissioned by him, yet after all, we find this Man at last was difcover'd to be engag'd in Treason against his C ' Sovereign, and plotting all those Villanies he ' had before fo folemnly declaim'd and wrote ' againft, the Account whereof we have in all ' all our Histories. Differ. betw. the Chur. and Court of Rome, p. 12. 13.

I might carry on thele Observations a greater Length, but having been very prolix already, (tho' I hope the *impartial Keader* will the easilier Pardon me, confidering the *Importance* of what hath been hitherto represented) I shall hasten to give in short some Acount of my main Subject.

In the first place then, I conceiv'd it abfolutely necessary to begin with the *Milfion* of the *Anabaptists*, the *Foundation* upon which all their *Church-Proceedings* must rest; if that fails, all their

their Ministrations must drop, be null and invalid: Disprove their Mission and Ministry, then they can be no Church, no Body politick, no Governours and Governed, no Shepherds, no Flock, and being once unmask'd, will appear to be nothing but a meer Rabble, or at best but a humane felf constituted Church. Shis was the Method of the Ancients dealing with HERETICKS and Schifmaticks, by which they very fuccessfully put an end to Controversies of this Nature; of which I have treated at large in the enfuing Difcourfe; and if infifted on, and countenanc'd by our Spiritual and Civil Governours, by God's Bleffing might prove an effectual Means to reduce our wandring Stars to the Centre and Unity of the Church: Once convince them of the Nullity as well as Sacrilege of their Ministrations, and make the Generality of Christians sensible that it's nothing but Self-confidence, Self-Interest, Prefumption, and Pride, without the least Shadow of Right, that dubbs them into Ministers; that they all are as much Ministers themselves, and then as St. Augustin faith, in the cafe of the Donatifts Rebaptization of all that came over to their Party, Nature will not recoil against them, - and they'll abhor being conducted by them, who are no better, and but upon an equal Foot with themfelves; befides the most imminent Danger of making fhip-wreck of a good Confeience, and their cternal Salvation. Then it will be demonstrable, by taking a little Pains with them, that there is and can be but One Church, one Priesthood, one Baptilin; That all that

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that separate from the Bosom and Unity of the Church, by dividing from a particular Part of it, are actually Schifmaticks, i. e. cut off from the common Means, the common Hope of Salvation, being divided from the Head (of the Body, or the Church) Christ bleffed for evermore, and confequently that all Sectaries in the World, under whatever Denomination, are all out of the ordinary establishd Way of obtaining Heaven and Happinefs; that is, all in the wrong; and that all that gather not with Chrift in his Way, his Church, and according to his Measures, do scatter; i.e. separate those whom they pretendedly gather from having any Intereft in, or Influence from Chrift: They will find there is no Difference between the Sectaries, as to the chief Point, the Verity of their respective Churches, none upon a better Foundation than others; fo that there's no Advantage of being of this Sect than another, confequently none by running from one to another, if any Difference, only accidental as to the Transfiguration, and fo rather are the worfe than better by Changing, making their Condition the more the hazardous by their Wavering and Instability, and fo (as is commonly known by frequent Observation and Experience) concluding in Scepticism and Despair, the Spirit of God, which is constant Uniform and never changing, having no Inhabi. tation, or Refidence, in fuch Perfons; this thifting from Sect to Sect, but ever avoiding the Church of Christ, the Communion of Saints, where alone the Holy and Bleffed Spirit of Love, and 11-

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Unity, and Sanctity dwelleth, being an infallible Mark of their being wholly posselfed and conducted by the Spirit of Error, of their present Defertion by God's Grace, and of their final Perdition, if not timely prevented, by their Reunion with God's Church and Chosen. Their Churches of meer Human Constitution, fet up in. opposition to the Church of Christ, all of them Deviations from the True Church, from the One, the Narrow, the fraitWay to the Broad, the common and most frequented Way, (the Way of Heathens, Jews, Turks, Schismaticks and Hereticks, and all profligate and wicked Christians, being cast into that Number, by our B. Lord, who together with them, make up that monstrous innumerable and vile Herd of Impure Goats, in contradiflinction to that little Flock of Genuine and Sincere Christians) that leads directly to Destruction : and tho fome amongst these Sects feemingly have fome pretence to Orthodoxy, 'tis only a Snare and Temptation to them for their greater Infatuation, hereby to make them the more confident, and to render them the more fecure in the dangerous Condition they are in, thereby to make them more carelefs, and the lefs folicitous for those Advantages of the True Communion and Union with Chrift, and his Body the Church here upon Earth, (without which they cannot, and and shall never become Members of the Archetypal Church in Heaven,) and fo by the Artifices and Wiles of Satan, working upon their weaker Parts, and encouraging them in their Prefumption and Aversion, to all the proper Means con-

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conducing to their real Happinels, becomes even poyfon unto them, and a fign and forerunner of their Reprobation, that feeing they may not fee.

'Is true, they all pretend Scripture for their respective Constitutions of Churches, they are all Patterns from the Mount ; they all fay, and fo they allege Scriptures for all their Singularities and Discriminations, however Absurd, False, Blasphemous' or Immoral : but then I defire it may be confider'd, that nothing can be more derogatory from the Honour and Verity of those most divinely inspir'd Writings, than to clablish and confirm Contradictions, so that it's impossible both parts of a Contradiction should be true; that what is Heretical and Damnable in one Sect, flould be Orthodox and Saving in another; what is False in one Sect, should be True in another; that the fame thing should be Truth and Falfbood too, and if not, then all these Sects, suppose them as numerous as you can, must be all in the wrong [for this must be granted, if they all be, in the common Ule of the Word, Separated or cut off from the True Church, which is but one;] "and confequently, all out of the Establiff a Way of Salvation. The Scriptures are all confistent with themselves, and the Holy Spirit breathing in them, establisheth nothing but the One Catholick Truth; and therefore it's impossible, that all the Sects in the World, can ever confirm their different Doctrines from the Church, by the Scriptures ; fo that notwithflanding their Boafts and Clamours for the Scriptures, as the Rule, of Faith and Manners; they are not able to produce

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produce one Text for their Respective Doctrine and Practices, whereby they discriminate themselves from the Church, or from one another. And thus we find them most impudently declaiming against Popery, whilst they entertain and profess the very worst of Popery, and are influenc'd and manag'd by the Spirit of Popery, and glory in the Scriptures, whilst they profess and act against them.

Thus we may see the horrid Effects of Sectaries undertaking to judge of the Senfe of the Holy Scriptures, by their private Spirits, and making of them their Rule, according to their own Interpretations; and confequently, the great Instrument of their own Damnation, by fetting up what they please for Religion, Faith, the Church, the Way to Heaven, Ec. excluding all from the hopes of Salvation, that don't precifely conform to their Phanatick Sentiments and Models; fo making the Holy Scriptures unto themselves, a Savour unto Death. This is not the fad Missortune of some few Sectaries, but of all; they all, without exception, pervert and wrest the Scriptures to their particular Fancies, to confirm their own peculiar Darling Opinions and Herefies, and never rightly apprehend them; but when they concur with the general Senfe of Orthodox Christians, and that is, where they know not how to avoid it. A plain Demonfiration by the by, that the Holy Scriptures are the peculiar Depositum committed folely to the Charge and Cultody of the Church, for her Ule and Behoof alone, and those who should in time join themselves unto her, and become one Body with

with ber ; that they are her particular Treasure, exclusive of all who are without her; her Dowry, her Right, her Poffeffion; that the alone hath the Gift of Interpretation, to understand them and apply them, because she alone hatn the Holy Spirit, to whom alone the Promife of the Spirit was made, to lead her, by the Ufe of them, into all neceffary and faving Truth and Knowledge ; and on the contrary, that they are a Sealed Book to all that are out of the Church, and eip cially to those who go out of the Church, and erect Churches of their own, in opposition to the One Church of Christ; devise new Ways. new Altars, new Priestboods, and new Communions of their own; and confequently, are abandon d, rejected, cast off by Go.1 and Christ, as Apostates, as Rebels, as Traitors left to themselves ; being depriv'd of all means of Grace, and all the Influences and Irradications of the Holy Spirit; caft out among the Dogs, the Vile and Unclean, to receive the common Fate and Portion with Hypocrites and Unbelievers; as bearing no Relation to Chrift, and having no Right with the children of the Kingdom being cast into outward Darkness. So that being difown'd by God and Christ, und left entirely to themfelves, and the Influence of the Evil One, the Grand Deceiver and Father of Lies; it's no wonder they make to perverse an Use of these Sacred Oracles, for the extracting and forcing out of them, fuch varieties of Herefies, and Models of Churches, and Arguments for the countenancing of fuch monstrous Immeralities, as would scandalize a civiliz'd Turk or $\begin{bmatrix} d \end{bmatrix}$ Heathen,

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Heathen; and fo make themfelves liable to all thole direful Curfes, to fuch Violations of God's Word, and to the Forgers of Lies, Falfe Do-Etrines, and then charging all their Forgeries, Interpolations, Herefies, Blafphemies, Immoralities, upon the Holy Spirit of God, the Spirit of Truth and Purity, &c. of which more fully, in the following Difcourfe.

So then, by what hath been faid, it evidently appears, that in the first place, our Sectaries have no manner of Plea for any of them in particular, being the Church of Christ; because Scripture, upon which they would ground themfelves, fails them all; all have Pleas from Scripture in their way, but none will hold Water; every one condemns each other, and from the Scriptures, pretend with equal force and firength to disprove each other, and with equal Juft ce condemn each other, fo that at best they remain pendulous and dubious; all Upstarts and Innovations, by each others Charges against each other; and then comes in the Church, which hath all along ftood her Ground like a Rock, and with one breath, puffs out all their New Lights, &c.

Secondly, Which is very material, from what hath been already difcours'd, it's manifeft by whom many of these New Lights and Churches have been fet up and erected, even by the Myflical Babylon, in their own Language, against whom our Sectaries are incessantly bellowing: By their being influenc d, and manag'd and encourag d all along by them, it's plain, that they ° are The PREFACE.

are doing the drudgery of that Church, which they profels to much to abominate : Then it's more than demonstrable all our Sectaries are in the wrong, whatever they propofe to themfelves, and whatever ground they gain of the Church here, 'tis for their Captains, Leaders, Managers, and not for themselves; we are not to fuppose Satan's Kingdom ever to be divided against itself, no! by no means! Then how can these infatuated People conceit themselves to be in the right way, propagating the Kingdom of Righteousneß, Holiness, Peace and Truth, by such abominable, unwarrantable, unscriptural Methods as these, their Masters infuse into their Head ? Can this be for their Intereft ? Is Truth, Holinefs, Righteousnefs, Mortification, Heavenly Mindedness, Contempt of the World, for the Intereft of the Kingdom of Darkness? Can the Verity of Christian Profession, Ministry, and Ordinances, and Uprightness, and Sincerity in Practice, be for the real Service of Antichrift in any kind ? And can Antichrift and his Emiffaries be zealous for all this? Nay, to such a degree, as to hazard their very Bloods for this End? To fet up True Churches, Legitimate Authentick Priests, and Pure Ordinances, Pure and Undefiled Religion? Or can any thing be more Diametrically opposite to Antichrift, and the Interest of the Church of Rome, than all this; and yet these Jesuits to be fond of all this, they erect new Churches and true Churches upon a found Bottom, and defignedly against themselves ? Nay, and such as are real-ly the only Churches Christ hath, and owneth up-[d 2] on

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on the Face of the whole Earth ? True Churches crected in Jeft, out of meer Policy and Trick, for hellish Ends, and a Qually carrying on hellish Deligns, by immoral, fcandalous, odious Methods, Profligates, bloody and desperate Villains, and notorious Hypocrites; as is manifest to the Obfervant World, by innumerable Inflances? And then by the fame Architects, as foon as brought to the height, undermin'd and k.ck'd down agun in an inftant, as the Anabaptifts and Millenarians were, in and a little after Uliver's Tyranny; as is remark'd in the following Discourse, and might be exemplified in feveral other Sects, in being in those days, who have not left any Remembrance of themselves to this day, but only in Books ? What Nonsense and Hodgpodg is all this? That the Devil should become a Patron of Truth and Holinels, and erect a Kingdom to batter down his own? Or is it prohoble on the other fide, that God's Spirit thould co-operate with fuch actual, murtherous, lloody, impure, lying, bypocritical Milcreants, that should actually moloy, their Carnality, Covetoufnefs, An bition, Pride, Malice, Reverge, unnatural Affections, to the letting up the Kingdoni of Chr. a here upon Earth; who, by every flep they make, mould give the palpable Lye to all their Pretences, and make them flink. and to become an Abomination to all that foould bear them, and observe them ? Dd Chrift prodagate the Gospel by fuch unmortify'd, unhallow'd, and polluted Wretches as thefe? Did the Apofiles preach up the Deftruction of the Tewilb

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Jewish or Gentile Religion, by Fire and Faggot, and Sword, by railing, lving and throwing Dirt in the Faces of the Tewish or Gentale Governours or Priests; the Demolition of their Temples. Maintenance, Schools o Learning, and dashing their Children against the Stones? in God's Name, let any fober Christians compare Christs, the Apostles, and Primitive Christians ethods, Innocency of their Lives, Humility, Patience, Difinteressedneß, as to the World, its Pleasure, Eafe, Satisfactions in all kinds, and Charity, and Benighity, and Meeknels, and Unafferted. nels, with Methods of our late Sectarian Gofpellers, and their Lives, Conduct and Behaviour, and judge whether it be or can be reconcileable to the Spirit of the Golpel, its Defign and Verity, to allow fuch Combinations of Worldlings and Cheats to be the Churches of Chrift, or to bear any affinity with him or his Church; which hath ever been from the beginning of the World, through all Ages to this day, never fail'd for one Minute, and cannot no more than effential Truth can, and fo hall continue, when, in all probability, none of thefe prefent Sects shall be any more, as many of former Sects have for Ages been forgotten; as well as' the existed uninterruptedly for many Ages, before ever any of these Modern ones were hatch'd. or in the least degree thought of.

No! no! luffer not your felves to be deceiv'd, fuffer not Satan so far to blind your Eyes; all the fair Pretences your Masters the Jesuits make unto you, are but as so many Transfigurations, [d 3] meerly

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meerly to amule: Where Reformation is carried on, or new Sectaries set up with downright Immoralities, as by making Divisions, setting up new Churches, Rebellion, violating others Rights, feizing their Possessions, Carnality or Impurity, feeking to make make up their fortunes, &c. it's impossible the Spirit of God should go along with them,, God is not in those blustring Winds, Earthquakes, and Combustions of Civil Wars, Murders, Sacrileges, and Violations of all Laws, Rights, Liberties, Privileges, Sacred and Civil; these are none of God's Methods, and have no right to his Approbation and Bleffing. And yet it's by nothing but Hypocrify and Prophaneneß, that you have endervour'd and propagate your Respective Sects (Carnality, as the Spirit of God in Holy Scriptures informs us, being an inseparable Attendant, or an essential Qualification of Falfe Teachers, Falie Apostles and Seducers) but the up (hot of all hath been the growth of Popery, and to give it an opportunity to come in at the back-door; to divide the Interest of the Reform'd Religion, and to make way for all manner of Prophaneness, Scepticism, Atheism, and Libertinism. Never then dare to call your Sects Churches; it's too manifest from the Agents that fet you at work, the Methods you take, and the end to which all your actings tend, what you are, and whole work you do; the Church is but one, the Head but one, to suppose more Churches, I mean such as have no relation un-20, preferve no Communion with, and will by no means own one another, but keep at fuch a distance,

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distance, as if they utterly condemn'd, disown'd, and abominated each other, as no Church at all, is to suppose many and distinct Heads, different Faiths, different Hopes, many Lords, many Gods, which is tantamount to fay there's no Church, no Head, no God, no Saviour, no Heaven, no Hell. Confider the Rife of the antientest present Sects among you, within the compass of how few years, and then tell me where was the Church of . Christ for many hundreds of years before ? or whether Christ had any visible Body of a Church, for many Ages before any of our prefent Sects flarted up in the World? To pass by the Church of Rome, what think ye of all the Oriental Churches, of far greater extent than all the Churches that ever were in Communion with the Church of Rome; that never own'd any Subjection unto her, never took any Measures from her, ever entertain'd different Customs from her, and for feveral Ages, would keep no Communion with her ? Few of any degree of Senfe have been hitherto fo cenforious, as to charge them with being the Whore of Babylon, or the Seat of Antichrift. None but some of you that are and can be no Churches at all, nay not fo much as Corrupt Churches, fince a Corrupt Church may have the Effentials or Constituents of a Church, as well as an unhealthful Man may have the Essentials of a Man. But you can be none, even by what I have argued already, and much more by what you will find afterwards; and moreover, it's fufficiently prov'd ad hominem, by your being the Inftruments of Antichrist; some of you being forged by his own hand, to carry on $\begin{bmatrix} d & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ actually

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actually his Work, his Defigns; nay, having many or you your Call, your Miffion, fuch as it is) from um, he being your Father, you his Chil. dren. his Apostles, his Mess ngers, as to some particular Sects, or Particulars of Sects amongst you, and contequently by bring fo nearly related to him; by your own Arguments, none of Christ's or h s Apostles Planting, to none of the Members of his Body or Church. And as to fome other Sects amongst you, that bid fairest, having nothing to urge in behalf of their Millions, but what any other SECIS may equally challenge upon the felt-Jame Grounds to themselves, have no better Calling, Ministry than those who are immediate. ly derived from the Jefuits, the avow'd Mem_ bers of him whom you call Antichrift; fo that, in Iruth, it's as easie to find a Church of Christamongh the unconverted Indians, as amongh you, Sectaries ; and to any understanding Christian nothing can be more abford and monstrous, and more uncapable of Faith, than to conceit any thing of a Christian C burch amongst you.

But once more, to shew the Absurdity of many of your Brethren Sectaries, beirg as they boast themselves the TRUE CHURCH and ONLY of CHRIST, we can prove that some Sects of them were set up at their first Starting by the Jesuits, Sc. Is it reasonable to imagine they made it their Business to furnish them with true Principles of Faith in their Mouths, and gave them a true Scheme of Church Government and Discipline, where by in good earnest, to oppugn themselves, under the Notion of Antichrist, Whore The PREFACE.

Whore of Babylon, and Idolaters ; who affert themfelves to be the one Church of Chrift, and all the reft of the Churches in the World, that refuse Subjection to them, and are not in actual Communion with them. as none, or at belt corrupt Churches; and to infuse into you a most flagrant Zeal, that nothing will gratifie lefs than the De-Struction and utter Extirpation of them? Where's the Senfe of all this? And for what End? No! they only put Weapons into their H+nds to encounter their common Enemy with ; under that Notion to multiply Divisions, and Factions, and Animolities, by tearing in pieces the Church of England, under the Character of Antichristian, and Babylonifb; which if they could but fee pull'd and shatter'd in Pieces, they might hope in a little Time to reunite unto themselves. This Church ever was, and is the Butt of all your Malice and Envy, as well as of all other Sects here amongit us; to her Ruine you all agree and conspire, and join Hand in Hand and, in some sense, I may say, all the Churches in Europe; an intallible Argument to me of her being, in her Articles, Difcipline, and Holy Offices the most Primitive, Apostolick, Orthodox, and Canonical, Particular Church, in this Part of the World: An Argument of her Catholicism, because so ftrenuoufly oppuga'd on all fides, by the indefatigable Activity of the Church of Rome, and innumerable Sects, by the Treachery and La-titudinarianism of her own Creeping-Low-Church-Men, that are fed and pamper'd dai-Jy

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ly with her Bread; and by the Neutrality of others abroad, that look on unconcernedly, and never pitied her, when they faw her prostrate on the Dust; although I must needs fay, out of pure Charity, yet without any great Snew of Reason, the hath look'd upon some of the Neutral Reformed Churches abroad as Sisters, and vigoroufly, when time was, afferted their Caufe, as if her own, and hath been an happy Inftrument to them of their Peace and Tranquility when under a Cloud, to her vast Expence, and little Thanks ; to that it may be a Queflion, Whether it was not more her Fault than Glory or Interest, to interpose for such the bare so flender a Relation to? Or whether, in some Sense, she hath not been juft'y recompens'd by their Ingratitude and evil Returns, and by what the hath forely Suffer'd lince for their Sakes, Gc. So that it will sollow at length, that you are no Churches, but valawful Combinations and Factions, wearing religious Berges for Diferimination only; the Pope's Journey men and Tools in Majquerade ; and to countenance you, is but to foster Snakes in our Bosems to sting us to Death, and to let in the Trojan Harfe upon us when Opportunity shall ferve ; to a low your Conventicles is but to permit fo many Nurferies of Rebels and Schifmaticks, and to maintain a Succeffion of Iworn Encinies, by Principle and milguided Conscience, both to Ghurch and State, to mustiply and increase yearly our Enemies in our own Bovels, whilft we wafte and confume our Youth, who are the best inclin'd to the Government, in our Wars abroad ; whilft you .

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you lie Brooding at home, and fleeping in your whole Skins, pretending Conficence against taking up Arms, or making Wars upon Foreigners, watching all Opportunities to fight the Lord's Battels, as you blass phemously call them, in your native Country; to feize the Grown and Church Revenues; to fequester your bellow Subjects Estates; and, in short, to play the old Game over again to greater Perfection, *i.e.* with greater Tyranny and Barbarity than hitherto.

As for the Argunents I urge against the Anabaptists Mission, &c. they are grounded upon the common receiv'd Maxims of Christianity, never brought into question till the Decadence of Chriflianity, or towards the latter Ages of the Church, which tho' they may bawl againft, yet I am apt to think will find it very difficult to refute ; but then I fancy I have this Advantage against them, that whereas they give out themselves to be the true Church; and by fome Means or other, together with the Title of the Church, have ulurp'd fome of her Maxims relating to Unity, &c. and fo feem to defend their Schifm, like the Donatifts of old (whom in many Particulars they refemble) with Truths wrongly apply'd. I have made it my Businels to Strip them of their Armour, and to turn their *stoln Artillery* upon themselves; and shewn in divers Respects how unserviceable Truth is for the *Supporting* of Error, and fo to condemn them out of their own Mouths; which, by the way, ought to be look'd upon as a fufficient Apology for some seeming Harsh Expressions, as some of our smooth-waxy-temporizing Latitudinarians, not half a Degree differing

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ring from Se taries of all forts, if occalion fhould ferve, are wont to cenfure for them) in the following Difcourfe, which indeed contain in them most weighty Arguments, in Epitome, against them; exposing withal their most wicked Confidence, as well as Malice and Ignorance, and demonstrating how exactly those heavy Accufations, they bring against the Church, agree with

Act 29 30. 2 Theff. 2. 3. 1 Timot. 3. 2. 2 Tim 3. 2,11. Pet 2.10.Jud.4 themfelves, and fall most justly upon their own Pates, But then I might here infift upon the Examples of our B. Saviour and his Apostles, in their Treatment of fuch forts of

Perfons; the latter being very copious indeferibing Sectaries in general, of the Holy Fathers of the Church, Councils. &c. and hence flew, against th le Double-minded Men (fee St. Jam. and Herm. Paftor) of all Sects and Persuasions in Miniature ; that to treat them otherwife, is to act Superficially, and to perform the Duty of their High Calling negligently, and dithoneftly, and to perfuade the reft of their Fellow Chriftians to entertain an undue Opinion of them, and to conceive of them ornerwife than they ought. meerly as of Innocent, Godly, Zealous, but mifguided Christians, which, confidering their Fruits. is hardly reconcileable with Truth; and fo, by this means, encourage them and harden them in their Erroneous Judgments and Practices, and give great Encouragement unto others to join with them.

The fame Merkod that I have taken with the Anabaptists, will most exactly, for the main, ferve against The PREFACE. Ixxvii

against all the rest of our Sectaries ; none of their respective Ministries standing upon a better Foot, than that of the meanest or most despicable Sect that the reft Condemn, and that which looks like Nullity itfelf; most of the Sects, how different from and contrary to one another, infifting chiefly on the fame Texts for the Affertion of their Ministry, or when driven out of those their strongeft Holds (as they fancy to themfelves) infifting upon the same Topicks, as Gitts, Divine Impulse, Extraordinary Vocation, Prophecy, Revelations, &c. fo that answering the Arguments infifted upon by the Anabaptists, answers the Pretensions of all the reft, both here and all the World over, that cannot give a fatisfactory Reply to the Queries and Demands made in the following Treatife, as to the Point of Ordinary Succession in the Evangelical Priestbood. So that confidering the novelty of these Sects, the greatest part of them pretending their Communions to be the true and only Church, exclusive of all other, there hath been no Church of Chrift for about 1500 years; nay that for to long time, there hath been no fuch thing as true Christianity in the World.

This hath been one of those choice Plants that the Church of Rome hath so long propagated, and with such extraordinary Care cultivated and and cherisshed amongstus, to the Eternal Contradiction and Reproach, and Scandal of Catholiciss (and that Church which assume to her felf to be the Ground and Pillar of Truth; and that Bisshop, who, exclusive of all other Bisshops, would be the fole Vicar of Christ.) 'For where-'as

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' as True Christianity is a perfect Catholicifm, ⁶ ['tis to be hop'd there's True Christianity out of the Boundaries of Popery] and contrarily Antichristianism, or fighting against God, walks ' in Singularities, Partialities, Sects, Separa-tions, and the like: it is too apparent, that the Ways wherein Mennow pretend [as the Jesuits and other Emissaries of the Church of Rome have instructed our Sectaries] that the true ' Exercife of Religion lyeth, do very much hold ' the Bials of Sectarifm; who fees it not in our " extraordinary running alter choice and affe-" Cted Preachers? A Protestants Account of his Orthodox Holding in Matters of Religion, Printed 1642. p. 37. Now lince it's fo apparent, by what hath been hitherto faid, that many of our Sects are the very Invention of the Church of Rome, and that all the reft are manag'd and influenc'd by them, to carry on the Delign of ruining and extirpating our Church ; what better piece of Service can we do our Holy Mother, than by endeavouring to expose these religious Cheats, Impostors, and Falle Apostles, and by publishing to all Christians the shallowness, as well as wickedness of all their Pretensions; and at the fame time, by breaking the Measures of our Sworn und Inveterate Enemies. For by opposing these sectaries chectually, the Damage redounds to the Church of Rome ; as by Favouring the Sectaries, we Countenance the other. So that whoever Preaches or Writes against them, does it in effect against Popery, they being the Pack-horles to introduce it. And whoever

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ever Countenances and Pleads for the Toleration of these Sects, constructively or virtually does the fame for Popery, let his Intention be what it will otherwife : The Toleration of Diversity of Communions, naturally tending to the Diffolution of the Establish d Church, especially warn a Liberty is allowed withal of withdrawing all they can from the Establish'd or National Church ; which is not in the least provided against by any Clause, imposing any Penalty upon the Seducers or feduced; than which 'tis impossible to con-ceive a greater Instance, either of Indifferency, or Unconcernedneß for the Glory of God, in reference to his Truth, and the Salvation of those who were folemnly dedicated unto him, by being enroll'd in the Matricula of his Church; or that Grand Trust reposed in Governours for promoting Piety and Virtue, the greatest Interest of Mankind, the very End of the Institution of Magistracy; which is such a Liberty or Connivance, as our Diffenters never had the Impudence to ask ; and which the Law of God, and a true Zeal for his Glory, and the Prefervation of the Church, Love and Tendernels for the Souls of Mankind, the Peace and Establishment of the Government and Nation, and true Interest for our Posterity can never justifie. So that none but Rasa Tabula, Men indifferent, that can take up any Form of Religion, Latitudinarians, Half-Papists, Atheists and Ignoramus's, can ever be zealous for Toleration ; and whoever are fo, are certainly Promoters of Popery, and the Grand Occasions of the Growth of Popery, and no other in

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in this *Mand*; this being certain, that the Toleration of sectaries, is the Growth of Popery, to which ill our Difasters, all our Miferies are owing.

But to return to our Subject once more, and forea Conclusion :

Nov let any sober Christian, of a tolerable Copacity, by thefe few things together, and refle ? ferioully upon them, and he will find it demonstrably true, that these Sectaries bear no Relation to the Church, according to Rules laid down in Scripture, and hold not true Faith; and that their Wav is and must be infallibly (ordinarily (peaking) the Wrong, the Broad Way; and according'y destitute of the common Christian Hope for salvation, and confequently will dread to venture his Soul amongst them. But for a fuller sat sfa Rion, I shall refer the Reader to the Treatif itfelf, which I recommend to the Bleffing of God; that it may, however weakly perform'd be Instrumental to bring off fome, and a Preservative for others, against this dangrous and growing Sect, and all others; definag all good Chriftians to join with me in this Excellent Prayer of our Church :

O Merciful God. who hass made all Men, and hatest not ung that they hass made, nor would est the Death of a Senner, but rather that he should be Converted and live: Have Mercy upon all Jews. Turks, Infidels and Hereticks; and take from them all Ignorance, Hardness of Heart, and Contempt of thy Word; and so steed home, Blessed Lord, to thy Flock, that they may be saved among the Remnant of the true Israelites, and be made one Fold under one Shepherd, Jesus Christ cur Lord; who liveth and reigneth with thee, and the Holy Spirit, One God, World without End. Amen. The

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Ax laid to the Root of the Tree:

OR, THE

ANABAPTISTS

MISSION OF MINISTRY

Examin'd and Difprov'd, Gc.

EFORE we enter upon the main subject matters of Dispute between us (viz. the Lawfulness, or Validity of Infant-Baptism, and other your singular Opinions) I apprehend it, indispensably necessary in the first place, to enquire whether you or we are the True Church of Christ; For, if it appears, that either those of Your or Our Communion be not, or are not Members of the True Catholick and Apostolick Church, it will be in vain to engage in this Controversie, because the Validity of all Ministerial Acts ordinarily depend upon their being performed, or transacted by those who have Authority to to do from Christ by the Mediation of the Church, to which Christ himself delegated this Authority, to be continued fuccessively from one to another to the End of the World.

This Point, I think, will be readily yielded by You, That none can perform any Ministerial Acts, but such as are authoriz'd fo to do, by Christ and his Church : That in particular, none can, in the Ordinary or E-B stability of the stability of stablistid Way, be admitted Members of Christ's Body the Church, but by Baptism; confequently, that none can Baptize, but those who are attually Members of this Body, and have especial Commission, or Delegation to to do; and noné have any reason to pretend unto, or to exercise this Commission, but those who are called thereunto, because none can take upon himself this Authority, but he must be called unto it, and solemnly invested with it by Christ, or his Deputies, mediately, or immediately.

If fo, then it will be in vain for either of Us to dispute the Lawfulness, or Validity of Infant, or Adult-Baptism, if in the mean time we are in the dark, and cannot prove whether we are within, or without the Church. The Church is but One, in its Nature indivisible; Unity, and Divisibility are inconsistent, and incompatible Terms. There is but One Communion likewife, fo that Two Communions diametrically opposite, can't be one and the (ame Church ; and there is One Baptism, into the One Faith, of the One Lord, or One Head of this One Church ; and there-. fore if this One Baptism, whether of Infants, or Adults, be administred, or performed without, or out of this One Church, in confequence it must be null (as I faid in respect of Infants, as well as of those of full Age.) This is, as I conceive, a meceffary and unawidable Confequence, becaufe there can't be Two Baptifms no more than Two Churches, or Two Lords, or Two Faiths, or Two Hopes, or Two Heavens, and Two Hells; because, by the fame way of arguing, there may be Two thousand Millions as well as Two, and to in infinitum.

These Confequences you can't avoid, or deny; because, upon your own Supposition, that You are the ene, or only Church; and as some of your Progenitors (as I find in St. Bernard) have formerly afferted, the apopholici, or the only Genuine Successfors of the Apophar: You have all along Rebapriz'd All that came off off from other Communions to Yours, looking upon their former *Baptifm*, whether whilf *Infants*, or *Adult*, as null and void, nay finful, becaufe perform'd by those of a false Communion.

Therefore to clear the way, and to remove all Impediments, its highly incumbent upon you, who confine the whole Body, and Flock of Chrift to your own Party or Communion, with a positive Exclusion of all besides, to prove that you are the one Church of Christ, and that fince His Afcenfion, He has had no other Church but yours; and withal, that you all along for this Seventcers Hundred Years, without any Interruption of Succession, Pratice, visible and open Profession, have been, and are the only visible Body, of that one invisible Head Christ Jesus, bleffed for ever. For, if you can't demenstrate that, all your Dispute about Baptism vanishes into Air, or Nothing; and, befides, I must tell you, Without doing this first, you have no Right to enter upon this Controversie, as being as foreign to you, as to Turks or Infidels, and even the Scriptures themfelves will ftand you in no ftead, as having no Right to them : For, they were, and are one facred Depositum committed to the Cuftody of, and for the fole Ufe and Edification of the One Church; because, the Notural, or Animal Man as fuch, is not capable without the Affiftance of the One Spirit of GOD, by his infusing of Divine Faith, to apprehend, or understand the Mysteries of God, and all the Graces and Influences, and Operations of this Divine Spirit of Truth, and Holinefs, or Righteousnes, are ordinarily confin'd to the One Church. All this I take for granted, and if you have any Principles at all, you can't deny it; if you do, then I mult tell you, you have no Principles, and then all manner of Dispute with you'is endles, and to ho purpofe. Therefore I proceed upon this Supposition : -

First then, as to your professing your felves to be the One Church, or One Body of Christ, I request of B 2: you you to give a positive categorical Answer to these following Queries.

When did your pretended Church commence? Shew us in what Age after our Saviour, in what Century.

Whether in the Apostolical Age, or immediately after, or how long fince ?

Who were the first Paftors, or Dators, or Authors? How long they continued their Succession uninterrupted, and were in actual, visible Possession of the One Church, and so were a visible Body known, and applied to, and so distinguishable from all other Sects and Denominations of Christians in the whole known World?

By what Means the Catholick Church came to fail, or to be fo far extinct, as to give way to the Usurpation of Intruders, and confequently to be fo wholly absorpt, as to leave no Remains, no Footsteps behind it for many Ages?

Where lay it conceal'd for Fourteen Hundred Years, till about Luther's time ?

How did it ly bid all that fpace of time? And by what means did She propagate her felf fucceffively all that while, and in what Parts of the World?

If you alone were the True and Genuine Succeffors of the Apostles, it must follow, that you were once in Possection of all the particular Churches that they planted, that you were the One Catholick Church, out of which no Grace, no Salvation, ordinarily to be had: The peculiar People of God, his Elect, thew us then what became of this Church of Christ for fo many Ages together, into what Wilderneß She was driven, whether She fubsified all this while, or not; or whether it can be fuppofed the Church can cease to be, or to exilt, in confequence of Christ's Promises to be always with Her, even for one Moment?

If She hath *fubfifted* all along, as you would infinuate perhaps (during these hinted Intervals) in a State of *Invisibility*, unknown to all the World besides pray prove, and demonstrate this unto us; if you can no

not make out all this, affure your felves, you'd find it a difficult Task to convince Gainsayers, and to support these your Pretentions.

This poffibly may furprize you, I confess, and feem fomewhat farange unto you, but how you can evade it, I know not.

The Ministerial Office is fo facred, as in its own Nature implying the transacting Things of the most momentous Concern relating to the Eternal Salvation of Mankind, between GOD and Them, and adding in Christ's flead, and in his Name, the Authority fo Divine, that it infinitely transcends all the Power of the Emperors and Kings of the Earth, as it must needs do, if it exceeds that of the very Angels themfelves, that even Christ himfelf did not vouchfafe to affume it to Himfelf, Heb. 5. 4., That for Men to intrude them-felves into this Office, without being legally, or ex-ternally call'd unto it; that is, in the ftated and ordinary way of Christ's Appointment, is the highest and the most daring presumptuous Sacrilege that Mankind can be guilty of, and literally, Antichristianism it felf, i. e. diametrically opposite to the Institution of Chrift, God himfelf. It is downright and express Rebellion, like unto that of the Fallen Angels; it's bidding Defiance to Heaven, and an Attempt to wresting the Power out of the Hands of the Almighty. Such Pre*fumption* as this can never be fuppos'd to produce any gracious, any faving Effect, or to oblige God to ratifie fuch irregular and audacious Acts, therefore, in its own Nature, must be null and void in all manner of respects, except as to the provoking of the Wrath and Vengeance of a jealous and incens'd GOD, as in the Cale of Dathan and Abiram; effectual only in the damning, but never in the faving of Souls. For an unlawful Authority can never produce any legal Acts, especially in such Cafes and Instances as these. If the Authority be null, the Atts of it must be fo likewife, and confequently, all your Religion all von do, in B 3 vain

vain; becaufe, God Almighty is in no fenfe, hath no ways by any express Covenant or Promise, obliged himfelf to ratifie, or to co-operate with fuch Transactions, as being done not only without his Licence and Command, but in direct Opposition unto, and Rebellion against it. Therefore he never owns such Intruders for his Ministers or Delegates; nay, he plainly disowns them, as bearing no manner of Relation unto Him; I fent them not, neither have I commanded them, neither spake unto them, Jer. 14. 14. I have not fent these Prophets, yet they ran; I have not spoken to them, end yet they prophesied, Ch. 23. 21. See Chap. 27. 15.

We know but one Church, and that hath been ever visible; all the Malice of Men and Devils hath Aever been able to destroy it, to render it even inwishle, except in some particular parts of it, let some Writers pretend what they will.

From our Saviour's Afcenfion to this prefert day, the Church of Christ, His Univerfal Catholick Church, mention'd in our Creed, and in the holy Scriptures, hath been fupported, kept up, and vifibly too (tho' as to fome Parts or Members of it, under an Eclipfe for a time) according to His facred Promife, which He hath most literally fulfill'd, and which we are obliged to believe as an Article of Faith, He will preferve, and visibly, 'till the Confurmation of all Things.

But as for particular Sects, or Churches of Human Institution or Contrivance, Heretical and Schismatical Combinations, or Churches (to use the word Church, in a lax, low, or secondary sense) we have seen the Conclusion of infinite Numbers of them of infinite Denominations, and dwindled into their first Non-entity, because never watered with the Dew of Heaven, never influenced by the Divine Spirit, never under His Guidance and Protection, never own'd by Christ, never bearing any Relation unto Him, never guarded by his Premises, but Mushroom-like, sprung up and died, and withered, all at once.

whereas

Whereas on the contrary, the One and Genuine Church of Christ, instituted by Himself, planted and propagated by His Apostles, irrigated by the Blood of Holy Martyrs, and carried on by their Successors, hath always even flourished most, and enlarged it felf under Persecutions, (a Characteristick Note of the True Church, and a clear Evidence of Christ's owning his Spouse, an infallible Argument and Demonstration of His Protection, and making good his Promife unto her, That the Gates of Hell should never prevail against Her ; that is, ruin Her, extinguish Her) hath hitherto never ceafed even to be visible, and plainly and clearly to diftinguish her felf from Hereticks, Schismaticks, Jews, Pagans and Infidels; But as for Sects, Schifmaticks, Hereticks, false Prophets, false Apostles, false Christs, &c: All the Hiftory of the Church, particularly and most evidently affure us, that even Profecution alone, as well as Perfecution, has been able to eradicate, and extirpate them, and reduce them to nothing, even Oblivion it felf; fo that for Ages they have not been able to continue their bare Remembrance, or to subsift in Corners ; ney, which is very observable and notorious, for the most part, notwithstanding their Obstinacy for a time, have chefen rather to return into the Befom of the Church, they fo outragioufly erveigh'd againft, and condemn'd for Diabolical, Antichriftian, &c. rather than endure even tolerable and minute Inconveniences.

Now if you cannot make it appear, that Your Church (as you call it) hath all along from the Apofiles days, till this very time, continued vifible, and afferted her felf to be the Catholick Church, which hath been always vifible, (for the very Term Catholick fuppofeth Vifibility;) for that which is Catholick or Univerfal, is only fo by being vifible, and known; and the Church is called Catholick upon the account of Her being vifible, otherwife She could not be known, in oppefition to all Herefies, B 4.

Schifms and Sects whatfoever, and continued Her Succeffion down to this very time, through all Perfecutions and Oppofitions: Tho' you may poffibly make it appear, and very eafie too, that fome under the denomination of Christians, may have profefs'd your distinguishing Doctrines, and at different times afterwards, yet there having been fuch vaft Chasms or Intervals between their different appearings in the World, if you cannot uninterruptedly deduce your Succeffion of Ministers (without which there can be no Church, no more than a Society without Gevernors) your Cause must fink, and all your Pretentions evaporate into nothing.

For, if this be your Cafe, it's plain, nay, infallibly true, that your Church was never of Chrift's planting; if it had, He would have supported it, becaufe He is Truth it felf, and keepeth his Promife inviolable, and no Power, either of Earth, or Hell it felf, could ever have wrested you out of his Protection. All the Powers of Hell or Earth, combin'd together with the utmost Malice, Refolution, Diligence and Unweariedness imaginable, and Obstinacy, could never have prevail'd against you. His most fure word of Promise could never have fail'd you; so evident is that of Gamaliel, Acts 5. 38, 39. If this Counfel, or this Work be of Men, it will come to nought ; But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it. So that if your Church had been the Catholick Church planted by Chrift, it could never have been overthrown, it would never have vanisht like (moke, and been forgotten for Ages together. Antichrist could never have banifi'd Her out of the World, and have prevail'd over Her longer than all the Calculations of the Duration of Antichrift's Reign ever amounted to.

This is a peculiar, and diftinguishing Property of the Church, that She is never hurt, or injur'd by Perfecution or Opposition: Then She is best understood and known, and manifests her felf, then She is most vivisits

fible to all; when She is moft annoyed, affronted, difpifed, winnowed, fifted, tempted, then She beft approves her felf to the World, as well as to God, then She is moft radiant and charming, even to fuch a degree as hath been very frequently obferv'd in the very Eyes of her moft barbarous and inhumane Perfecutors, and moft inveterate and malicious Enemies; and that which is moft furprizing and admirable, the more deferted by Her temporizing and falle Children, the more augmented by the Acceflion of fincere and faithful Converts; and when moft abandon'd and betray'd by Her Earthly Protectors, the more fecure and better fupported and cherifhed by Her Saviour, by Her God.

No! it is GOD, it is fefus Christ, the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords that is Her Rock, Her Refuge, her Protector, Her Saviour, and Her Deliverer. Nothing is more puiffant than the Church, in all the Wars that ever were made upon Her, She hath always been Victorious and Triumphant. God is the Church, faith the Great Chryfoftom, who is ftronger than all: This is no Solecism, for GOD is the Head of the Body, the Church; the Body is nothing but a lifeles Trunk without the Head. God founded the Church, then who dares pretend to pull Herdown? 'Tis God that makes the Earth Confule Pfalm. tremble, 'tis He looks down upon the Earth, and makes it tremble; He speaks but the word, and it settles it again whenever She is affaul-

word, and it lettles it again whenever She is allaulted : Much more will He eftablish and confirm his Church, when She begins to totter : For the Church is far stronger than the Earth ; nay, than Heaven it felf. Heaven and Earth shall pass away, but my Words shall not pass away. What words? Upon this Rock will I build my Church, and the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against it, Mat. 16. 18.

Prove now that you alone have a Title to His Profection, prove, that you are His Church, His Chofen, His

His Spoufe : Prove, that the Myriads of Martyrs, Confeffors and Saints, were yours ; that you are the genuine and true Succeffors of the Martyrs ; that all the Gifts and Graces of the Holy Spirit muft be derived by Cbriß's own Appointment thro' yeur hands. Deduce your Faith, and Practice, and Discipline thro' every Age of the Church till this day, and then you will do something indeed ; then in reason you may expect that all will become your Converts ; but because you have done so little of this kind, therefore have you made so inconfiderable a Progress.

This, my Friends, lies upon your hands to do, it's demanded of you, and you are obliged, at the Peril of your Souls, to give all possible Satisfaction as to this Point. Prove your felves to be the Church, and you will gain a vaft Point, you may expect all the rest will fall in, that all the World will run after you, that the fulmess of the Gentiles, and the conversion of the Jenus, God's ancient People, shall in God's due time, become an addition to you: For if you can clear this Fundamental Point, none will doubt your Performance as to all the rest.

It's in vain to proceed farther, till your Miffion is elear'd, prov'd, and eftablift'd: For, till you have removed all these Objections, answer'd all these Queries, it's meer Courtestie, not Obligation, to proceed any farther with you. The Validity of all your Acts, as to Baptism, Administration of the Lord's Supper, Prayers, Preaching, all manner of Ministerial Acts, will depend upon the Authentickness of your Mission.

What matter (as to your alting, or transating) whether it be lawful to baptize Inlants, or not, or who are the proper Subjects of Baptism, whether Infants, or Adults, if your Baptism, or Baptism administred by you, be ipso facto invalid: If you can't affert your Million, produce your Crestentials, your Authority, even your Adult-Baptisms will be ineffectual; void, null, and that in confequence of your own pacefesid Principles and Practice.

Let us confider then in the first place, what Baptism is in general. It's the Splendor or Light of the Soul, a change of Life for the better, the Answer of a good Conscience to God : It's the abjection, or throwing off the Flesh, the putting off the Old Man, and put-ting on the New; The Prop, or Support of our In-firmity; The Following of the Spirit; the Participa-tion of the Word [or of Chrift;] the Restauration, or Renovation of the Creature ; the Communion of Light, and the Depulsion of Darkneß. Baptism is the Chariot to Heaven, a Pilgrimage to Christ, the Support of Faith, the Perfection of the Mind, the Key of the Kingdom of Heaven, and a Commutation for Life, the abolishing of Slavery, the loofning of Bands, and the reaffertion of our Liberty. Again, as Christ the Author of this Divine Gift, hath many Compellations, fo this Bounty of his hath many Names. We call it a Gift, Grace, Unction, Illumination, the Garment of Immortality, the Laver of Regeneration, a Seal, a Gift, becaufe it's confer'd on those who confer'd nothing first : Grace or Favour, becaufe it's bestow'd on the Guilty; Unction, because it's Holy, and Royal, for thus Prophets and Kings were anointed ; and therefore St. Peter calls Chriffians, that is, the baptized, a a royal Priesthood : Illumination, because it's Splendor, and Brightneß; A Garment, becaufe it's the covering of our Sin and Shame, and Nakedneß ; A Laver, because it washes and cleanses; A Seal, because it's a Confervation, or keeping, and a signification of Property, or Dominion : But to be fhort, we ought to look upon the Power or Efficacy of Baptism, to be nothing elfe than our Engagement and Covenanting with God to lead a more boly, purer, and better Life, a solemn Confectation, and Dedication of our felves to his Service, a lifting our felves under Chrift's Banner, the fealing of the Faith, because Bapaifm is a publick Approbation and Teftification of the Faith, and in Baptifm we receive the Seal and Character, or Mark of Faith. The

The Sponston, Stipulation, Promise, or Covenant of ours in Baptism, is call'd likewise our Oath, by which we fwear, as it were, fealty, or true Allegiance to God; the Violation whereof is the highest, rankest Perjury and Disloyalty we can be guilty of. It's call'd our Incorporation with Christ, that Act by which we are made Members of the Body of Christ here upon Earth, and Fellow-Citizens with the Church Triumphant of Heaven, Children of God, and Heirs of cternal Salvation.

But to be a little more particular; Baptism is the Abolition and Remission of all our former Sins, whether original or actual, of all forts, all denominations ; a reforing us to the Favour, Friendship and Love of God, whereby of Enemies we become Friends, of Aliens, the Children of Adoption; of Children of Wrath, the Children of Grace, the bleffed effects of our new Birth and Regeneration. By this new Birth, or Regeneration, our Understandings are illuminated by the Divine Spirit collated in Biptifm; which Illumination gives us new Ideas of things quite different from those, which afore were the refult of meer natural Reason, of the Nature and Essence of God, of our Obligations unto Him, of the Immortality of the Soul, of Virtue and Vice, future Rewards and Punifiments, of the Emptines, Vanity, and Unfatisfactoriness of worldly Enjoyments, Pleasures and Comforts. By this New Birth, the Seeds of Virtue and Holines are implanted in our Souls, new Habits, new Defires, new Inclinations, new Strength, whereby to grapple with, and engage against all God's and our Enemies, which gradually exerting themfelves, make us die unto the World, and live unto God, by mortifying all our corrupt and finful Paffions and Affections, those earthly Members and Instruments of all Sin and Wickedneß, by which means we aspire unto, and breath after heavenly Things, destife the World, and are always upon our Guard against all its Allurements, as knowing that if we love the World, we

we cannot love God, that God and the World are irreconcileable Enemies. By this Divine Light communicated unto us in Baptifm, we understand the Infirmity of our Natures, the Deceitfulneß of our Hearts, our Propenfity to Vice, the Wiles of Satan, the Dangers of worldly Prosperity, the Usefulneß and Neceffity of Afflictions, the Dignity and Value of our Souls, the wonderful Love of our bleffed Saviour towards us, the Beauty and Charms of Virtue and Holineß, the Vileness of Sin, the inestimable Treasures of God's Grace and Mercy; by a due Attention to which, and the Refult of our Gratitude and vast Obligations unto God thereupon, we become, at length, wittorious over our felves, the World, and the Devil, and defire to be disfolved, to be discharged of our Earthly Vebicle, and to be with Christ.

Now after a due Consideration of these stupendious Privileges and Graces of Baptism, upon which the Salvation of Mankind ordinarily depends; without which, in the ordinary way of God's Mercy, we cannot be faved; to prefume to transact all this without any Authority, is it not to counterfeit God's Seals, is it not direct Forgery in the higheft degree imaginable, is it not to invade the facred Office of God's Minister and Delegate; nay, is it not to usurp upon God himself, for you to take upon you to represent his Perfon, to act in his Name against his declared Will and Institution, and downright Treason, and Rebellion againft Jefus Christ ? Is not this defpifing his boly Institution, and trampling upon bis Authority? Is not this Antichristian to the utmost, and such Transactors literal Antichrists, Opposers of Christ, who set them-felves up against his Ordinance, Enemies to that Divine Unction, by which our bleffed Lord was confecrated to be our High-Priest? Is not this belying of the Holy Ghost, and doing despite to the Spirit of Grace, and mocking and affronting the facred Trinity, to pretend to act in their Name without, nay, against their Authority,

thority, and a most horrid and dreadful deluding, defrauding, if not damning those Souls, which you pretend to put into a state of Salvation; and so, my Friends, it must be, if you be not the Church of God, and his Ministers, in the way that himself hath established.

It's an avow'd Principle and Maxim in Christianity, that Christ's Institutions are inviolable, unalterable: No Authority under Heaven sufficient or capable to infringe them, or to change the Matter or Effence of them: It's true, fome Circumstances of them may be mutable, but the Essence, or Matter, must ever remain the fame. What therefore has been appointed once by God as a standing Ordinance in his Church, as in the cafe of this last, and Gospel-Dispenfation, no manner of Necessity can excuse the wilful Violater of it, where God himself has not plainly and express provided for it. All times, the whole volume of Ages are present unto him, and therefore the Pretence of Necessity can never indemnifie the Breach of Divine Inflitutions; Neceffity, indeed, may excufe the want of these Ordinances, but never the Assumption and Usurpation of them; as a learned Person hath well urged.

Hence then it is evident, as in the Cafe of Baptifm, if it be an Authoritative Act, and by Chrift himfelf appropriated, as to the Exercise or Administration of it to the Evangelical Ministry, a Ministerial Act, it cannot be validly Administred by any but those who are externally call'd to that facred Function, and least of all out of the Church; for, 'tis the greatest Impropriety and Contradiction in the World, to society, should have a Power or Authority to admit into, or make others free of this Society or Incorporation, by an Act, they are altogether at the prefent, uncapable of Administring, e. g. of remitting Sins, and collating the Gifts of the Holy Ghost, as in baptismal Regeneretion:

ration : These Three Acts being implied or contain'd in that One Act of Baptizing, a part of the Apostolical Commission, which, with all the remaining Authorities, were to be convey'd by the Apostles to their Succession, and so on succession to the end of the World; and to which, our Saviour had most folemnly promis'd his Concurrence and Presence, even to the end of the World; Powers and Authorities to go along alaways with the Church, and to be inseparable from Her; and confequently, never to be presum'd to be perform'd out of Her, and least of all by the Laity, those who never bad Authority in the Church, or from the Church, to exercise such Acts; nay, such whom the Church her felf bath not power to Authorize as succession.

That a Succession of Ministers, deriving their Mission from the very Apostles, were to continue always in the Church, is plain and evident from the Original Commillion, Go ye therefore, and teach all Nations, baptizing them in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoft ; - and lo, I am with you alway, even to the end of the World, Mat. 28. ver. ult. As my Father bath sent me, even so send I you, John 20. 21. The fame Million Christ received from the Father, the fame He transmitted to his Apostles, and they to their Successors, which Christ promised to ratifie and confirm himfelf. This Authority, was not by his conftant Prefence with them, to continue only for the time the Apostles should live; otherwise, it must have ceas'd long fince, even at their Deaths: But the Commission is extended to all that should succeed them, from their Decease, to the end of the World. Lo, I am with you alway, even to the end of the World. This Promise most particularly relates to their Succeffors, the Apostles were not to continue till Christ's fecond coming to judge the World, but their Successors were; and to it follows again by inevitable confequence, that as Chrift fent them, and invested them with his

his own Authority, fo they were to keep up and continue this Authority, by fending, or ordaining others, who were fucceflively to transmit it even to the Confummation of all things : This Succeffion of Paftors was to continue fo long as the Church should continue. And as the Gates of Hell, i. e. the Pow-er of the Devil combin'd with the Power of Men, should never be able to prevail against, or overthrow or diffolve this Church of Christ, the Society of the Faithful, fo should they never be able to interrupt this Succession of Pastors in the Church Univerfal. A Succession of Pastors is so Essential to the Church, That there can be no Church without it; where there are no Paftors, there's no Church, because Pastors are the Principle of Unity to the Church; a Church being nothing elfe but a Flock gathered together and embodied or incorporated unto and with the Pastor : There may be indeed in some Cases, and in fome Emergencies, a Body of Christians without Pastors, but this can be no more call'd a Church, than a multitude of People without Governours to Head them, Direct and Order them, a Civil Society. I fay, there may indeed be Chriftians and Faithful People on fome Occasions without Pastors, as in the Cafe of the decease of Pastors, or Persecution or the like, which is not their Crime, but their Misfortune ; then I don't queftion but the Good and Merciful God will be prefent with them, and supply their Spiritual Wants by his Extraordinary Grace, but then they cannot be call'd a Church properly and frietly, for want of their Spiritual Heads and Governours : But for thefe who make and appoint Pastors for themselves, by private Impulse and their own Humours out of the Regular and Stated Method of Chrift's Appointment, contrary to his Institution, who is the Head of the Church, and from whom all Ecclesiastical Authority or Church-Power is derived; they are to far from being a Churb, or Members of Chrift's Body, that they are actually rent and divided

divided from the Church, nay are not Christians, as deriving no Spiritual Nourishment from the Head, no Spiritual Graces to Support the Spiritual Life, no more than a Bough cut off from the Tree can Grow, Bud and Bloffom, and bring forth Fruit and Live. Nay, I fay again, they are not Christians, for if ever they were fo, i. e. in the Church, by feparating and cutting themfelves off from the Church, they ceafe to be Christians, even according to the Sentence and Determination of Christ, of God himfelf, in reference to fuch as refuse to hear the Church, let him be as an Heathen or Publican, that is, lock upon him as an Infidel, an Unbeliever, account him no longer a Christian, a Member of my Church, as one whom I will own, or hath any Interest in the Common Salvation purchased by my Blood, any more than one who Worships Idols, than the most Profligate, Vile, Debauch'd Worshiper of Drunken Bacchus, or Prostitute Venus.

But to return; wherever the Church is, there hath always been, and shall be (it's Matter of Faith) a Succession of Pastors, deriving their Authority from Christ and his Apostles, notwithstanding all the Machinations of Devils, Persecutors, Hereticks, Schismaticks, Turks and Infidels; nay, and wishe too, to that End it might be known and applied unto for the Word of Life, and the benefit of the Sacraments, and never did, cannot, shall never fail, unless Christ Himself should prove worse than his Word and Promise, which no Christian dare to aver.

Whoever then pretend to be the Church, must, and are oblig'd to prove this Succeffion of Paftors; and fince you call your felves the Succeffors of the Apostles, and the True Church of Christ, it's required particularly, fince by thus affecting, you do implicitly at least, condemn all other Churches in the World as Nullities, and assure to your felves all that is effential to confitute a Church to the Total Exclusion of all besides.

You can't avoid this; because if you be the One Church of Chrift, you must have the zueiouara, those permanent Gifts which are inherent unto, and infeparable from Her, amongst these Gifts you will find a Succeffion of Pastors, God hath set some in the Church ; first Aposiles, secondarily Prophets, thirdly Teachers, I Cor. xii. 28. and in the Ephef. c. iv. v. 8. Governours and Pastors of the Church are expresly call'd Gifts, wherefore he faith, when he (i. e. Chrift) ascended up on high, he led Captivity Captive, and gave Gifts unto Men: And after a Parenthesis of two Verses, v. 11. And he gave fome Apostles, and some Prophets, and some Evan-gelists, and some Teachers, for the Perfecting of the Saints, for the Work of the Ministry, for the Edifying of the Body of Christ, till we all are in the Unity of the Faith, and of the Knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect Man, unto the measure of the Stature of the fulnes of Christ : That we henceforth be no more toffed to and fro, and carried about with every Wind of Doctrine by the light of Men, and cunning Craftineß, whereby they lay in wait to deceive. Here you may fee then in the first place, that Pastors or Ministers are reckon'd among the Gifts that are always effentially neceffary to the Church, and that confequently where there are no Pastors, there's no Church, no Flock of Christ, i. e. ordinarily, no Sacraments, as you your felves onun : And in the next place, the Great Ends, for which they are given for the perfecting of the Saints, for the Edifying or Building up the Body of Christ, to preserve the Unity of the Church, and to prevent Schifms and Herefies, and to keep the Faithful from being seduced and carried off by the Subtilty of Crafty infinuating Hypocrites, and being torn in pieces by Ravening Wolves drefs'd up with Sheeps Cloathing, pretending to be the True and Genuine Shepherds; by Falle Prophets, Falle Apo-Ales, Scc.

If then it be of fo near Concern and Importance of the Church, to be under the Government and Ministration

tion of Pastors, fince her Perfection, Unity, Edification and Safety depends upon Them, none but those who are outwardly and legally call'd unto this Holy Function, ought to be receiv'd or admitted as such, none but fuch as are really and truly Authoriz'd or Impower'd by the Successfors of the Apostles, those who derive their Succession from the Apostles themselves, and so from Christ by a straight interrupted Line.

Now where God hath set [or given] these Gifts, these Pastors and Ministers, there we ought to learn the Truth, even from those who succeed the Apostles. 'Tis they who are intrusted with our Faith, with the Word of God, whose Lips are to preserve Knowledge: Tis they who are to Preach the Word of Reconciliation, to Administer the Holy Sacraments unto us, and to build us up in the One Faith, unto a Perfect Man, &c.

Wherefore 'tis the Duty and bigheft Interest of all the Faithful to submit themselves, and to adhere firmly to those Pastors, who are the Apostles Successors, who with their relouand or the Gift of Pa-

storal Succession, receiv'd the undoubted Irenaus. Gift of Faith, according to the Will, and

Juft, and Good Pleafure of God: And ever to have a Jealous Eye upon those who forfook and leap'd over the Pastoral Succession, either as Hereticks, Professors of Uniound and Monstrous Opinions contrary to the One Faith, or as Proud, and Self-pleasers, Lovers and Admirers of themselves, and of the World, or as Hypocrites, doing all for the fake of their Worldly present Interest, and Vain Glory.

Then in the * Church alone, are the Fountains of Spiritual Life; in the Church alone, the Treasures of the Holy Scriptures, * Tantæ igitur Oftenfiones cum fint, hæc non oportet adhuc quærere apud alios veritatem, quam facile ejt ab Ecclefia jumere, cum Apoftoli quali in De-

positorium dives, plenissime in eum contulerint omnia, que sint veritatis, ati omnis quicunque velit, sumat ex ea potum vite. Hac est enim vite introitus, omnes autem reliqui Eures sunt & Latrones, & c. Irine. 1. iii. cap. iv.

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the Word of Life, the Divine Sacraments, the Vehicles of Divine Grace, and the Food of Sculs: In the Church alone, the Dispensions and Administrators of this Divine Word and Sacraments, of whom the Evangelical Prophet faith, I will also make thy Officers Peace, and thine Exactors Righteousnes; or as I find it otherwise render'd, I will conflitute thy Princes in Peace, and thy Bishops in Righteousnes. Of whom our Lord faid, Who then is a Faithful and Wise Servant, whom his Lord bath made Ruler over his Housshold, to give them Meat in due Season? Bleffed is that Servant, whom the Lord, when he cometh, shall find to doing, Matth. xxiv. 45, 46. administring to the Spiritual Necessities of his Charge.

But then again, if God hath fet some in the Church, first Apostles, Secondarily Prophets, thirdly Teachers, and divers other Gifts, are all Apostles, are all Prophets, are all Teachers, &c? No certainly !- To apply the neceffary and permanent Gifts to our present Case; none are to pretend unto, or to assume to themselves these Gifts of Government and Teaching, and Praying, of offering up the Prayers of the Faithful, of Remitting and Retaining Sins, of Administring the Sacraments, but those whom he hath set appointed and call'd to this Work or Function. It is not for every one to take, upon him this High Office, only for those who are peculiarly and by Divine Authority separated, set apart, and consecrated to this Holy Ministry. No! Are all called to be Apofiles ? to be Paftors and Ministers, &c? The Apofile plainly determines the Matter, all are not called, but fuch only who are regularly called according to the Importance, and in confequence of the Original Institution of Chrift; and those Methods we find the Apofiles to have fettled in all Churches wherever they came, and those Rules they have left us, which no diffance or alteration of Time, no Necessity whatever can ever difpense with, because Our Bleffed Lord, the Head and the Spoule of the Church, hath most Postively,

tively, absolutely, and irrefragably determin'd the very Cafe in Hand, that there shall never be any supposed neceffity, that no manner of neceffity shall ever be able to violate, interrupt, or supersede this Succession of True, Lawful, and (as I may fay) Lineal Succession of Paftors in this Church, even to the End of the World. No Outward Force, no Contrivance or Endeavours of Perfecuting Emperours, Kings, Princes or People; no Herefie, Schifms; no Idolatrous Worship, or Superstitions; no Apostacy, nor Antichristianism; no possible Contrivance of Men, or the Powers of Darkness; no Immoralities, nor any thing imaginable or contrivable, shall ever be of such an Universal Influence, as to render this Church of his (fo dearly purchased, and redeemed by him) and his Faithful Members, destitute of Faithful Pastors regularly call'd, who shall feed his Flock, and give them Food in due Season, as is fully and peremptorily insur'd and determin'd in those Words of his, than which Heaven and Earth shall fooner paß away, and lo! I am with you always even to the End of the World; I am always, inceffantly, actually present with you ; my Providence and Protection shall never cease for one single Moment to uphold and preferve you and your Succeffors, to continue your Ministry in my Church, to keep up a standing Succeffion of Pastors to Represent Me, and to Ast in my Stead and Name, to all Spiritual Ends and Purposes : But as I am at this Moment, fo I am always prefent, and where I am present, there can be no Defect, nothing wanting that is Effential to my Church which is built upon a Rock, and shall continue unmoveable to the End of the World. As it is settled now, so shall it continue; as you succeed Me, others shall succeed You in that ordinary Establish'd Way I have appointed my Self, and my. Flock shall never want fuch Lawful Paffors by. an indefeasible successive Authority, that the Gates of Hell shall never be able to unlink or diffolve.

If this be the Genuine and Literal Senje and Meaning of Our Savieur's Words, and fure Word of Pramile C 3 con-

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contain'd in the Apostolical Commission ; then, as fure as there was then, hath been ever fince thro' all the Succeeding Ages, and shall be to the End of the World, a Church of Christ, the One Church ; fo all along from its Existence thro' all Ages to this very Hour, and to the End of all things there shall be, an uninterrupted Succesfion of Legitimate True Pastors ; and whoever affert themselves to be this One Church, from the Grand-Concern and Importance of the thing itfelf, it's required of them to give Proof and Demonstration of their being (uch: This is demanded, and ought to be of them, and is of indifpentible Obligation, the validity of all Ministerial Acts performed by them, nay, and the Salvation of their Souls ordinarily (to be fure) depending on it. Not to be able to do this, is in effect, not to be the Church. The Church of Chrift undoubtedly is able to do this, or all that concerns the Salvation of Mankind in the Ordinary Way, muft lie at Stake, and Christianity be the most precarious, the most uncertain thing in the whole World : Otherwise, no Certainty, no Security for Conscience, none for Salvation. I Tay, the Proof of this is requilite from the Nature of the sbing itfelf: Wherever the Church is, the is able to prove her felf to be what the is. Undoubtedly in ber Nature she is to be known, to be understood, and if fo, to be proved : This cannot be denied, This follows from her Compellations; the is called the Houfe of God or Chrift, Heb. iii. 6. Holy City, Rev. xxi. 10. an High Mountain, because establish'd in the Top of the Mountains, above the Hills, to which all Nations shall have recourse, Ifa. ii. 2. An High-way, Ifa. xxxy. 8. The Kingdom of Heaven, Matth. xiii. 24, Grc. These and the like Epithets imply, that she is to be known, and confequently to be prov'd and demonstrated that she is, and what she is. She is not bid, becaufe she is not under a Bussel, but fet up-an a Candlessick, a City to give Light to all that are in the House; and it's likewise faid of her, a City that is fer

fet on a Hill, cannot be hid, Mat. 5. 14, 15. Undoubtedly then this Church, this Succeffion of Paftors, wherever they are, can prove themfelves to be what they really are; and if you be this One Church, and if you be the true Shepherds and Paftors of Christ, this Duty is incumbent upon you, of proving and demonftrating your felves to be fo, by an uninterrupted Succeffion, and Poffeffion thro' all the Ages fucceeding the Apoftles to this Day, or elfe those hard Sentences of yours againft all other Profeffors of Christianity, mult fall on your own Heads, otherwife you muft expect to be caft hereafter into outer Darkness amongst fuch as Christ will not know, or own to be his, amongst the Hypocrites, Pagans, or Unbelievers.

Here can be no Medium, you must either be the true genuine Shepherds of Christ, fent, and authorized in the ordinary and regular way by Him; or, you must be Thieves, Robbers, and Wolves in Sheeps-cloathing, falfe Prophets, falfe Teachers, Ufurpers, Invaders of the Sacred Ministerial Office; here's no mincing of the matter, if your Party be not the Spouse of Christ, then they are an Adulteress; if you be not the Pastors of Christ's Flock, then you must be Wolves, and all the pretended Ministerial Acts you do, instead of feeding, nouristing, and edifying, tend only to impoyfoning, starving, ruine, destruction.

This, in effect, is the Reverse of your own Sentiments, and the Sentence you pals on others differing from you, and a condemning you out of your own mouths, unlefs you can make good what is demanded of you, and what every individual Person ought to enquire and be fatisfied in, before they go over to your Party, had they but due Apprehensions of what they go about, before they become yours.

But as to our Argument about the One Churck, and one of its effential constituent Parts, the Priest-hood, to consider a little farther the Sacredness of both. The Church is but One, One Body, One, because God C 4. is but One, Christ One, the Spirit One, One Hope, One Faith, therefore Baptifm but One alfo. I may add, One Goffel, One Eucharist, One Oblation, One Evangelical Ministry, and all these Ones in the One Church only, and not without this One Church, or out of Her: None, nothing of all this any where elfe, or out of the ordinary way of Salvation, as certainly known by us.

These are all acknowledg'd to be grand and affured Truths, that ought in no wife to be contested by any one who is a *Christian*, a true Member of the One Catholick Church of Christ.

One Church in respect of Time, because 'tis the fame Church which hath continued to this very hour, from Adam, and righteous Abel, till Noah; from Noah, to Abraham; from Abraham, to Mofes; from Moles, till Christ; from Jefus Christ, thro' all the Ages fince to us now. One as to Place ; for, 'tis the fame Church which hath extended it felf from East to West, even to the remotest known Corners of the Earth. One, wherever She is, likewife as to the Faith, Sacrainents, Ministry, and in all Essential Respecto, One, because One Society or Body, Cr Incorporation, confifting of Ministers and People united under One Head Christ Jefus. One, because Indivisible, all particular Churches being but Branches of this One; or, all Particulars making, conffituting of this One Universal Body; because, a peculiar People, a chofen Elect, gather'd out of all Nations and Kindreds on the Earth, call'd out of the World which hateth Chrift, Chrift's grand Enemy, the World for whom he prayeth not, John 17. 9. I pray for them, I pray not for the World, v. 6, 7. Those whom the World hateth, becaufe they are not of the World, v. 14. A chofen Generation, a royal Prieftbood, an holy Nation, a peculiar People, that ye should snew forth the Praifes of him who hath called you out of Darknefs (¿. e. out of the World) into His marvellous Light,

Light, which in time paft were not a People of God, which had not obtained Mercy, but now have obtain'd Mercy. 'Tis to this One, chosen, holy, separate People, His peculiar Treasure, Exod. 19. 5. that all the gracious Promifes of God are confin'd to now, as formerly they were to the Jews in contradifinction to all the World besides; see Deut. 7. & ch. 10. Exod. 5. A People chosen, called, separated, and ordained to serve God, to praise Him, bless Him, and pray unto Him all the days of their Lives, and to glorifie Him by a sincere Observance of his Laws, and an entire Obedience unto His Precepts, by a holy Zeal for his Honour, and a firm Trust and Confidence in His Goodness, and Mercy, and Providence; by thus doing, God had oblig'd himself to keep Covenant with them, and to be ever gracious unto them.

Again, the Church is One, becaufe, the way to Heaven, and that is One, the narrow Way, the Brait Gate; the living way, or the way to Life, this is but One; the other, or all other ways, are the ways of Death, or unto Deftruction: There is but one way, and that is Chrift ; I am the Way, and the Truth, and the Life. The broad way is the way of Darkness, Error, and Death, and Ruine both of Body and Soul. This one way to Salvation, and Glory, and Happines, is in this One Church, disperst over the Face of the whole Earth, according to all the ancient Prophecies, professing every where one and the fame Faith, one and the fame Father, Son, and Holy Ghoft, practifing the fame Precepts, and expecting one and the fame coming of Chrift again, and one and the fame Salvation of Body and Soul.

Laftly, One in opposition to that † unum Corpus perditorum, one Body of Reprobates and Castaways, that one Body of wicked, incorrigi. † Agobard. ble, profligate Sinners, of whom the Dewil is the Head, or the Body of Antichrift, viz. of

Schifmaticks, Hereticks, the proper Limbs of that borrid

borrid Body; and what Body can you range them with, but that of Antichrift, or of Reprobates; especially if we understand Reprobate in reference to the Faith or Christian Doctrine; and thus Satan is the Head invisible in particular of all those Miscreants who form themselves into Bodies, or Societies, or Communions, under various Denominations by his Instigation or Impulse, taking most frequently, the Name of their Sect, Schifm, and Heresie, from their visible Head, Author, Founder, Antichrift, each Sect having an Antichrift at the head of it, being an Oppofer of, or Rebel against Chrift (by fetting up Himfelf against Chrift) as might be litterally, and most categorically proved against every Sett in the World that professes Christianity, (for there are many Antichrists) and all of Envy, Malice and Hatred to His Church.

Now, to claim at the rate you do, if you be in the right, as it is the higheft and nobleft Privilege and Happines on this fide Heaven ; fo on the contrary, if indeed you be in the wrong, the grandest Presumption, Infatuation, and an Instance of the most prodigious degree of *fpiritual Blindneß*, and Obduration, that it's poffible for a Party of Men to lie under, and the faddeft aboding of future Punishments, and Master-piece of Satanical Delusion, and certain sign of firitual Defertion : This is to be without God, to be out of his Protection and Care, the Influences of his Hely Spirit, to be delivered up to the Imaginations and Delusions of your own Hearts, the Suggestions and Impulses of the Enemy of your Souls, and all that's Good, and Holy, and True, who never compasseth his wicked and destructive Ends more effectually, than under the Mask and Pretence of Purity, Holineß, Religion. To be out of the Church, is to be out of God's Protection, to be depriv'd of the Means of Grace and Salvation, to be separated from the Love of Christ, to be excluded from the Participation of his Merits, and the Quidance of the Holy Spirit of God, to be without Hope,

Hope, to be ranked among Infidels and Unbelievers, (and the worft fort of them too, who wilfully flut their Eyes against the Offers of Spiritual Light) to be exposed to the Wiles and Snares, and Infinuations of the wicked One, and to be led Captive by him at his Will into Defirution of Body and Soul.

What then must become of all the different Communicons and Schifms of thefe who call themfelves Chriflians, who every one of them have heven out feveral and diffinet ways to themfelves, in opposition to the one way of Salvation, the one Church of Chrift, who are fo contradifinguifi'd one from the other, that by their separate Principles they plainly condemn each other, and never feemingly unite, but upon meer Worldly and Carnal Principles of Policy and Human Wildom againft the Truth? Where there are fo many Divisions, and Subdivisions, it's impossible all should be in the right, all should be in the fame one way. Is Chrift divided ? I Cor. I. 13. And are not these Divisions. this multiplying of Parties, and pretended Churches, the Effects of Carnal-mindedness, Works of the Flesh? For ve are yet Carnal, [pretend what ye will,] for whereas there is among you, Envying, Strife, and Divifions, are ye not carnal, and walk as Men [after your own Lufts and Imaginations, and Humors?] For while one faith, I am of Paul, and another, I am of Apollos, are ye not carnal? Yes, you are carnal. From whence proceed all these separate Bodies of those who call themfelves Christians, but from the Spirit of the World, I Cor. 11. 12. the Spirit of Division, opposite to the Spirit of God, the Spirit of Unity, the one Spirit, Epb. 4. 4. in which the Union of the Body of Chrift, that one Body the Church confifteth, as being acted by one and the same Spirit communicated unto Her by Christ, the one Head of this one Body, by which all the Members are made one Body. Hence we find, Strife, Seditions, Herefies reckon'd by the Apostle, Gal. 5. 20. amongft the Works of the Fleft, and oppofed to the 2 - 53.5 1 Fruits

Fruits of the Spirit, Love [Charity] Peace [or Unity] ver. 22. Where then this Union is wanting, there cannot be the Spirit of Chrift, but the Spirit of Antichrift, the Spirit of Error, the Spirit of Difcord, Envy, Malice, Division, Pride, Ambition, Self-love, Self-interest, Hatred, Revenge, &c. The Spirit of Slumber, carnal Security, and Infensibility, the Spirit of Vain-glory, Boafting, Self-conceitedneß, Scornfulneß, and Contempt of others, the Spirit of Obduration, Obstinacy, Fealousie, and all this, even upon the brink, and in the midst of the most horrid and imminent Dangers. For, fince there's but one One Church of Chrift, One Communion, all other ways, all Sects, Parties, Divifions, and Communions, must be falfe, the wrong way, let them be never fo numerous, and various, they must all, excepting this one, be the broad way, the way of Darkness, Delusion and Perdition : There can be but one Body of Men, who can possibly, by all that hath been reveal'd unto us, have any Right, any Claim in Chrift and his Merits for Salvation ; and no Salvation out of the Church, out of Christ. 'Tis by the Churches Pangs, Labour, or bringing forth that we are born ; "We are nourifhed by Her " Breafts, we are animated, quickned, enlivened " by Her Spirit. The Spoule of Chrift cannot be " adulterated, She knows but one Houfe, She pre-" ferves the Sanctity [or Purity] of one Bed, with an " undefiled Chastity, and Constancy. It's She that " keeps us for God ; 'tis She that [marks them out] " and configns to a Kingdom whom She hath gene-" rated. Whoever forfakes the Church, and joins " himfelf to an Adulteres, [a Sect, a Party] is se-" parated and excluded from the Promifes made to the Church, neither shall he ever arrive at the Re-66 ". wards of Chrift [Eternal Glory] who relinquishes 60 the Church. He is an Alien, Profane [an Infide], " an Heathen] and an Enemy. He cannot have " God for his Father [be a Child of God, a Mem-" ber

" ber of Chrift, and an Heir of Salvation] who " hath not the Church for his Mother [*i. e.* who is not baptiz'd, inroll'd, and mark'd for a Chriftian, and listed to fight under the Banner of Chrift, the Victorious and Triumphant Captain of our Salvation, in the One Church of Chrift.] Cyprian. de

" If any one could escape [the Deluge] " who was out of Noah's Ark, then he Unit. Eccl. ca. 5.

" who is out of the Chruch, may escape the ever-" lafting Burnings. Our Lord forewarns us, and " faith, He that is not with me, is against me; and " he that gathereth not with me, fcattereth abroad, " Mat. 12. 20. Who breaks the Peace of Chrift and " Concord, acts against Christ, who gathers any " where except in the Church, fcattereth the " Church of Chrift [or divides it :] Who is fo " wicked and treacherous, who is fo transported " with the Rage of Difcord and Diffention, to be-" lieve it possible, or to dare to divide the Unity of "God: The Lord's Garment; The Church of " Chrift? He cautioneth, and teacheth in his Gof-60 pel, faying, And there shall be one Flock, and one Shepherd : And can any one think or ima-65 66 gine there can be many Pastors, and more Flocks in " one and the fame place? Thefe are they who fet " themfelves for Paftors among a parcel of Hair-" brain'd, giddy Straglers got together, without " any divine Appointment, and regular Call there-" unto, without the Law of Ordination, calling themselves Ministers, no one impowring them, 66 or authorizing them: Against fuch, the Lord CC . " cries out in the Prophet Jer. 23. 16. Thus faith 66 the Lord of Hofts, Hearken not to the Words of " Prophets that prophecy unto you, they make " you vain, they speak a Vision of their own heart, " and not out of the mouth of the Lord.

Observe, I pray you, hence the difmal Hazard all those deluded People run, who forfake the Unity of the

the Church (let them be of what Party or Denomination fo ever) from the foregoing Principles, which are either own'd by you in direct positive Terms, or by necessary Consequence and Implication : For, if they be not in Communion with the One Church of Christ, they can bear no Relation unto, or have any Intereft in Him; because, all Grace, all the Means of Salvation, are to be had only in the One Church ; nay, there can be no Christians, that is, Members of Christ out of this One Church ; confequently, no Right to Salvation, because God made that Covenant by which all that are faved must be faved, with this One Church, exclufive of all Mankind that are without, or out of it, there being no Revelation to the contrary; And to leave the ordinary for the extraordinary Means, befides the Uncertainty and Hazard, as leaving a Certainty, for a meer Uncertainty; besides, the Contempt of God's own Ordinance and Appointment, the Rebellion, and Diflionor, and downright Affront unto fo Sacred, fo Great a Majesty, is not only the most irrational, but the most audacious and contumacious Act in the whole World. I faid, whoever are out of the one Church, cannot be a Christian; because, to be a Christian, is to be in actual Covenant with God, but he who feparates from the one Church, cannot be in Covenant with God; because, by so separating himself from, he cannot be, nay, ceases to be a Member of the one Church, and God hath not obliged himfelf to keep Covenant with those who have forsaken his Church, because all his Promifes are made only to the one Church, fo that those who have forfaken his Church, have ipfo facto, cut themselves off from claiming any farther Right in his Promises, by ceasing to be Christians, and confequently to bear any Relation to God and Christ ; for if they ceafe to be his People, He ceafes to be their God; if they cease to be his Children, He ceases to be their Abba Father; if they cease to be Members of the one Church, Chrift ceafes to be their Head, and to actuate

actuate them with his Spirit; if they ceafe to communicate with his Church, they must die and wither, becaufe not enlivened and quickned by his Spirit, which is always prefent with his Church, to communicate Life into all its Parts and Members, and confequently they ceafe to be Christians, let them profess and pretend to be believe what they will. 'For \dagger fuch

an one professeth himfelf to be a Christian, just after the fame rate as the Devil pretends himfelf to be Christ,

† Cyprian. de Unit. Eccl. cap. 5.

6 as our Lord forewarned us, faying, Mark 12. 6. 6 For many fall come in my Name, faying, I am Christ, C and deceive many. As he is not Christ, tho' he de-C ceives in his Name; fo he feemeth not to be a C, Christian, who remaineth not in the Truth of his C Gospel and his Faith. For even to Prophecy, and 6 work Miracles here below, is an extraordinary and C wonderful thing ; yet, whoever is found to do all 6 this, shall never get Heaven, unless he walketh in 6 the narrow way of Righteoufnels. Our Lord fore-' warneth us, and faith, Many will fay uuto me in " that Day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophecied in thy Name ; and in thy Name cast out Devils ; and in thy c Name have done wonderful works? And then I will 6 profes unto them, I never knew you, depart from 'me ye that work Iniquity, Mat. 7. 22. 22. No! There's 6 need of Righteousness to procure the Favour and Acceptance of God the just Judge ; We must oc bey His Precepts, if ever we expect to be re-" warded by Him. When our Lord had in the Gospel, directed the Course of our Faith and Hope ' in a very compendious manner, (The Lord thy God is one Lord, Thou (halt love the Lord thy God with all • thy Heart, and with all thy Soul, and with all thy · Mind, and with all thy Strength; This is the first ⁶ Commandment, and the fecond is like namely this, * Then shalt love thy Neighbour as thy felf; On these two Commandments, hang all the Law and the Prophets, Mar.

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⁶ 22. 37, 38, 39, 40.) By this Infruction, he taught ⁶ and inculcated both Unity and Love [or Charity.] ⁶ He included all the Prophets and Law in two Pre-⁶ cepts. But what Unity doth he keep, what Love ⁶ [or Charity] doth he observe or think on, who in-⁶ toxicated with Rage and Fury, divides the Church, ⁶ destroys the Faith, disturbs the Peace, and Prophanes ⁶ the Sacrament?

This, I confess, is a fad Consequence, but yet it must be true and unavoidable, as far as we are able to fee into this matter: To be feparated from the One Church, is to be no Christian, as hath been hitherto proved; and Profession, if possibly, of the true Faith it felf, will not falve the matter, as I think our Saviour hath determin'd it, Mat. 7. 21, 22. I shall only add this by the way, That if those Parties who are actually separated from the Church, and set up Church against Church, form new Churches of their own, do not believe that there's One, and but One Catholick Church, and the Communion of Saints then fo far as meer Orthodoxy, as to the Faith denominates a Christian ; They are not Christians, becaufe they cannot be faid to believe these Articles of the Christian Faith, because they oppose them, and because they set up Churches and Communions of their own, in opposition to the Catholick Church of Christ, and without any Correspondence with, or Dependance on, or Notice of it.

⁶ If it be faid, they own the fame Law, (*i. e.* the ⁶ New Law or Gofpel) profefs the fame Creed, ac-⁶ knowledg the fame God the Father, the fame Chrift ⁶ the Son, and the fame Holy Ghoft, ufe the fame ⁶ Interrogations in Baptifm: Let him who objects ⁶ thus, underftand in the first place, they do not ⁶ ufe the fame Creed in ftrictnefs, nor the fame In-⁶ terrogations with us; for when they fay, Doft ⁶ thou believe the Forgivenefs of Sins, and Life e-⁶ everlafting, by the Holy Church, they *lie* in this ⁶ Interrogation, when they have not the Church [are ⁶ not

not Members of this Church themfelves, and can't admit into, or make Members of this Church, becaufe, not belonging unto, or bearing any Relation to this Church, or having any Authority from Her as Ministers or Pastors;] 'And then, by their ' own words they confess, that Forgiveness of Sins ' cannot be given but by the Holy

• Church; which they having not, they • fhew that Sins cannot be remitted a-• mong st them;] And hence their Bap-

tism is null, invalid, inefficacious; in short, no Baptism, Christian Baptism at all.

Having hitherto afferted the Unity, or Oneneß of the Church, I think I may reaffume the Unity of the Evangelical Ministry; If there be but one Church, there can be but one Ministry, and this Ministry no where but in the Church, and fuccessive to that of the Apofiles, deriving its Authority from their Commission, and fo from Christ the Head of the Church, proceeding, or having its Authority from His Authority, which He had from the Father: As His own Authority, as High-Prieft, extends no farther than the Church, and is folely limited to the Church, fo it cannot be exerted out of the Church; if then the Evangelical Ministry be a Branch of the Prieftly Authority of Chrift himfelf, it will neceffarily follow, as its Object about which it's converfant with respect to Men, is the Soul, the Principal and the most Noble conflituent part of Man; fo the Dignity and Office of this Priest-bood, is paramount to all other Authorities exercis'd by Men in this World; confequently, in its own Nature subject to none, and immediately derivable from none but God himself, and as it is in its own Origin, Nature and Design, ordain'd by God for the noblest Ends and Purposes, and the procuring, or instrumental Cause of the greatest Good unto Mankind, and as those who are called by God, and appointed to this Holy Office, are peculiarly separated from the rest of Mankind, and ordained D

ordained for men in things pertaining to God, of an Heavenly Nature, superiour unto, and more excellent than any thing of what kind foever. Next, and under God, I fay, as that of the Evangelical Ministry, is the highest and most facred Office of all that are exercis'd by created Beings upon Earth, nay, in Heaven it felf, so the Invasion of it is an Act of the greatest, most Luciferian Pride and Ambition, as well as Sacrilege and Prophanation, that can be prefumed by Mortal Man. The Dignity of it is such, as neither Cherubin, nor Seraphin, Dominions, nor Powers, none of the Heavenly Hierarchy it felf could ever pretend unto: The Acts of it fuch, as even Angels themfelves never effay'd to perform ; of fuch Authority as transcends theirs : For as Jefus Chrift our High-Prieft took not on him the Nature of Angels, but the Seed of Abraham, Heb. 2. 16. for the Redemption of Mankind, fo unto Men, and not unto Angels, He committed the Confectation of the Body and Blood of Chrift, the Power of the Keys, of remitting and retaining of Sins, For all the Angels are ministring Spirits fent forth for to minister for them who shall be Heirs of Salvation. What a Dignity is this which God hath confer'd upon Men? How Great the Prerogative of this Order of Men in the Church of Christ? God hath exalted them not only above Kings and Emperors, but even above all the Host of Heaven ; How then dare Men not called, not fent ; nay, which is much worfe, by no manner of Solemnity, or by any cutward Act of Man, fo much as feemingly invested with this Authority, not fo much as invited to it, or requested even by the Mob, endued with no manner of Qualifications for fuch an Undertaking, or any tolerable Senfe even for any thing elfe, unacquainted with the common Principles of Christianity, lefs, too frequently, or often as little as the meanest of their deluded Auditors; take upon them to Sacred, to Divine, to high and elevated a Calling and Station? To pretend to represens

reprefent God and Christ, to at in Christ's Name and flead, to admit into, and to exclude from the Kingdom of Heaven, to Blefs in God's Name, to take upon them to be Kings and Priefts unto God, Revel. 10. 20. To be Angels of the Churches, Rev. 2. & 3. Stewards of the Mystery of God, I Cor. 4. I. Co-workers with Christ, 2 Cor. 6. I. How dare they take the Charge of Souls upon them, to be Refponfible for them, to challenge their Submission and Obedience? Heb. 13. 17. and Reverence and Esteem, I Thesf. 5. 13. Phil. 11. 29. How dare they charge those who difesteem them as affronting God himselt? I Thess. 4. 2, 8. Luke 10. 16.

Under the Evangelical Diffensation, we read of an Altar, Isa. 60. 7. Of Sacrifices, Isa. 56. 7. A Sanctuary, Isa. 60. 13. Ezek. 37. 26. Of a Tabernacle, Ezek. 37. 27. Of Burnt Offerings, and Meat Offerings, Jer. 33. 18. Of a Temple more Glorious than the first.

We read likewife of a Holy People, and the Redeemed of the Lord, Ifa. 62. 12. and it's faid of them, Thy People alfo shall be all Righteous, Ifa. 60. 21. which answers that of Deut. 7. 67. For thou art a Holy People unto the Lord thy God; the Lord thy God batb chosen thee to be a special People unto himself above all People, &c. Not upon the account of their inherent Holinefs, for this cannot be supposed of every individual by any means, but of the whole Body of the People, including even the most stubborn and stiff-neck'd; nay, the wilest and most profligate among them, because the Seed of Abraham, because in Covenant with God, and separated from the rest of Mankind.

Again, we read of a Priest-bood under this Difpenfation. But ye shall be named the Priests of the Lord, Men shall call you the Ministers of our God, Ifa. 61. 6. And then again it is faid, Neither shall the Priests, the Levites, want a Man before Men to offer Burnt Offerings, and to kindle Meat Offerings, and to do Sacrifice continually, fer. 33: 18. See also, Ifa. 66. 20, 21. C 2 From

From all these Paffages we may observe that the Fewish and Christian, are but two different States of the fame Church ; that the Christian is only the Jewish extended or enlarged; that as the Jews were God's Peculiar People under the Mosaical Oeconomy, fo Christians are the Peculiar, Chofen and Elect now : That as the Church was but one then, fo there is but one Church now ; as but one Altar, one Priestbood then, fo now; as there are Sacrifices and Oblations then, and to be offer'd up unto God by the Priefts only, fet apart, separated, and confecrated most folemnly to that Office then, fo it is now; And that the Jewish Church, with all its effential Privileges, was only a Shadow or Type of what was to come under the Gofpel-Difpensation, and was thereby to be improved, perfected, and to receive its utmost Completion, as the more Noble, more Excellent, because more Spiritual Dispensation: So that whatever was Holy, Sacred, Appropriated, limited under the Legal Covenant, is much more (acred and inviolable now.

The Inference that I shall make at present from the Premisses, is this; If the Priestbood was fo facred then, that it was Death for any one to invade it, Numb. 18. 7. I have given your Priests Office unto you as a Service of Gift, and the Stranger that cometh nigh shall be put to Death. And again, neither must the Children of Israel henceforth come nigh the Tabernacle of the Congregation, least they bear Sin, and Dic, v. 22. Nay, that it was Death even for fome of the Tribe of Levi it felf to come nigh the Veffels of the San-Auary and the Altar, ver. 2. How much more liable are these who now dare to intermeddle with things appertaining to the Sacerdotal Office, under a nobler, a more facred and excellent Dispensation, being unfent, uncall'd, uncommissionated ? It it was Capital then, unquestionably it's Damnable now ; if liable to Temporal Death then, to Eternal now. The more facred the Office, the more facrilegious, Impisus and Diephane its Violation and Invalion. What

What an impious and borrid Att then it is for any of the People of their own Heads and private Impulse, to take upon them to be Priests and Ministers of Christ, and to fet themselves over the Lord's People, his Holy and Elect, as if they were holier than they, and to affume Authority over them ? May not that be most justly faid to them, which Corab and his Com-plices most unjustly and irreverently faid unto Moses and Aaron, Ye take too much upon you, feeing all the Congregation are Holy every one of them, and the Lord is among them, wherefore then lift you up your felves above the Congregation of the Lord? Numb. xvi. 3. Let fuch read, observe and consider well of the dreadful Punish-ment of the Rebellion and Usurpation of the Priesthood, from v. 21. to v. 26. and fear a more dreadful Punishment will overtake them at least in another World : If the Punishment were fo great under the Law, what may they not dread to expect under the Gespel, according to that of St. Clement a Disciple of the Apostles upon the same Occasion; 'Take heed ' my Brethren, least by how much our Acquain-tance with the Sacred Mysteries is advanc'd, to fo " much the greater Dangers we are fubject.

Let them likewife confider and lay to heart the Fate of Uzzab, for only putting out his hand to flay the Ark, as he thought a falling, provok'd the Anger of the Lord to finite him to death upon the Spot, 2 Sam. vi. 6, 7. And of King Uzziab, of whom it is faid, but when he was firong, his heart was lifted up to his Deftruction, for he transgreffed against the Lord his God, and went into the Temple of the Lord, to burn Incense upon the Altar of Incense : And Azariab the Priest went in after him, &c. and with him fourscore Valiant Priests, — and they withstood Uzziab, and sid unto him, It appertaineth not unto thee, Uzziab, to burn Ineense unto the Lord, but to the Priests the Sons of Aaron that are Consecrated to burn Incense; Go out of the Sanstuary, for thou hast trefpassed, neither shall it be for thine D 2 Honour

Honour from the Lord God — and while he was wrath with the Priefts, the Leprofy even role in his Forehead .--and they thrust him out from thence — and was a Leper unto the day of his Death, and dwelt in a seperate House being a Leper, for he was cut off from the House of the Lord, &c. 2 Chron. XXVI. 16. ad v. 22.

Thus you fee how fevere'y God Almighty punish'd Sacrilege and Invasion of the Priestly Office under the Law, an imperfect and meaner Difpensation, how jealous he was of the Honour of his Priefts, as Perfons being a nearer Relation to him than any other; and can you think it a leffer Crime under a more compleat, more Divine and Spiritual, and a more permanent Difpensation? None can imagine this, without being even İnfidels, if not worfe. Since even none can assume this Honour unto himself under the Gespel, but he that is called, no not Christ, for he did not Glorifie himself to be made an High-Priest, but he that said unto bin, Thou art my Son, &c. even God himself, Heb. v. 4, 5. Otherwise he could not have been one, the Priefthood being by God himfelf appropriated and confin'd to the Tribe of Levi, of which Our Saviour was not, according to the Flesh, Heb. vii. 14. Heb. viii. 4. No, God himself constituted him an High-Priest, of a Nebler Order, a Prieft for ever [whereas the Levitical was but for a time] after the Order of Melchifedec, Heb. vii. 17. and was made so not after the Law of a Carnal Commandment, but after the Power of an Endles Life, v. 16. and thereby the Surety of a better Testament, V. 22. a Minister of the Sanctuary, and of the True Tabernacle, which the Lord pitch'd, and not Man, Heb. viii. 2. and therefore now hath he obtain'd a more excellent Ministry, by how much he is the Mediator of a better Testament, [than that of Moses under the Law,] establish'd upon better Promises, v. 6. for the Law made southing perfect, but the bringing in of a better Hope did. Heb. viii. v. 19. for if that first Covenant had been faultleß, then should no Place have been sought for the second ; Heb.

Heb. viii. v. 7. If then this last Dispensation is more excellent than all the former Dispensations, the Ministry more Noble; if it be Seal'd with an Oatb to continue for ever, then it follows it's more sacred, inviolable, and immutable than the other; especially since as hath been faid already, Christ himself hath promised to be present with it, to preserve it, upbold and ratifie it, in a constant Succession, to secure it from all Invasion or Usurpation uninterruptedly, even to the End of the World.

Thus you see, here's no Essential Alterations as to the One Church under the last or Gospel-Dispensation, tho' a vast Improvement for the better, by a Real Completion of what was but shadowed out under the former : The one Altar, and one Priestbood; continued after that Grand Privilege of being God's Peculiar People For the Segullab] was Translated from the Jews, for their Unbelief to the Gentiles. So that it's the greatest Contradiction in the World, nay imposfible to believe that eviry of the diffinst and immumerable Sects should be the Segullah, the Chosen and Elect Nation, the Royal Priestbood, the People of God: Con-fider but Sect in the common Notion of the Word or Party, as fuch who fet up Altar against Altar, or dividing themfelves from the One Church, the Segullah, and can they all be Segullab's, and can any thing be a louder Contradiction, and yet all these Sects are divided, separated from, and oppose themselves unto, and let themfelves up for the Segullah, yet belong not in the leaft to the Segullah, no more than the Samaritans did, and yet the Samaritans had as bold. Pretences against the Jews, and to as little purpose, as the Sects can frame unto themfelves in opposition to the Church, and were condemn'd for Schismaticks, by his Sentence who could not err, even by Christ himfelf. Confidence and Godly Talk will not do the Bufinels here, nor pious Pretences, nor seeming Austerities, and demure Countenances, nor feign'd Sighs and Groans, -D 4

Groans, nor affected Modesty or Temperance, or Retirednes from the noise and bustle of the World, or a dissembled Contempt of the Pleasures and Vanities of it, nor fleecing and avoiding its trivial Conversations, nor frequent and loud Prayers, for it will follow neceffarily, that if Salvation itself cannot be had out of the Communion of the Church, neither can the Gifts nor Graces of God's Holy Spirit, the effential Ingredients of all Chrifian Virtues; where God's Holy Spirit is not, there can be no true Virtue being an effect of Grace, of the Holy Spirit, and if there be no Salvation, there can be no Grace, no means of Salvation, i. e. cut of the Church of God : Let fuch make what Pretences to Grace and Holinefs and Christian Virtues they pleafe, the Pharifees did as much, and yet Our Saviour calls them Hypocrites, and whited Sepulchres, fair and beautiful to outward Appearance, but rotten at the Core : Wicked in their Hearts, Diffemblers with God and Men. And all this unavoidably, it can't be otherwife, becaufe by their *feparation* from the One Church, they render themselves destitute of the Means of Grace ; being out of God's Covenant, have neither Ministers nor Sacraments, the Channels thro' which God according to his own Institution conveys his Grace, the Bleffed Effects of his Holy Spirit. Ev'ry Virtue hath its Counterfeit, there are falle as well as true Virtues ; there is nothing that is Good or Holy but hath its Resemblance, otherwise it were impossible for the World to be led into Error as it is. There's the Church of Christ, and the Synagogue of Satan, Real and Counterfeit Religion, True Devotion and Bigotry, a True and a Falfe Charity, and fo of all other Graces, &c. The Spirit of God, and the Spirit of the World, and under these Disguises Satan transforms himself into, and paffeth for an Angel of Light amongst Men of corrupt Minds and Principles; nay, fo craftily doth he ma-nage himfelf in this Point, that if it were poffible, he

he could enfnare and deceive the very Elect, that is, the truly Sanctified and Regenerate Chriftians.

Now those, who are the Original and Principal Subjects of these his most deceitful and pernicious Transfigurations, upon whom he most immediately Acts, are those False Christs our Saviour cautions us against, Matth. xxiv. 5. and 24. and False Prophets, V. 11. coming in Sheeps Cloathing, but inwardly are Ravening Wolves, Matth. vii. 15. and foretold likewife by the Apostles. For I know this, that after my departing, shall gricvous Molves enter in amongst you, not sparing the Flock, Act. XX. v. 30. fee v. 31. 10, 2. Tim. iii. 1, Oc. This know alfo, that in the last days perillous Times shall come; for Men shall be Lovers of their own selves, Covetous, Boasters, Preud, &c. having a Form of Godlines, v. 5. Of this fort are they which creep into Houses, v. 6. False Prophets, False Teachers, 2 Pet. ii. I. Such as thro' Covetoufneß (hall with feign'd Words make Merchandize, v. 3. [of their Profelytes] under Pre-tences of Godlinefs, purfue only their Secular and Worldly Intereft : of mean and beggarly Circumflances to raife themfelves to be Men of Wealth and Fortunes, and to forting themselves [hugging and making themfelves merry] with their own Deceivings [feeing how fuccefsfully their Plot and Juggling takes with the Ignorant and Deluded People] while they feast with [them, like Cheats and Mountebanks wheedle and cajole the People to feast and make much of them, and to fill their Purfes] Thefe are Spots [Scandals and Reproaches and Abominations] in your Feasts of Charity, when they feast with you, feeding without fear [gluttonizing and pampering themfelves without either Reverence to the Pious Ends of those Feasts, or regard to Temperance or Decency, without regard unto God, Religion, or Good manners,] v. 13. whilft creeping in privately that the World may not take notice of them, they indulge themfelves in all manner of Licentioufness, Impudently and Arro-1.1. gantly,

gantly, cenfuring and condemning all that are not of their own Party, Jude 12. Railing against and Reviling, and peaking Evil of Dignities, despiling Government Li. e. of those whom Christ hath constituted Governours, Paftors, and Ministers of his Church, 2 Pet. ii. 11. Despise Dominion, and speak Evil of Dignities, Jud. viii. Ignorant, Illiterate, Uneducated, yet taking too much upon them, fetting up for Oracles and Infallible Dictators, speaking great fuelling Words [pretending to the Spirit, extraordinary Gitts,] 2 Pet. ii. 18. Speaking Evil of [in an infolent, baughty, contemptuous manner; traducing, scorning. trampling upon] things that they understand not, v. 12. or as St. Jude expressed it, speak Evil of those things they know not, v. 10. [things above their Capacity. out of their reach, that they have no Notion of : Making those things the Subject of their Debates, Differences, and Discriminations from all other Profesfions of Christianity, that they are utterly ignorant of, and unacquainted with many times as much as Pagans, with whom our Lord reckons them, and compares them unto, as not being Christians, or belonging to him in any the leaft Degree.

Now these False Christs, False Prophets, False Teachers, must of necessity be understood of those, who fet themselves against Christ himself, and the true Pafors of the Church, which is but One, whole Priestbood but One, fo that all elfe must be Falfe and Counterfeit, Adulterate, so all but One, let them be never fo numerous, their Allegations what they will, even by their own Confessions, must be in the wrong; have no Interest in Christ, bear no Relation to him, receive no gracions Influences from, or be under the conduct of bis Spirit, their Ministerial Acts void, null, of no faving Effect, not being ratified by bim. In fhort, the Church of Hereticks or Schifmaticks, may be well compar'd to a Defert, or call'd Defolate in Allusion to that of our Saviour to the Jews, after the Translati073

tion of the Segullab, from them to the Gentiles. which was in an eminent manner effected at the Destruction of Jerusalem and their Temple, Behold your House is left Desolate, or become a Desert, Matth. xxiii. 38. Not desolate or deserted by Men, for it may a-bound with multitudes of Wicked and Abominable Men. because the number of such is always greater than of the Good and Righteous, but destitute of holy Men, destitute of Piety, destitute of Faith, Truth, Grace, and of the Holy Spirit of God. For as that Man who is not of God, is not in Covenant with him, is faid to be dead, though he be alive : So every Church, tho' never fo numerous in its Members. that is not of Chrift's planting ; tho' it lives, hath an Existence in the World, it liveth not unto God, but unto the Devil, if it be deftitute of all those good things we have mentioned, it's wholly defert, folitarineß and emptineß, because it is not full of God, but of the Devil.

This Confequence they can never get rid of, if they will be determin'd by their own Principles (who affert themselves only to be the True Church, excluding all others whatever, as fome of our Sectaries do:) Or, if they will allow a Latitude, even thereby they are Self-condemn'd again, if violating the Unity of the Church, if Schifm be a Work of the Flefh, a damning Sin : For setting up diffinct Communions without a cause, and making unnecessary Divisions and Parties by this Argument muft be capital, deadly and damnable with a Vengeance, can admit of no excu/e, because without any just Cause, Call, or Provocation. It must proceed meerly from a Spirit of Opposition. from a Carnal, a Worldly, nay a Diabolical Spirit, and therefore the condemnation of fuch is most just and equitable, because even chosen by themselves, affected : This must be the Sin of Corab indeed, his Gainfaying, Rebellion, by opposing the Institution, the Dominions, the

the Dignities, the Priestbood Christ himfelf hath establist din his Church, for the Salvation of Mankind.

Here then are the Characters of Seducers', Falle Teachers, lying and fulfe Prophets applicable to all the Sects and Divisions in the whole Christian World, that is, those who are cut off and separated from the One Church as not being Christians, but characteriz d by Publicans the lewdest, filthiest, and most profligate and found and form of all Mankind, and to most abominable by Heathens, that is, Unbelievers, Worshipers of a falle God, nay Worshipers of Devils, and by Dogs, likewife by our Bleffed Saviour, Matth. vii. 6. Matth. v. 26. And by the Aposties, Philip. ii. 2. Rev. xxii. 15. wherein they are likewife alfociated, or put in the Lift with Sorcerers, Whore-mongers, Murderers, and Idolaters ; as Schifm is reckond a Work of the Flefb with Adultery, Idolatry, Witchcraft the most beinous, odicus and provoking Sins, Gal. v. which is equivalent to that Expression of our Saviour, thefe without, Mark. iv. 2. Matth. viii. 12. Luk. xiii. 28. and 25. Luk. viii. 10. or the World, which is opposed to these who. were given to Christ out of the World, Job. xvii. 6. 8. II. chosen out of the World, Chap. xv. v. 19. The World that hated Christ and the Apostles, v. 18. because the World loveth none but who are of the World, v. 19. The World of which it's faid, the Love of the World, is Enmity with God, Jam. iv. 4. The World of which the Apostle faith, Love not the World ---- if any Man love the World, the love of the Father is not in him, 1 Job. ii. 15. and that because the whole World lieth in Wickedness, 1 Job. v. 19. and therefore what soever is born of God, overcometh the World, v. 4.

After all this, *Impposing* it never fo difficult to point out the True Church, yet it's very easie to meet with a great many Sects, to whose Teachers these Characters fuit most exactly; daily experience shews it to a tietle, and the easier to be different d by how much these

these Seperatifts pretend to the highest degree of Sanctity : As they have trod in Cain's fteps, fo are they figmatiz'd with Cain's Mark, that they might be manifested and distinguish'd from the rest of Mankind, and as they have all along from the Apoftles to this very day, ran greedily after the Error of Balaam for Reward, railing against, and curfing the Church of Chrift for their Gain and Intereft, to make their Advantages, and to feather their Nefts of the Ruins thereof (witnefs all the Histories of every particular Sect when in Power, when opportunity hath offer'd it felf for them to unmask, and shew themselves in their native Colours :) So Covetousness, and a Worldly Spirit, never ceases to betrav them, and to expose them by turning their infides outward, to be viewed by all Mankind, Jud. v. 10. 2 Pet. 2. 15. except to their blind Followers, those unstable, unsettled, unprincipled, and untutor'd Souls, 2 Pet. 2. 14. filly, ignorant, balfwitted Women led away with divers Lufts, Lufts of feveral kinds, Slaves to their Lufts, led meerly by their Senses like brute irrational Creatures, made up of nothing but 'Lust and Carnality, and Senfe] ever learning [always running from Sect to Sect, from one new Whimfie to another, fleady to nothing but their Inconftancy] and ever ignorant [knowing and improving not one jot the more, as wife at last as at the first, and at the first as at the last] never able to come to the Knowledge of the Truth, becaufe never defiring it, catching always at the Shadow. and neglecting the Substance, taken only with the Outside, Appearance, Formality, being made up of no-thing but Hypocrisie, affecting Novelty, and so most juftly abandon'd to Error, being devoid of Sincerity and upright honeft Attentions, and by their unmortified Lufts, Levity, and Hypocritical Tempers, unprepar'd, and unfusceptible, incapable of the Truth, 2 Tim. 3. 6, 7.

To

To come to a more particular Description of these false Teachers; false Ministers are call d by our Bleffed Saviour, Wolves, who outwardly have the Appearance, Resemblance of Christians, proses Christianity, but in-wardiy, and at the bottom, are Infidels, Unbelie-vers, no better than Heathens, notwithstanding the Sheeps-cloathing, their pretence or thew of Christianity; No! they are meer Hypocrites and Diffemblers, they believe not even what themfelves profeß, they are Politico's, Machiavellians, their business is only to delude and impose upon the easie, the ignorant, and unsettled, that have no sound Principles, but are carried away with every puff of Wind, every Air of Novelty like the Chaff: Ravening Wolves in Sheeps-cloathing, under the likeneß of Pastors and Shepherds of the Flock of Christ, their Discourses and ordinary Conversations, adorned and dreft up with Sentences of Scripture, declaiming against Vice, the Wickedness, the Pride, the Luxury of the Age, the profligate and loofe Lives of Christians, enveighing against Idolatry, Superstition, Prophanenes, Formality, Will worship, Hypocrisie, the Unsanctified, Unregenerate, and dangerous Condition of all that are not of their Sett, their Party, always turning up their Eyes to Heaven, deploring the Impiety of the Times, and then bleffing themselves, that they walk not as others do, but live retir'd and recluse from an ungodly, degenerate, debauch'd, unfanctified, Genetation of Men : In their Air and Gate, humble and demure, in their Garbs, plain and simple, even to Ridiculousness, yet proud and baughty, and arrogant uponoccasion, scorning, and abhorring, and trampling upon those who diffent from them, contradict or oppose them as the meer filth and form of the World; and when ever they gain the Advantage particularly, when by a Revolution of State, they get to be uppermost, or in any degree of Countenance or Favour, the most bloody, unmerciful Wolves and Tygers, the most insolent, barbarous, imperious, tyranical, unrelenting Savages

Savages on this fide Hell, as multitude of Experience may convince us within our own Memories. In their Affect, or Trim of their Countenances, and in their Discourses, infinuating, and most studiously, elaborately, and affectedly fawning, mild, and feemingly difintereffed and innocent at their first setting out; but when once they begin to find they get ground, grow numerous, and get good sooting, they drive Jebulike, carry all by force, ftop at no indirect, unjuft, and villanons Methods to carry on their Defigns, and are the most implacable and violent Persecutors in the whole World; for the proving of which, beyond all poffibility of Contradiction, I appeal to the Histories of these two last Centuries. And thus by their Fruits, their Bebawiour, their Actions, they eafily difcover themfelves : By their Sacrilege, by their Rebellions, Murthers, Assafinations, their intolerable Pride. Coverousness, their Oppression and Unmercifulness, and too too often their abominable, unheard of, diabolical Impurities, Filthineß and Carnality.

Another Instance of their Sheeps-cloathing, by which they fludy to conceal their Wolvifhneß, and by which they have great Succefs, is their pretending to the fame Faith and Sacraments, the fame Ordinances with the Church; They Preach, they Pray, they Baptize, they pretend to Administer the same Encharist, (I don't fay all Sectaries, but many do:) This Sheepscloathing, these Pretences go a great way with the Undiscerning and Ignorant, who believe every Like to be the same, take the Shadow for the Substance, and outward Resemblance for the Reality it felf. But all this is not to the purpose without a due, a legal Commission or Authority; it's nothing but aping, nothing but acting a Part upon a Stage, as by all the foregoing Arguments is clearly evinc'd. Let them pretend as long as they will to purer Ordinances, it will not avail them any thing, till they can prove themselves to be the Miniflers of Christ, and to be the

the Church of God. This is nothing but meer Difguife, and caffing a Mist or -Veil over the Understandings of the Ignorant. Neither their Preaching, Praying, Sacraments, are Christ's Ordinances, notwithstanding their Appearance or Resemblance, if not perform'd in that manner that Chrift hath inftituted, by an Autho. rity deriv'd by Him, and in the Unity of his one and only Church. And if not fo, they may be faid to act all in their own, and in the Name of Antichrist or Satan, for this is nothing lefs than transforming, or transfiguring themselves into the Ministers of Christ, or Successors of the Apostles; and this the Apostle tells us is no marvel, [it was common in his days, and should be fo alfo in after Ages] for Satan [their Mafter, the Head of their Falfe or Mock-Church] is transform'd into an Angel of Light, therefore it's no new thing, nor great, if his Minifters alfo (for all their Sanctity, their boafted Gifts and Graces, &c.) be transform'd as [or fhould in fome fence refemble, and act the parts of] the Ministers of Righteousnes, whose end should be according to their works : See 2 Cor. II. v., 12, 14, 15. And thus do these Wolves delude and lead Captive the Ignorant, but (most commonly) wicked, hypocritical People from the Church, the only proper Means of enlightning their Understandings, dispelling their Errors, and reforming of their wicked Lives, and make them (by a just Judgment of God for difgracing their holy Profession, and bringing a Scandal upon the most boly Christian Religion, and resisting the Means of their Conversion and Salvation, the Holy Spirit of God in his Church) twofold more the Children of Hell than themselves, Mat. 23. 15.

But there's another fense of Sheeps-cloathing, more

Vid. Vinc. Lirin. Commonit. adv. Herses. cap 37.

prevalent in leading away ignorant People than the former, viz. The Dexterity of these Falle or Muck-teachers, in quoting, wrefting and perverting the boly Scriptures ; and indeed, their whole Strength and Force

Force feems to lie conceal'd under these (as they manage the matter falfe Locks, Truth perverted degenerating into the most pernicious Errors. Falle Apostles [or falfe Teachers] deceitful [crafty, foothing, fly] workers, transforming themselves into the Apostles [or fetting themfelves up for the true Paftors] of Chrift, 2 Cor. 11. 12. What's the meaning of trans-, forming themselves into the Apostles of Christ? Or as now a days, giving themfelves out to be their Succeffors? Why, the Apostles of Christ quoted Paf-fages out of the Divine Law, fo did the false Apoftles ; Authorities out of the Pfalms, fo did they ; the Sentences out of the Prophets, io did they: The true Ministers of Christ cite the Evangelical, and Apostolical Writings, fo do these pretended Ministers of the Goffel (as they call themselves now.) But when they came to fix a different Sense upon the fame Pasfages, equally and a like produced by each, then the fincere and well-meaning, were diferiminated from the erafiy, the felf-defigning, from the upright and difintereffed, and laftly, the true Apostles from the falle. And thus it will be as clear as the Sun at Noon-day, that when these Creepers into Houses (as the Pharifees did, to cheat and defraud the poor Widows under the pretence of making long Prayers, Mat. 23. 14.) These Ministers in Masquerade, quote Scripture to countenance and varnish over their Errors and Heterodoxies, ' do but put in practice the Wiles and De-"vifes of their Master Satan; which he had never ' invented, but that he knew that there can be no " more fuccefsful and ready Method to deceive, than to pretend the Authority of the facred and divinely infpired Scriptures, to usher in his deceitful Er-rors. That himfelf accosted our Saviour with Texts of Scripture : 'Tis written, faith he. ' And ' thus he fpeaks thro' their Mouths at this day. For ' as the Dead of the Damn'd, fpeak to the Dead of the Redecm'd, the Elect, fo his Members ipeak E now

' now to the Members of Christ; the Perfidions, the ^c Treacherons, to the Faithful, the Sacrilegious to the ^c Religious, Hereticks to the Orthodox, [Schifmaticks to the firmly united unto, and incorporated with the One Church, by the One Spirit of Chrift. 'But doth he fay after all ; If thou be the Son of God, caft " thy felf down, Mat. 4. 6. That is, if thou wouldit be a Son of God, obtain the Inheritance of the Kingdom of Heaven, Caft thy felf down; that ' is, from the Doctrine and Difcipline of that High ' Church, which is call'd the Temple of God. And ' if any one should ask any of these Shamf teachers, alluring and decoying Him, Whence · proveft thou that I ought to forfake and let go the " Univerfal and Ancient Faith of the Catholick " Church ? Oh! prefently he tells you, 'Tis write ten, and forthwith he produces a Thouland Teffimonies, Examples, and Authorities, out of the ⁶ Law, the Pfalms, the Prophets, Evangelifts and • Apostles; by the wresting and perverting of • which, after a new and wicked manner, the. " wretched Soul is thrown headlong from the Pina-· cle of the Church, into the noifom Jakes of Herefie and Schifm. This is a peculiar Property of thefe False-teachers, to wrap themselves as it

Vincent. Lir. cap. XXXVI.

' were, all over with Sentences of . Scripture, as it were with Sheepsfleeces, that whilft any one feels, or ' perceives the Softness of the Wool, they may not fear or fusped the Sharpness of their

' Teeth. Thus they readily flie thro' ' all the Volumes of the Scripture from Vincent. Lir. cap. XXXV.

Genesis to the Revelations, whether pri-' vately or publickly, in their Conver-

fations or Writings, at Feafts or in their Streets'; they feldom bring out any thing even of their own, ⁶ but they endeavour to express it in Scripture Phrafes. Read over Paulus Samofatenus's Works, Prifcillian's

cillian's, Jovinianus's, of the Donatift's, Novatian's Ċ &c. there you'd fee valt Accumulations of Scri-5 ptures, scarce a Page not flust out with Passages. 2 and furnish'd with Sentences out of the Old and c New Teftament. But fo much the more are they 6 to be dreaded, and cautiously read, by how much 6 they lie lurking and conceal'd under the Umbrage of the Divine Law. They are fufficiently aware C 6 that their noifom Scents would fearce be accepta-6 ble to any one, were they breath'd out fimple, ¢ and in their own nature ; therefore they befprin-6 kle them over as it were, with the fpicery and perfume of the Heavenly Word, that he who c would otherwife difcern, and despife the

⁶ human Errors and Blunders, may not eafi- *1d. ib.* ⁶ ly deride and flight the Divine Oracles,

" &. Thus Vincentius Lirinenfis of the Hereticks and Schifmaticks of old. To which, I shall add that of St. Peter, That these Falle-teachers, notwithstanding their Familiarity with the infpired Writings, and citing Paffages out of them in abundance, yet like ignorant and illiterate Perfons as they are, they do it awkardly, and impertimently for the most part, and yet craftily, by the Impulse of the evil One, whose Inftruments they are; they chiefly infift upon the difficultes, and most obscure and disputable, wherein they are not fo readily apt to be detected or convicted, by which they startle and amufe the Ignorant, and fometimes even put the Learned themselves to a stand; in which faith the Apostle [that is in S. Paul's Writings] are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearn'd and unstable, wrest sto their own private erroneous or heretical Sentiments] as they do also other Scriptures unto their own Destructions Damnation of themfelves, and others that are feduced by them.] 2 Pet. 2. 16. Yae therefore, Beloved, feeing ye know these things before, [are caution'd and forewarn'd] beware, least ye being also led away with E 2

with the Error of the Wicked [these Upstart Falseteachers, these Woolves] fall from your own steadfastnes, ver. 17.

But another Artifice they employ, with too much Succefs for the enlarging the Kingdom of Darkneß, and the Deftruction of Souls, is, their big and wonderful. Promifes they make to their Followers and Admirers, with which they mightily deceive and impose upon the Ignorant, and Unwary, and Unstable. They have the Confidence to promife unto them, and profes, that in their Church, their Congregations (as they affect to phrase it) the great, and special, may, plainly personal Grace of God, infomuch, that without any Labour, Study, or Endeavour, tho' they neither feek, nor ask, nor knock, that belong to their Congrega-

Vinc. Lirin. commonit. cap. xxxvi1.

gation, yet fhall things be fo order'd and manag'd by the *Divine Providence*, that being up by the Hands of Angels, and preferv'd by their Protection, they fhall never dafh their foot a-

gainst a stone, never be scandaliz'd [commit any deadly, damnable Sin, or fall finally from Grace.] This is a Promise, by which Multitudes have been deceiv'd, a Principle that runs thro' infinite Numbers of many and different Sects, that which draws off a great many lewd and debauch'd People to their Parties, as may be evident to any nice and fagacious Observers. in order to procure an easie Pardon for all that's past, and to fin on with greater fecurity, if they can but attain to that Master-piece of Sectarian Cunning, to manage their Affairs covertly, and with Secrecy. For there is fcarce any Vice but they may atone for with eafe, provided it be transacted without the Knowledge and Observance of the Wicked, (as they generally account all, without diffinction, that are not of their Clan or Seet) and it's rare to hear of any Discipline exercis'd among them, for any Crimes of what nature fo ever, but fuch as are within the publick

lick Cognizance of the Wicked, hereby exposing their Party to the Censure of the World. To this purpose they have forged the Doctrines of the Abfolute and Irrefpective Decrees of Election and Reprobation, the Impossibility of falling away from justifying Grace, and the like, by which they fill their Followers up with Presumption, Spiritual Pride and Affection, and Conceitedneß, with Dijdain, and the utmost Contempt, and Cenforiousness of others differing from them, fearing their Consciences, bardning them in their Sins, whilft they footh and flatter themfelves into Security, calling, and believing themfelves to be Saints, the Elect of God, and most audaciously pronouncing the Sentence of Eternal Damnation against all of contrary Parties and Communions, as Reprobates, Castaways, and Firebrands of Hell. This is their common Cant, and the usual Subjects, or their Conversations, Preachments, and Writings, especially when uppermost. or in times of Liberty, and when their Plottings are near ripe, and when they are upon the brink of Ex-pectation. This is too obvious amongst many Sects; this is the Language, or rather Howlings of the Ravenons Wolves, that the roaring Lion (tho' transform'd indeed; otherwife, none could be deluded by him) infpire him withal.

Having in fome measure difmantled, difrob'd, or uncas'd these Wolves of their Sheeps-cloathing, which by the way difcovers, and detects their damnable Hypocrifie and Disfimulation, turns their Inside Outward, and exposes them to the naked View of the World (Hypocrifie being as effential to a False-teacher, Seducer, as Light to the Sun, or as Ravenous fields to a Wolf.) I shall only in a few words explain why they are call'd Ravenous Wolves.

Ravening, because all Acts performed by them, tend to the Ruine and Destruction of their Disciples and Adherents, and not their Salvation. If their very Schifm or Separation, their fetting up Church against E 3 Church,

Church, Altar against Altar, Ministry against Ministry, be a Work of the Flesh, as the Apostle tells us, it's impossible from the Nature of the Thing, to suppose their Ministrations can produce any faving fpiritual Effects. If all their Ministerial Acts are nothing but aping, imitation, counterfeiting, and acting a Part, the Effects must be a meer Frustration and Destruction. How can it be supposed, that these who have forfaken the One Church of Chrift, and confequently by that Act have forfeited all Right to the Privileges of the Church, to which alone the Promifes of Christ are made, wherein alone the Means of Salvation are to be had, wherein alone our Prayers can be heard, sphole Acts alone God Almighty has oblig'd himfelf to ratifie ; How, fay I, can it be conceiv'd, that fuch can ever be capable of working any thing that's fpirigual to the advantage of Men's Souls? He that gathereth not with me, feattereth, faith our Lord, and all His Merits, all His Gifts, Promiles and Graces, are only ordinarily applied, exhibited, and to be obtain'd in the Communion of His One Church. From whence it must follow, that these Sectarian Teachers, being out of this One Church, all their Acts must in their own Nature, tend to the Destruction of all those Souls under their fad and borrid Conduct and Management, under their Communion, for ought we can know, and gather from the Word of God. Our Saviour then

† Author. Op. imperf.in Mat. sap. 7. Hom. 13. calls them, Ravening Wolves, Defireyers, and Murtherers of Mens Souls. 'Hear ' then fays an ancient † Writer, Thou ' who art inftructed by Hereticks and ' Schifmaticks, and conceiteft thy felf

F learned, and being baptiz'd by them, lookeft upon thy felf to be [Regenerated] a Christian. See what these Heretical and Schijmatical Teachers are call'd by Christ, Ravening, devouring Wolves. If therefore thou art taught [instructed] by them, thou art torn in pieces by them, not improved, not

" not [edified] instructed. If thou be'st baptized by them, thou art devoured and worried by them, not faved. For it is the Property of Wolves to devour [not to fave.] As for their Preaching, it's call'd by the Apostle, Handling the Word of God deceitfully [and with felf-Interest, Osf. par.] 2 Cor. 4. 2. Speaking Lies in Hypocrifie [under a pretext of Holinefs, Oxf. par.] and unfound, unedifying, corrupt, false] Dostrine, because such as heap up these false Teachers unto themselves, have itching Ears after Novelties, and fuch Doctrines as gratifie their Lufts, their Hu-mors, spiritual Pride, Conceitedness, and Cenforiousness of others. For the time will come when they will not endure found Doctrine [which will difcover or hin-der their wicked Defigns, Oxf. par.] as a thing most contrary, lothfom, naufeous and difagreeable to their fqueamish Palates] but after their own Lust's shall they heap to themselves Teachers [who shall flatter and humour them, by telling them that they are the Children of God, truly Righteous [elected Saints] have great Knowledge, Oxf. Annot.] baving itching Ears, 2 Tim. 4. 3. Of whom it is faid in another place, That because they received not the Love of the Truth that they might be faved, for that cause, God shall send them frong Delusion that they should believe a Lie Schould be left entirely to themselves, and the Impulses of the evil Spirit, to be a Prey to Seducers, Deceivers, Wolves in Sheeps-cloathing, 2 Theff. 2. 11, 12. or those who separate themselves [for purer Ordinances, the old Pretence, from the Unity of the Church, the Flock of Christ] senfual, [led by their Lufts, the Love of the World] not having the Spirit [of God, of Chritt, for all their high-flown boaftings of their Election, Sanctity, Regeneration, &c.] 2 Pet. 2. 19. And where the Spirit of God is not, there all Ministerial Acts must be destitute of the Concurrence and Co-operation of the Holy Spirit, and confequently, fen-fual, carnal, diabolisal, and cannot avail to any graci025 E 4

cious or faving effect, but only Perdition, Eternal Deftruction, becaute done in a State of feparation from the One Church, and fo from God, from Chrift, from the Holy Spirit, and in opposition to the Divine Institution, Order and Appointment.

Again as to their Prayers, God being a Spirit of Unity, Peace and Love, cannot be supposed to hear the Prayers of Schismaticks and Separatists from his One Church, the Prayers of Perfons devoid of all Charity, and at Enmity with his Elect, his Chofen, his Peculiar People, his Treasure, as the Word Segullab fignifies, which we render Peculiar People, a People in Covenant with him, to whom he hath promifed Protection and Prefervation against all the Powers of Darkneß, all the Violence of the World, to whom alone he hath engaged his Particular Favours, Choiceft Bleffings, and Salvation itfelf. Without or out of the One Church, there's no Mediator, no Intercessor to plead to intercede for them, no High-Priest to present their Prayers, and therefore, it's not to be conceiv'd that the Prayers of fuch Rebels, fuch Antichrifts, fuch Caftaways shall be admitted or heard, or answer'd especially in the behalf of others, having no Commiffion, no Authority from God for that End, and therefore fruitless and inefficacious, as finful and presumptuons. For separation from the One Church, especially, and most of all when its done in Malice, Spightfulneß and Revenge, in Hatred and Rancorous, Pride and Haughtines, and out of a Spirit of Opposition to the Church, for Secular or Worldly Ends, for the gratify-ing and indulging the Lufts of the Flefh, as is demonfrable from all the Characters of fuch Seducers we find in the Apostolical Writings, must necessarily exclude all fuch Antichrifts and Falle-Teachers from being gracioufly beard by God, because his prefes'd Enemies, and fuch who are in Actual Rebellion against him and his most Sacred Institutions, for fuch can't be faid to be at Peace with God, or to Love God, as the Apostle plainly

plainly determineth : If a Man fay I love God and bateth his Brether [a Fellow Member of Chrift, one in Communion with the Church, from whom this Falle Teacher (who was once a Member of the Church) now feparateth] he is a Liar ; for he that loveth not his Brother whom he hath feen, how can he love God whom he hath not feen? I Jo. iv. 20. And do we think God heareth the Prayers of fuch who love not God, nor the Brethren, that is, the Faithful, the Members of Christ's Body, the One Church? No! They who are defitute of this Brotherly Love, are dead, i. e. fpiritually dead in their Sins, and God will not hear the Prayers of fuch. We know, faith this Beloved Disciple, that we have passed from Death unto Life, because we love the Brethren, i. e. those who are in actual Communion with the One Church of Chrift; He that loveth not his Brother, abideth in Death, I Joh. 3. 14. and doth God hear fuch, who are already dead in their Sins, and as long as they continue to, cut off from all hope of recovery? For this love of the Chriftian Fraternity or Brotherhood, is the condition of our Prayers being heard, as the fame Apostle writes, v. 22. And what soever we ask, we receive of him, because we keep his Commandments; and this is his Commandment, that we should believe on the Name of his Son Jefus Chrift, and love one another as he gave us Commandment, v. 22. fo that we pray, we ask in vain, fo long as we live at Enmity and Variance with the Brethren, the Members of the One Church. This Argument you may fee further profecuted by the Apostle, chap. 5. To conclude this Topick, 'tis by this Love of the Brotherhood that we know him, if we keep his Commandments, 1 Job. 2. 2. that he dwelleth in us, and we in him, 1 Job. 3. 24. and hereby we know that he abideth in us, by the Spirit which he hath given us, see chap. 4. 13. because Love is of God, v. 7. and God is Love, v. 8. and Love is one of the Fruits of the Spirit, Gal. 5. 22. and this Love of

of the Brethren is the great Mark or Characteristick of Christ's Disciples; By this shall all Men know that ye are my Disciples, if ye have Love one to another, Joh. 13.35. And he that loweth net the [Fraternity, the Brotherhood, the Members of Christ's Body, the Church, and preferveth Unity with them, but separateth from them, for otherwise he loveth not God] knoweth not God, I Joh. 4. 8. and consequently, God knoweth not him, that is, will not hear him. But to fum up all I intend at prefent as to this Point, the Apostle St. Paul gives us this short, yet full and comprehensive Description and Qualifications of this Love I have been treating of, as the discriminating Character or Mark of a Disciple of Christ, a True and Genuine Christian and Member of his Body the Church: Now the end of the Commandment is Charity out of a pure Heart, and a good Conscience, and of Faith unseigned, I Tim. I.

5. that is, for the End and Intention or See Rom. 3. 31. Perfection of the Commandment is Charity, and 10. 4. [i. e. Love towards God and all Men,

(Ox. Ann. par.) but especially the Brotherhood, the Houshold of Faith, as our Saviour hath determin'd, Matth. 22. On these two Commandments hang all the Law and the Prophets, v. 40.] Out of a pure Heart [an honest upright Intention] a good Confeience [in Obedience unto, or guided by the Rule of the Gospel Precepts] and of Faith unseigned, the Faith delivered unto the Saints, deposited with the Church of Christ, not forg'd and contriv'd by Men for the carrying on and propagating their own Designs, and to ferve their Worldly Interest, as is the Faith of Hereticks, and fuch who separate from, and fet themselves up in desiance of, and against the Church, whose Faith is Fastion, calculated and contriv'd to ferve themselves and their own Ambition and Carnal Projestions.

As for Baptifin collated by Schifmaticks and Sectarians, I might make the fame Inferences, to invalidate and shew the Nullity of it; but having occafionally

fionally fpoken to that Point already, I shall only add this, That when it's perform'd in a Schifm, in opposition to the One Church, it ceases to be true Christian Baptism, to be done in the' Name of, or by the Authority of Christ, and by the Apostle is plainly fhewn and prov'd to be Human Baptifm, or done in the Name of Man, or of the Head of that Sect from which the Sett is denominated, as if that Falle Teacher or Head of the Schifm was Crucified, made an Atonement or Satisfaction for the Sins of the World, and fo became the Saviour of the World. Hear what the Apostle faith. Now this I fay, that eviry one of you faith, I am of Paul, and I of Apollo, and I of Gephas, and I of Christ. Is Christ divided? [and fo become a different Head to different Parties, whereas he is but One Chrift, and has but One Body, or One Church?] Was Paul Crucified for you? or were ye baptized in the Name of Paul? I thank God I baptized none of you but Criffus and Gaius, least any should say that I had baptized in mine own Name, I Cor. 1. 12, 12, 14, 15. This Paffage of the Apostle is sufficient to evince the Baptism of Sectaries to be a meer Human Act, and that Chrift will not ratifie it as done in his Name, as his Baptism; but altogether reject it as meer baptizing in and into the Name of a Schism, a Sett, as being done in opposition to his Church, which alone hath the Right to admit and make Members of Christ's Body, and to transact in his Name. For those who are baptized out of this One Church, are not hereby conflituted Members of Chilf, Children of the Spouse, but the fourions Brood of an Adulteres, not the Heirs of Salvation, but of Perdition. And thus it appears, that all False Teachers with their fair Pretences and Appearances are really Wolves, Ravening Devouring Wolves, under the Majquerade of Sheeps-clothing, destroying and utterly ruining the Souls of those ignorant unwary and fickle un-fettled People, whom they deceive by their feigned Words, their Fawning and Hypocrifie. But

But this is not all, there is a fecondary Senfe of their ravenousses and murdering Temper; they are Cruel, Bloody, Barbarous without Human Affection, Pity, Mercifulnes and Commiferation, an infallible Mark by by which they may be difcerned from True Christians, as contrary to the Meek and Sweet Spirit of Christianity, as Christ is to Belial, as Heaven to Hell. as Light to Darkness. Look over the History of all Ages of Christianity to this day, the particular Histories of all Christian Kingdoms and States, the History of these Three Kingdoms in particular, and tell me whether ever the Heathen Emperours, all the Ancient Persecutions of the Church by the worst and most barbarous Infidels in any part of the World ever exceeded, or poffibly could exceed the Inhumanity and Cruelty of Hereticks or Schismaticks; nay, I may aver without talking of Paradoxes, that neither Heathen nor Christian Rome ever contriv'd more exquisite and horrid Punishments and Tortures, or even to be parallel'd with those of Sectarians and Schifmaticks wherever they have prevail'd : Neither did ever the Devil exert his Malice to a greater height, or make ftronger or more furious Affaults upon Christianity, than by the means of these Ravening Wolves in Sheepsclothing, these Mock, these Sham-Christians. I shall not descend to Particulars at present, but as occasion may ferve, if God gives me leifure and opportunity. I may enlarge upon this Topick afterwards. But I defire in the mean time it may be obferv'd as a most demonstrable Truth, that all the Sects and Schifmaticks that have been ever fince Christianity, have never failed to make Discoveries of this Diabolical Antichristian Spirit as they have had opportunity, and will never fail fo to do, when they have the Advantage, as long as there is fuch a thing as Schifm in the World. As I have often faid, fo I shall repeat it again ; There's but One Church of Chrift, all to a tittle

ele that divide and separate themselves from this One Church, are False-Churches, Sham-Churches, Sham-Christians, Synagogues of Antichrist, confequently Wolves, Seducers, Falfe Teachers (who as they were most differately Wicked in the Apostles time, and Grand Persecutors of the One Church then in its greateft Purity, and confequently Glory, (whatever Notions Carnal Worldly Perfons who have no true relifh of Christianity, may fancy to themfelves, the Church never being more amiable and endear'd unto God, than when the is actually expressing the height and fincerity of her Affections by her choice of Sufferings, and when under the Croß) as might be plentifully prov'd out of the Asts, and other Apostolical Writings,) fo it's foretold of them, that they should grow worfe and worfe, and so perfecute the Church worfe and werfe, and do more mischief to Christianity, (2 Tim. 3. 13.) as hath been wofully experienced fince by the prodigious decay of all folid Piety, the Scandal and Stumbling-Blocks given and laid in the way, and in bar to the Conversions of Jews, Heathens and Turks; the growth of Atheism, Deism, Scepticism, Irreligion, Latitudinarianism, Profaneneß, Debauchery and Hypocrisie to this very day, and the general Persecuting Principles of them all, even of those amongst them, that have made the greatest Profession and Boasts of Moderation, Meekneß, Peaceableneß, Pa-tience, Forbearance and Humanity of them all, and exclaim'd most vehemently, and condemn'd the Perfecuting Spirit, under the most easte and just Prosecutions for the grandest Villainies, and the worst of Crimes. And that which is most observable of these Sectaries is, however they may for Political ends, as the Donatifts and Arrians did of old join and combine to procure a Comprehension or Toleration, yet at the fame time their Principles being Diametrically opposite to each others, they bate each other mortally, anathematize each other as Reprobates, Antichrifts and Infidels, and

and Apostates, Instruments of the Devil, &c. as may be seen in all their Writings one against the other, may be observ'd in their very Prayers and Preachments, and their unconversibleness one with another at all other times, as much as ever could be obferv'd in the aversations of the Jews from the Samaritans, and the Accurfed Devoted Nations ; and where any one Sect gets the Ascendant, the Power into their own hands, persecute cach other unmercifully, and then call Toleration the Devil's Engine to batter down the Church with, and declaim against it as the bright of Wickedneß and Irreligion that can be enacted by Man, and the Master-piece of Satan himself. Judge now whether this Wolvish Temper can be reconcil d with the Doctrine of the Meek, the Bleffed, the Holy Fesus, the Spirit of the Christian Religion, or whe-ther we ought to believe such to be Christians, Members of Chrift's Body : The Apostle tells us, The Fruits of the Spirit, is Love, Joy, Peace, Long-suffering, Gentleness, Gal. 5. 22. but that the Works of the Flejli [on the contrary] are manifest [eafily to be known, Self-evident, and not to be eafily conceal'd, or deny'd] to all that have common Understandings and Senfe, which are ---- Hatred, Variance, Emulations, Wrath, Strife, Seditions, Herefies and the like, v. 19. 20. Wherever these are the Ingredients, and become the Principles of Parties, as amongst Sectarians they are certain Characteristicks, not only of a Carnal, Worldly, but even of a Diabolical Spirit, and when perfifted in without Repentance the Infallible Abodings of Eternal Destruction. This Wolvish, Barba-rous, Murderous and Assafinating Principle, can never be a Saint-like Quality; Our Saviour never annexed any Bleffing to luch (tho' thro' the Deceitful-nefs of Satan, and his infernal Impulse, these feared Confciences, these hardned Wretches call themselves Saints and Bleffed, as familiarly, as all that are not of their Accurfed Clans, Reprobates and Cast-anyays : The

But our Saviour on the contrary, the Author of all Bleffedneß, faith, Bleffed are the Poor in Spirit, Bleffed are the Meek, Bleffed are the Merciful, Bleffed are the Peace-makers, Mat. 5. These are the Qualifications of the True Members of the One Church of Christ influenc'd by the One Spirit of Love, according to that of the Apostle to the Colossians, c. z. v. 12. Put on therefore as the Elect of God, Holy and Beloved [as a Chosen Generation, an Holy Priesthood, a Peculiar People, the Seguilab, the One Church of Christ, therefore Beloved, because in a most particular manner bonoured above all other People by him, and mark'd for his own, his Treasure, his fewels, his Inheritance] Bowels of Mercy, Kindneß, Humbleneß of Mind, Meekneß, Longfuffering, forbearing one another, and forgiving one ano-ther, &c. and above all these things put on Charity, which is the Bond of Perfectness [that is, preferve the Unity of the Church Inviolable, make no Divisions, no Schifms, no Separations, with which Charity is as inconfistent, as Love with Hatred, Unity with Discord,] and let the Peace of God rule in your Hearts, to the which also ye are called in One Body, v. 15. i. e. which is absolutely required in the Society of the Church, and without which it cannot well confift. All things without it running into Diforder and Confusion, and for the want of which, Strifes, Contentions, Animosities and Disturbances must arise, and the Members be fcattered and difpers'd, and at Wars and Variance with one another, and the Society expos'd to diffolution. To the fame purpofe likewise the Apostle exhorteth the Epbesians, befeeching them to walk worthy of the Vocation wherewith they were called, with all Low lines and Meeknes, Long-suffering, forbearing one another in Love, and to endeavour to keep the Unity of the Spirit in the Bond of Peace, and that they would not grieve the Holy Spirit of God, and that they would put away all Bitterness, and Wrath, and Anger, and Clamour, and Evil freaking, with all Malice, Eph. 4. 1, 2, 3. 30, 31, And

And now I come to fhew how it comes to pals, that these ravening Wolves, and their Adherents, those who gives themfelves up entirely to their Conduct, and tread in their Steps, and justifie their abominable Actions, as most of their Followers do to a tittle, the Evil Spirit feizing them, and poffeffing of them as foon as ever they are initiated in their profane Mysteries, as hath been observ'd of old in some of

Long's Hift. 139.

their Progenitors, The Gofpel, faith one, Donatiffs. p. ' made the Lion as mild as a Lamb, but ' among the notorious Schifmaticks, ----' not only Men, but Women, of Sheep,

became Wolves; of Faithful, Perfidious; of Patient, Furious; of Peaceable, Contentious; and of ' Modest, Impudent, &c.] are thus given up to a reprobate Mind at prefent, and without Repentance, confign'd to Eternal Mifery; and that is, becaufe in effect [if not politively, and expressly] they have renoune'd their Baptismal Covenant, and deserted the One Church, the Ground and Pillar of Truth, and the Gate of Heaven and Salvation.

Of such, and their Followers, thus speaketh St: Peter, 2 Pet. 2. 18, 19, 20. For when they freak great Swelling words of Vanity, they allure thro' much Wantonneß; Those that were clean, escaped from them who live in Error, who promife them Liberty, they themselves are the Servants of Corruption, &c. For, if after they have escaped the Pollutions of the World, thro' the knowledge of the Lord and Saviour Jefus Christ, they are again entangled therein and overcome [i. c. by forfaking the Church, and returning to the World.] The latter end es worfe with them than the beginning. For it had been better for them not to have known the way of Righteoufneß, than after having known it, to turn from the boly Commandment deliver'd unto them ; but it happened unto them according to the true Proverb, The Dog is turned to his Vomit again, and the Sow that was washed, to her wallowing in the Mire : Compar'd with Heb. 6. 4, 5, 6.

6. From this Paffage of St. Peter it's plain (1.) That both these falle Teachers, and some of their Adherents at least, had been baptiz'd, and were actual Members of the Church, it being faid of both, ver. 18, and 20. That they had escaped the Pollutions of the World by Baptism, as is imply'd, v. 22. (2.) That their Seperation, and dividing themfelves from the Unity of the Church of Christ, is a returning to the World, and to their Lufts; to forfake the Church, is to be without, that is, to be in the World, and of the World, as hath been already fhewn; it's in a great measure to Apostatize from Christ, to take part with his Enemies : And of fuch Wolves and falfe Teachers it's faid, I Tim. 4. I. Now the Spirit Speaketh expressly, That in the latter times some shall depart from the Faith ; and we read again of a falling away, 2 Theff. 2. 3. Notwithftanding this falling away from the Faith, and Jeparating from the Church, thefe wolves appear'd in Sheepscloathing, profess'd themselves to be Christians, and under this Mask, this bypocritical Guife, deluded the Unwary and Unstable. (3.) From hence appears not only the finfulnes, but the extream Danger that will inevitably follow fuch Separations; For it had been better, &c. ver. 21. Their Condition (for all their Confidence and Boalting, and the vaft Conceit they entertain'd of themfelves) had been better, if they had never believed in, and made profession of the Truth of Christ, and taken the Baptismal Engagement upon them : It had been better for them to have continued Pagans or Jews still, for as S. Peter faith of them, Hereby they bring upon themselves swift Destruction, ver. 1. of the fame Chapter. Whofe Judgment lingreth not, and their Damnation sumbereth not, ver. 2. ---- That they hall be referved unto the Day of Judgment to be punish'd, ver. 9. ---- Shall utterly perish in their own Corruption, ver. 12. --- Shall receive the Reward of Unrighteoufnefs, ver. 1. --- For whom the Mist of Darkness is referved for ever, ver. 17. Of these Trees whose F Fruis

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Fruit withereth, without Fruit, twice dead, pluck'd up by the Roots ; S. Jude faith, That, to them is referred the blackneß of darkneß for ever, ver. 13. Who were before of old ordain'd to this Condemnation, ver. 4. And that they shall perifs in the Gain-faying of Corab, [being guilty of the fame Sin, by fetting themfelves up against the true Ministers of Christ :] ver. 11. The Apostle admonishes the Philippians, to beware of these false Teachers, these Sectaries whom he calls Dogs, an Expression in use amongst the Jews for the Gentiles, or those who were without, or out of the Segullab, or the Covenant, the Church, and chosen of God, Phil. 2. 2. Whofe end is Destruction, and mind only earthly things, Ttheir prefent Interests, Pleasures, and outward Eafe, being of the World, and influenced only by a Worldly, Carnal Spirit ;] ver. 19. Forfaking [the Unity of the Church, the Communion of Stints] baving loved this prefent World [above Chrift, Heaven and Happinefs, and the true Welfare of their Souls,] 2 Tim. 4. 10. Therefore fuch shall not

inherit the Kingdom of God, Gal. 5. v. 21. Thus, in fhort, you have the Characters of those who made Seperations from the Church in the Apoftles times, and the terrible Sentence pass'd upon them by the Spirit of God; But to prevent Misconstructions and Mistakes, I must put in this Caution ; I would not be conftructed to alledge, that all in these times separate from the One Church of Christ, are Apostates, of the fame level with those mention'd by the Apostles, or equally guilty of Apostacy: No, I would not be fo understood, because there are Degrees in Errors, some greater, and some leffer, according to the Circumstances of the Persons, and the Degrees of their Ignorance ; But however, all that separate from the Unity of the Church (efpecially as to the Authors and Leaders of the Separation) are certainly Apostates, from Christian Charity to be fure, which is the Life and Soul of our Christianity; tho, perhaps, TOL

not from the Orthodoxy, in the main of the Christian Faith, for it can never be allow'd, by the highest ftretch of Charity, that Schifmaticks can be thorowly Orthodox, two Points of the Creeds must virtually be difown'd by them ; the One Church, and the Communion of Saints, in effect at least : Thus far all Sectaries are Apostates, by forfaking the One Church, the Communion of Saints, or the Members of this One Church, which are equivocal Terms ; and then by violating, or being destitute of Christian Charity (as hath been faid, to go no farther) this must be acknowledg'd an borrid Apostacy, and confequently lia-ble to dreadful Punishment, tho' it be not so extream, nor arrives to the heighth of the Jewish, or Gnostick Apostates, fo often mention'd in the Apostolical Writings, (I mean, as to all the particular modern Se-Staries) yet it cannot be deny'd, if we descend to particulars, that fome among them even exceed, if poffibly, those upon Record in these inspired and facred Writings. And if these Examples be recorded for our Instruction, i. e. to avoid them, by giving us the particular Character's, Descriptions and Marks of false Teachers, thereby most evidently differencing them from the true Succeffors of the Apostles, the Ministry inftituted and fetted by Chrift himfelf, it's almost next to impossible, for a true sincere Christian to be impos'd upon by them, or to be miftaken in making Application of these Marks to fuch Seducers. Otherwife Christians would be left to the greatest Uncertainty imaginable, could never have any moral Assurance of Safety as to Communion, be ever liable to Doubtings, Distractions, and Despair it felf, as by many fad Experiences we may be convinc'd amongst these Straglers from the One Church, running from Sect to Sect, very frequently, till they have tired and wearied themfelves quite out, till they have either quite bewildred themfelves, and loft their Understandings, and at last dying, seeking and despairing, ever learning, F 2 and

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and never able to come to the knowledge of the Truth, 2 Tim. 2. 7. because, out of the Way, out of the Road of it. For Truth is only to be fought after in the One Church, the Pillar, and the Ground of Truth, I Tim. 2. v. 15. The Church here, is compared to a Pillar, because it upholds, maintains, supports, or bears up as it were, the Truth of God's Worship, or the true Worship of God, God being only worshiped and ferved aright, according to his own Institution and Appointment in thisOneChurch; and by being conspicuous, discernible, or visible as a Pillar, doth hereby exhibit and propose the Articles of Belief or Christian Faith, and the true Worship of God, to be the Obfervation and Notice of all the World befide : Or fecondly, as the Learned Gothofred obferves, becaufe the Church is like a Pillar with an Infeription upon it, holding forth the Oracles and Word of God, and his Covenant with his People to all that pafs by, and will fland and read it : And then laftly, the Holy Scriptures in opposition to all Errors, Herefies, Schifms, &c. And fo in this fense, the One Church is call'd the Pillar of Truth. The fame Author calls it worksung one Pillar in opposition to the mamy Pillars of the Heathen Temples, on which their various Mysteries were written and expos'd to publick view, becaufe they had many Temples, many Deities, and various Rites and manners of Worship; whereas with the Christians there's but one God, and one Faith, 'one stated and fix'd manner of Worship, the fame Sacraments or Mysteries ; and as all the Members' of Christ, however diftant and difpers'd over the Face of the whole Earth, constitute but one Body, Society or Church ; fo all the Christian Temples, tho' many in Number, and can't be otherwife, are in effect but One Temple.

Hence then it follows, that Truth is to be fought after, and found only in the One Church, the only Depository of Truth, Christ hath lodg'd it there alone,

lone, She is the Confervatrix of it; To the Church he hath committed the Holy Scriptures, the Divine Oracles, in which this Faith is contained, and from thence it is to be learned, and its the One Church that must propole, promulge and propagate this Truth. But then it must be confider'd again, that the Church is faid to be the Pillar and Groud of Truth; but in a fecondary fense, that is only Ministerially, or by her Pafors, not Originally or Primarily, for so only Christ, the Truth, and the Gospel are the Pillars of the Church and of the Faith. Now in this lower or secondary Sense, the * Church is the Preferver of the Truth, by

her Legitimate or true genuine Ministers, and none but fuch are entrusted with the keeping of this Divine and Heavenly fewel and Treasure, the Oracles of God, and the Holy Writings, they are only concredited with the One Church, and the One Priestbood, or Ministry; they alone can plead any Right or Claim to them, the lawful Posseffion is theirs alone, all Hereticks and Schismaticks, Sects and

* Si bæc ita se babent, ut VERITAS NOBIS adjudicetur, quicunq; in ea Regula incedimus, quam Ecclefia ab Apo-Stolis, Apostoli à Christo, Christus à Deo tradidit, constat ratio propositi nostri, definientis non esse admittendos Hæreticos ad ineundam de scripturis provocationem, quos fine Scripturis probamus ad (cripuras non pertinere. Si enim Hæretici sunt Christiani este non possunt, non à Christo habendo quo de sua electione sectati bæreticorum nomine admittunt. Ita non Christiani, nullum jus capiunt Christianarum literarum, ad

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quos merito dicendum est, qui estis? Quando & unde venistis? Quid in meo agitis non mei? Quo deniq; Marcion jure silvam meam cædis? Qua licentia Valentine fontes meos transversis? qua potestate Apelles limites meos commoves? Mea est possession, quid bic cæteri ad voluntatem vestram seminatis & pascitis? Mea est posses fio, olim possible, prior possible, babeo Origines sirmas ab ipsis Auctoribus quorum suit res. Ego sum hæres Apostolorum: sicut caverunt testamento suo, sicut sidei commiserunt, ficut adjuraverunt, ita teneo. Vos certe exberedaverunt semper & abdicaverunt, ut extraneos, ut inimicos. Unde à extranei & inimici Apostolis hæretici, niss ex diverstate Dostrina, quam unusquiss; de suo arbitrio adversus Apostolos aut protulit aut recestit. Tert, de. Prescr. cap. xxxvii.

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Parties, by forfaking the One Church, have forfeited their Right, and left these inestimable Treasures behind them by their own Act, they have lost all Right and Claim to her spiritual Treasures and Privileges, because as soon as any one either forfakes a Society or Corporation voluntarily, or is justly expell'd it, he is ipso facto stript and divested of all its Immunities, Rights, Privileges and Benessits, and bears no longer any relation unto it, no mote than if he had never been admitted an actual Member of it.

" O! Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy e trust, awoiding prophane and vain Bablings, and Oppofitions of Sciences fally fo called, I Tim. 6. 30. O! this O! an Exclamation, refers both to Prescience, or Foretelling; and Charity. The Apostle fore-' faw thefe Errors and Novelties, which he be-" wails in a true Zeal and Concern for the Truth and Church. Who is now this Timothy, but the " Universal Church, of the whole Body or College of " Paffors? Who ought to poffels the entire Know-⁶ ledge of the Worship of God, and to infuse it into others ? What is, Keep the Depositum, or that which ¢ is committed to thy Trust? Keep it, faith he, ^e preferve it, by reason of Thieves, false Teachers, Enemies, least while Men fleep, they fow Tares among that good Seed of Wheat, which the Son of Man fow'd in his Field. Keep, faith he, that which " was committed to thy troft : What is this Depositum that was committed to thy Trust : Not what is thy " proper Invention ; Which thou didft receive, not what " thou haft devifed : What thou haft learn'd or been taught, not the Contrivance and Invention of thy " own Wit: Not for thy private Use, but a thing publickly delivered, and for the Use of the whole " Church ; Not what they art the Anthor of, but only the Conferver and Keeper : Not thy Institution, ^{*} but of which thou art a Follower. ----- Keep, fays he, that which was committed to thy Truft: Keep

Keep the Talent of the Catholic Faith, inviolable 'and untouch'd. That which is committed to thee, let this be deliver'd up by thee [as thou re-· ceivedft it uncorrupted, pure, unblemish'd, with-'out any Alloy.] Thou haft received Gold, re-' ftore again Gold, don't return one thing for ano-^c ther, I will not have thee impudently fubfitute, ' lead or fraudulently to put off Braß: I won't be ^c put off with the outward appearance of Gold, I must have real Gold again. O! Timothy. O! ' Priest. O! Preacher, if the Divine Function ' hath qualified thee, by Exercife, by Learning, ' and fufficiency of Skill, be thou the Bezaleel, the " Builder of the piritual Tabernacle, engrave the precious ' Stones of Divine Doctrine, exactly square and fit " them, polifh and trim them up wifely, and add ' Luftre and Gracefulnefs, and Beauty to them, let " that which was before look'd upon as difficult and ' obscure, be rendred clear and intelligible whilst ' thou expounds it. Let Posterity be obliged to thee for understanding that clearly and diffinctly, " which in former times was only venerated for its ' Mysticalnes and Abstrusenes; however, take this ' Caution along with thee, Do thou fo teach what ¢ thou hast learnt, that when thou makest new Dif-C coveries of what was unknown before, thou doft C not broach new fangled Doctrines, but ¢ old Truths in a new Method. So the Commonit. cap. 6

Famous Vincent. Lirinenfis.

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Again ; 'O! Timothy, keep, &c.

¢ Avoiding prophane and vain Bablings, (or ac-¢ cording to the vulgar Translation) prophane Novel-¢ ties of words, new fangled Words or Phrafes; Turn 6 afide from them, flee and avoid them as a Viper or a Scorpion, or Bafilisk, leaft they firike thee not only by their touch, but likewife by their 6 fight and difcourfe. What is meant by avoiding? With fuch as these, no not to eat. What is, Do F 4 thou

thou avoid ? If there come any unto you, and bring not this Doctrine, [2 John 10.] What Doctrine, but the Catholic, Universal, continuing and re-* maining one and the fame fucceffively thro' every ⁶ Age, and to all Eternity ? What then ? Receive ⁶ him not into your House, neither bid him Godfpeed: For he that biddeth him God fpeed, is • partaker of his evil Deeds, ver. 11. What is prophane ? Which have nothing of Sacredneß or Religion in them, altogether foreign, and unknown ç to the Church, which is the Temple of God. Of Words, that is, Novelties of Doctrines, Things and Opinions which are contrary to Antiquity. Which if they be entertain'd, it's peceffary, that ⁶ the Faith of the bleffed Fathers muft wholly, or ' in a great measure be violated or

XXXIII:

Commonit. cap. Corrupted. Vinc. Lirinenfis. Again, the fame Catholick, Orthodox

and venerable Writer, lays down this for a Characteristic and discriminating Property of Hereticks and Schifmaticks to delight in, and to fet up Novelties. ' Avoid (faith the Apostle) Novelties f of Words and Phrafes, to entertain or follow which was ever the Practice of Hereticks, but never of Catholicks. And in good truth, what ever Herefie but fprung up under fome certain Name, ⁶ Place or Time. Whoever fet up Herefies, but who first departed from the Consent of Universality and Antiquity? And fo he proceeds to enumerate a great many of the most notorious Herefiarchs.-------- ' By all which (faith he) it's clearly manifeft-

ed to all, that it's the Property and Cuftom of all ⁴ Herefies, to delight in Novelties, to nauseate Anti-¢ quity, and by Oppositions of Science falfely fo call'd, to make Shipwrack of the Faith. On the ⁶ other hand, it's the Property of the Catholicks, to keep " the Deposita, to hold fast to the Doctrines of the Fas thers, and to condemn prophane Novelties; And as the · Apoftle

· Apostle hath faid again and again, If any one preach unto you any other Gospel than that ye received, let him be accurfed, Gal. 1. 8. Now what is given here in charge to Timothy, in reference to the Sacred Depositum, I Tim. 6. 20. Of keeping the Faith inviolable, uncorrupt, untainted; by the Holy Apostle, is meant also of, and given in charge unto all the Pastors of the Church throughout all the Ages of it; And the things (faith he) that thou haft heard of me among, or before, many Witneffes, the fame commit thou to [other] faithful Men [2 Tim. 2. 2.] who fhall be able to teach others alfo ; that is, the Form of found Words [2 Tim. 1. 13.] That good Thing which was by me committed to thee, ver. 13. Wholfom words, the words of the Lord Jesus Christ. The Destrine which is according to Godlines, I Tim. 6. 2. call'd, the Commandment, ver. 14. Sound Doctrine, 1 Tim. 1. 10. 2 Tim. 4. 2. The Truth, ver. 4. Mystery of Godlines. I Tim. 3. 16. Mystery of Faith, I Tim. 3. 9. This Charge is repeated fundry times in both these Epistles, I Tim. 4. 13. I Tim. 6: 14. 2 Tim. 3. 14. and I Tim. 1. 2. --- Charge fome that they teach no other Doctrine (than what they received from us,) or any other contrary to, or upon different Principles from my Doctrine.] Oxf. Annot. in loc & Annot. in Gal. cap. 1. v. 8. I Tim. 1. 3. That the Truth, the Faith, the Gospel may be continued in an uninterrupted Succession of fuch Pastors, Ministers to the Worlds end, against all prophane Innovations, and diversity of Opinion, however boasted of, as Knowledge, Science, &c. See the Oxf. Annot. on 2 Tim. 2. 2. I Tim. I. 14.

To this purpole, and for this end, the Paftors of the Church are call'd Stewards of the Mysteries of God [Dispensers] such as are especially entrusted, commissionated and authorized so to do, from whose Lips the People are to require the Communication of this Sacred Knowledge, and by whom they are

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to be built up in the Holy Faith of Christ Jesus, being an Order of Men, peculiarly fet apart to this great work, to feed them with this living Bread, and Heavenly Manna, the Holy Word of God. Hence the Apostle exhorts Timothy, and in him all the Pastors of the Church, to give Attendance to Reading, to Exbortation, to Doctrine, and to take beed to his Doctrine, i. e. to Preach found Doctrine, and the Truth only, unmixt, fincere, uncorrupt, unrebukeable, as it is in Chrift Jefus, as it came and was received from him. and those to whom it was revealed by the Spirit, 1 Tim. 4. 12, 14, 15, 16. To fight the good fight of Faith ; I Tim. 6. 12. That is, to contend earneftly for the Truth, and to maintain it against all Gainfayers and Oppofers that refift the Truth, and adulterate it, To keep this Commandment unrebukeable until the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ, ver. 14. To do the work of an Evangelist or Preacher, or Promulger of the Truth, or Doctrines of the Golpel that he had learnt from the Apostle, 2 Tim. 4. 5. comp. 1 Tim. 4. 6. 2 Tim. I. 13. 3. 14.

From what hath been faid then it appears by direct Confequence, that as the Mysteries of Christianity, the Form of found words, were committed to the care and keeping of the Pastors of the one Church, that there's no ordinary way of receiving, or attaining these Truths out of the one Church, because there are no Pastors, no Stewards, no Teachers, no Evangelists but in this one Church, therefore whoever would come to the knowledge of the Truth, and seek after the Truth, must seek it in, and from the one Church, from that particularOrder of Men whose Business and Employment, or Function it is to intrust Mankind in the Mysteries of the Gospel, and to apply themfelves diligently, and to give attendance to Reading, to Doctrine, I Tim. 4. 13. To the Study of, and Meditation on the Holy Scriptures, in order to explain them unto others.

And to convince us of what great Authority their Joint Expositions of the Holy Scriptures, and preferable to any of private Interpretation, especially as to what is of Common or Universal Concern, and of general Obligation to all Christians, either in reference to the Faith, the Unity and Essence of the One Church, the Sacraments and Morals, or Practicals of Christianity, I think it not improper to transcribe here two or three eminent Passages out of some venerable and famous Ecclesiaftical Writers, for the farther Explication and Confirmation of what I have been treating about.

" And leaft any one fhould rafhly, and inconfiderately (faith Vincentins Lirinensis) presume to slight ' and contemn the Venerable and Catholick Con-' fent of the Bleffed Fathers [the Paftors of the One ' Church] the Apostle tells us in the I Cor. 12. 28. " And in the Church of God hath fet fome; First, Apo-" fles [of which himfelf was one] Secondly, Pro-' phets [fuch as Agabas, of whom we read in the ' Acts;] Thirdly, Teachers, or Doctors, ver. 8. (See Rom. 12. 7. 1 Cor. 13. 2. Ephef. 4. 11. 1 Cor. 14. 6. See alfo 2 Cor. 11. 6. 8. 7. 1 Cor. 1. 5. 1 Cor. 8. I. Expressed by Doctrine and Teaching elfewhere, 1 Tim. 5. 15. 1 Tim. 4. 12. Oxf. Annot. in v. 8. I Cor. 12.) ' whom we call now Preachers, or Expolitors of the Holy Scriptures, whom the fame ' Apostle calls sometimes Prophets, because by them ' the Mysteries of the Prophets were open'd, or ex-' plain'd unto the People. Whoever then shall de-' fpife any of these in a Divine manner set and con-' ftituted in the Church of God, being of one and ' the fame mind as to the fenfe and meaning, as to the Catholick Doctrine, he despiseth not Man, but God, from whofe Orthodox, Unity, Confent or Agreement, leaft any one should differ, the fameApoftle most earnestly intreateth, faying, Now I befeech you Brethren, by the Name of our Lord Jefus · Chrift,

⁶ Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there ⁶ be no Divisions among you, but that ye be perfectly ⁶ joined together in the same Mind, and in the same ⁶ Judgment. But if any Man should differt from ⁶ their Communion or Unity of Judgment, let him ⁶ hear that of the same Apostle, God [the Donor of fuch Gifts] is not the Author of [Differtion and] Con-

Oxf. Par. in loc.

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fusion, but of Peace, as [we see such things were orderly done] in all [other] Churches of the Saints; (I Cor. 14. 33.) that is, of the 'Catholick or Orthodox,

" which are therefore call'd Saints or Holy, becaufe " they perfift in the Communion of Faith, (or the Commonly or Univerfally receiv'd Faith.) 'And f least any private Perfon overlooking [and arrogant-' ly difdaining] all others fhould fet up himfelf, or ' give out that he alone ought to be heard, and be-' lieved ; A little after he addeth [and in thefe things, I your Apostle require your Obedience and Contormity to other Churches] What? came the Word of God [or the Gospel, first] out frem you? Or came it only unto you ? [that you should prathe in fuch things contrary to the Directions of me your Apostle, or the Example of ancienter Churches in Chrift.] 1 Cor. 36. Paraph. Ox. And to prevent this being flightingly or fcornfully received, he adds, ver. 27. If any Man [amongft you pretend, or] think himfelf to be a Prophet, or fpiritual [or gitted] that is a Teacher, a Professor of ' fpiritual things, let him by all means be a Lover, ' and Admirer, and studious of Equality and Uni-' ty [or Unanimity] not preferring his own private ' Judgments and Opinions before others, nor receding from the flated and agreed Senfe of all. But ' if any Man will be ignorant of the Command-" ments of the Lord [from Divine Inspiration, ver. 37. ' Paraph. Ox.] That is, either will not be inform'd of what he knows not, or despiseth when known, let

⁶ let him be ignorant [at his own peril, fince he is " fufficiently inform'd, ver. 20. Paraph. Oxf.] That ' is, he shall be accounted unworthy to be refpect-" ed by God [or own'd by him] amongst those, " who are united in Faith, and equal in Humility, than which Evil nothing can be even imagin'd ٢. more fevere and tharp. Vincentius Livinensis Commonit. Cap. 40.

From this, and the foregoing Passages of this ancient Writer, we may observe, as there is but one Gospel, because but one Truth, one Rule of Faith, fo the Senfe and Meaning but one, and that declared beft and most fately, by the Unanimous Confent of those whom Christ hath conftituted to be our spiritual Guides, Teachers and Expositors, the Pastors, the Ministers of the Church Catholick, their Catholick Interpretations, Expositors, Commentaries the certainest Means we have left us, to come to the true Knowledge, right Understanding and Meaning of Christian Doctrine and Practice, because the Divine Oracles were delivered into their Hands, committed to their Charge and Keeping from the beginning of Christianity, and are to be continued fo throughout all Ages to the End of the World, for the Edification of the Church ; and that that Sense or Interpretation of the Holy Scriptures, or those Doctrines have the greatest Claim to Truth, that have the concurrent Testimony of the Pastors of the Church in the remotest and purest Ages of

Tertull. de Chriftianity ; That Truth is ancienter and Prefc. cap. existed before Novelty, true Doctrine before xxix. Herefie ; That that which was first delive-

red by Christ or his Apostles, or their immediate Successors, bath the best Plea and Prescription for Truth, and that as for Error and Fallhood, that was trumpt np afterwards, or in latter Ages [or at least Id. ca. xxxi.

after the Delivery of Truth.] So then if we fearch after Truth, we must fearch for it where it may be found, where it is deposited, Viz.

viz. from the lawful genuine Trustees, and Stewards, the Pastors of the one Church to whom Christ hath committed it. Christ is but one, the Way but one, the Truth or Faith but one, the Priesthood but one, and all these Ones to be found only in the one Body, or one Church of Christ: 'The * Doctrine, the Institu-

* Sed in primis boc propono, unum utiq; (r certum aliquid inftitutum effe à Chrifto, quod credere omni modo debeant Natiotes, (r idcirco quærere, ut poffint cum invenerint credere, (rc: Tertull. de Prefc. cap. ix. tion of Chrift but one, always the fame, invariable; which all Nations are oblig'd to believe, and embrace, and to hold faft if they wou'd be faved, and therefore to feek after it, and when

" they have found it, to believe it, to keep it invi-'olable, and then never to feek any farther, Gc. " The reafon, faith he again, of this Saying [of our Saviours, Seek and ye shall find] confifts in " these three Articles, in the Thing, the Time, and the " Manner. In the Thing, what we are to feek. The " Time when, the Manner how. Therefore we must enquire and feek after what Christ hath instituted, fo long as we do not find it, and fo long till we find it. But thou haft found it, when thou f haft believed, for thou hadft not believed if thou hadft not found it ; for as thou hadft not believed * if thou hadft not found, fo thou hadft not fought it, but in order to find it. To this end thou feek-eft, that thou mighteft find, and for this end thou shalt find that thou mayst believe. Thou hast fix'd and defin'd the whole Time of feeking and " finding, by believing. ---- This is the Ne plus ultra that he hath determin'd and bounded thee ' with, that would have thee believe nothing befide what he hath injoined and inftituted, and therefore not to feek any longer. But, if becaufe " there are fo many other things inflituted by others, f therefore we must feek to long as we may find, we

we must be always feeking, and never believe at all. Where will there be an end of feeking, a ftop to our believing, and a Discharge from find-'ing? With Marcion? But Valentinus cries out, and urges, Seek, and you shall find ; with Valentinus ? But Appelles, and Hebion, and Simeon, and all the rest fof the Hereticks and Falle-teachers] teize me c with the fame Note, to draw me over to their 6 Party : Therefore I'll be of none of these Sects. fince I am attack'd on every fide, with a feek and ye shall find [and never the nearer, and still to feek.] And thus they would have me be of no ' Party, as if it were impossible ever to understand that which Chrift hath inftituted, which nevertheless must be fought, and must be believed. Tertull. c de Presc. cap. x.

'Again, no one feeks, but he who had not, or C hath loft. The Woman that loft the piece of Silver, fought it diligently; but when she had found C it, she left feeking, Luke 15. The Man that had ¢ no Bread, therefore knock'd up his Neighbour ; but after he arofe and gave him the Loaves, he 6 ceafed knocking, Luke 11. The Widow that im-¢ portun'd the Auftere Judge, after he had aveng'd ۲ her of her Adverfary, left off being any farther 6 troublesome unto him, Luke 18. So that here's ¢ an end of feeking and knocking, and asking ; C For every one that asketh receiveth, and he that feeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be opened, Luke 11. v. 10. Let him observe and consider " well who always feeks, becaufe he doth not find: 'He feeks there where it cannot be found. Let ' him confider, who's always knocking, becaufe ' it's not opened unto him : He knocks there where no body is. Let him take notice, who's always ' asking, becaufe he's never heard; for he asks of ' him who doth not hear. Tertull. de Presc. adv. · Hæref. cap. xi.

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' Altho' hitherto we must seek, and always, yet " where must we feek? among Hereticks, where all ' things are strange and contrary to our Truth? ' To whom we are forbidden to go, [2 John 10. ' 11.] What Servant hopes to find Food from a Stranger, or at leaft from an Enemy of his Mafter ? "What Soldier takes a Donative, or Pay from ' those who are not Confederates, much less from Kings that are Enemies, unless he turns Renega-do or Deferter, or Rebel to his Master? The ' Woman look'd for her loft piece of Silver within ' her Houfe. The Man that wanted Bread, knock'd ' at the Door of his Neighbour. And the Widow, ' tho' fhe was importunate and troublefom to the fevere Judge, yet he was not an Enemy. No one can be edify'd or inftructed from whence he ¢ must expect Destruction ; nor be illuminated by that [or him] which involves him in [greater] ' Darkness and Obscurity. Tertull. de Presc. cap. · xii.

Therefore, faith the fume Writer, we put in this Exception against Hereticks [and Innovators, and lay down this as a certain Rule, Teft, or Refficeov to diftinguish and discriminate Doctrines by.] If Jesus Chrift fent his Apostles to teach, that no other Teachers are to be received than those ' whom he hath appointed [or fent] None other knows the Father but the Son, and those to whom he 6 ' bath revealed him? neither doth it appear that the Son revealed him to any other than to the Apo-" flies, when he fent to preach what he had reveald unto them. But what they Preach'd, that is, what Chrift had Reveal'd unto them (here I put 6 in my Exception) can no otherwife be prov'd. but by those Churches which the Apostles Built, by ' preaching unto them, as they fay, by word of Mouth, and afterwards by their Epiftles or Writings. If it be fo, then it's manifest, that all Doctrine

⁶ Doctrine that doth agree with the Faith of thofe ⁶ Mother and Original Apostolical Churches, must be ⁶ look'd upon as true [Orthodox and Genuine] as ⁶ holding that which the Churches received from ⁶ the Apostles, the Apostles from Christ, and Christ ⁶ from God : But on the contrary, that all other ⁶ Doctrine must be adjudged [and rejected] as a ⁶ Lie, which contradicts, or is opposite to the ⁶ truth of the Churches and the Apostles, and ⁶ Christ, and of God. Tertull. d. Prefer. adv. Heref. ⁶ cap. xxi.

To this I shall add one Prescription more, or Exception that Tertullian puts in bar against all the Hereticks and Sectaries of the World, that ever were, or ever shall be, because they are all as contrary one to the other, as they are to the truth itfelf; because it is una, one indivisible, as Error is multiplex, manifold, big or pregnant, with many other : And as Herefies and Schifms have their diferiminating Singularities and Opinions, so all contrary, opposite to Apostolical Doctrine and Truth, and destructive of Christian Faith, and all this an infallible and fad Confequence of going out of the One Church, the Pillar and the Ground [or Stay] of Truth ; Oxf. Annot. ' What cannot they do, what will they ftop at after their Blafphemy? But tho' they forge [and coyn] new " Opinions, &c. they shall get nothing by it, for their Doctrine itself compar'd and fet in view ' with that of the Apoftles, by its diversity and ' contrariety shall pass Sentence, that it's none of ' the Apostles nor Apostolical Successors, because ' as the Apostles taught not [preach'd no different Doctrines amongst themselves, fo the Apostolici] ⁵ or the immediate Succeffors of the Apofiles, did not give out contrary Doctrines to what the Apo-. ftles preach'd, except those who separated from ć the Apostles, and so preach'd otherwise. Tertull. d. Prescript. c. xxxii.

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Having, I hope, fufficiently evinc'd by the preceeding Paragraph, that the Apostles and their Succeffors were the Truftees of the Oracle of God, the Holy Scriptures, the Truth, the Faith, by which every fincere. Believer expects and hopes to be faved ; that it is their Office to preach the Gofpel, as being fent by Chrift, and Authoriz'd and Commission'd thereunto, and invested with the fame Authority that Christ himfelf was, as I shall shew you by a short deduction from the Scriptures themselves; that therefore they Preach the Gofpel anthoritatively, and all that would be faved, must bear them reverently and obedientially, as preaching to them in Christ's stead ; and it will and must follow, that no other but commillion'd as they were, none but lawful Paftors, their Lineal Succeffors, deriving their Orders or Commissions by an uninterrupted Succeffion from the Apostles, and fo from Christ the Head of the One Church, can challenge this Audience, this Submiffion and Obedience, or preach authoritatively, fo as to lay an Obligation upon Mankind, to receive them and hear them; they must produce these their Authentic Credentials, before they can prove themfelves Pastors or Teachers, before the Faithful can be obliged to receive them or reverence them as the Ambassadours of Christ.

The Deduction I promis'd, is this; St. Paul exprefly teftifies, that no Man taketh this Honour [of Priefthood] unto himfelf, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron, (1.) Then as to Chrift himtelf, he adds, that Chrift glorified not himfelf to be made an Higb-Prieft, but he [i. e. God] that faid unto him, thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee; as he faith alfo in another place, thou art a Prieft for ever, after the order of Melchifedec, Heb. v. 4, 5, 6. And this is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleafed, hear ye him, Matt. 17. 5. Moreover Chrift declareth more than once, that he did not come of himfelf, but that he was fent of him that is True, that is God, Joh. 7.28. Foh.

Job. 3. 42. And then as to his Doctrine, he fays, I do nothing of mp felf, but as my Father bath taught me. I freak thefe things, Joh. 8. 28. Again, as the Father gave me Commandments, even so I do, Job. 12. 21. The Words that I speak unto you, I speak not of my felf, but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doth the Works, Job. 14. 10.

Secondly, As to the Apostles and their Successors. all Power (faith our Bleffed Lord) is given unto me in Heaven and in Earth, go ye therefore and teach all Nations, baptizing them in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost ; teaching them to observe all things what sever I have commanded you. and lo I am with you [and your Succeffors] to the end of the World, Matt. 28. 18, 19, 20. As thou haft fent me into the World, even so have I also fent them into the World, Joh. 17. Then Said Jefus to them again, Peace be unto you, as my Father hath fent me, even fo fend I you, Joh. 20. 21. Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me thro' their Word, Joh. 17. 20. Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordain'd you confficuted you to be my Paftors, Ministers, Representatives, Substitutes, Ambassadours, to act in my Name, and in my stead] that you should go [being fent by me] and bring forth Fruit [convert the World by preaching, promulgating, publishing the glad Tidings of the Gospel, reconciling-] Joh. 15. 16. He that heareth you [that preach in my Name, and by my Authority] beareth me, and he that defpifeth you, despiseth me, and he that despiseth me, despiseth him that sent me, seven despiseth God himself who Authoriz'd me, and invefted me with Power from above for this great Work,] Luk. 10. 16. Nay, our Bleffed Lord declares it with an Oath; by this means demonstrating the Grandeur of the Apostles Authority, and that of their Succeffors in the exercise of their Ministerial Function, particularly as to the Act of Preaching, and the indiffensableness of the Obligation

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tion to hear them, and receive their Meffage, aggravating the Heinousness of the Guilt of those who reject them, and confequently Punishment; Verily, verily, he that receiveth whom foever I fend, receiveth me; and he that receiveth me, receiveth him that fent me, John 13. 20. And be gave fome Apostles, and fome Prophets, and some Evangelists, and some Pastors and Teachers, for the jerfecting of the Saints, for the work of the Ministry, for the edifying of the Body of Christ, &c. Eph.4.11.12. &c. That we henceforth be no more Children toffed to and fro, and carried about with every Wind of Doctrine [every new fangled Opinion] by the flight [fuch flight as is used by Gamesters, to cheat and over-reach others] of Men, and cunning craftines whereby they lie in wait [as Thieves are wont by the High-way, watching their Opportunity] to deceive [to trapan and feize the Unstable and Unwary.] (The Mifchief that these can do, are prevented by the Gifts mention'd ver. 11.) ver. 14. See the Oxf. Parr. and Annot. on the Place : See alfo 1 Cor. 12. 28. where the Apostle repeats the fame Order effablish'd by Christ in the Church, and to obviate the Invalions and Ulurpations of Falle-teachers, and Wolves in Sheeps-cloathing : He adds in the next verfe, Are all Apostles? Are all Prophets, are all Teachers? Is e-very one a Preacher, or Minister of the Gospel prefently, who audacioufly takes upon him this Sacred and High Function? Is every Holderforth or Babbler, or Inventor of new unheard of monstrous Opinions and Doctrines, to be entertain'd, and heard, and obey'd forthwith without any more to do, as an Apostle, an Oracle, and fent by Chrift, and deputed by him? One fent by himfelf, coming of himfelt, created by himfelf, ordain'd by himfelf, call'd by none, but by the Suggestion and Impulse of the Author of all Diforder, and Confusion, and Mischief, by the Instigation of his own Impudence, impell'd thereunto by his own Spiritual Pride, Ambition, Malice, Revenge, Worldly

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Worldly and Carnal Interest, or Necessity, to be ador'd. run after, to be the Head of a Party, Faction, and to promote fome secret ambitious Defign against Church and State, to make his Fortunes when his Trade or Employment fails him, by defrauding some, and ruining of others ; or whilft he is an Ignoramus or Betcher in his own Calling, to fancy he shall be in this Holy Function, a Workman that needeth not be ashamed, rightly dividing the Word of Truth? [2 Tim. 2. 15.] Of fuch our Bleffed Saviour pronounceth with an Affeveration equivalent to an Oath ; Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that entreth not by the Door into the Sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way [by any of the foregoing Motives] the same is a Thief and a Robber : But he that entreth in by the Door [according to Christ's own Institution, by lawful Ordination derived by Lineal Succession] is the Shepherd of the Sheep, John 10. 1, 2. And no other let their Pretences from Corruptions in the Church, Negligence of Pastors, the most abfolute Necessity that can be imagin'd, they are and can be nothing lefs than Thieves and Robbers, and none but wicked or ignorant People, can or ever shall be deluded or circumvented by them : For this is a certain Maxim, and comes from the Oracle of Truth it felf, That the True and Genuine Sheep of Christ, the intelligent and fincere Believers, Christians in reality, do not, will not follow them, shall not be deluded by them; they hear the Voice of the True Shepherd, ver. 2. but know not the Voice of Strangers, but as foon as they hear it, flee and run away from them, perceiving by the Odness, Novelty, and Contrariety of their Doctrines to that of the True Shepherds, that they are Wolves, Thieves, Robbers, Falfe-prophets, and Seducers, v. 5.

Judge now by this short Deduction, of the Sacredneß and Inviolableneß, as well as absolute Necessity of the Gospel-Ministry. 'Tis Christ himself that is the Fountain, and stands at the Head of this Gospel-Succeffios G 3

ceffion of Ministers in his Church: The Institution, Christ's own proper Act; 'Twas he that call'd and chofe the Apostles to be his Ministers ; 'twas he that gave them the Power and Faculty of traducing or propagating this Holy Function in a perpetual Continuation of a personal Succession, by a particular Clause in that very Commission by which themselves were created Pasters of the One Church: 'Twas himself . that beftow'd upon them and their Succeffors, this procreative Power, (instead of thy Fathers, thou shalt have Children, whom thou mayst make Princes in all Lands, Pfal. 14. 16.) to the end of the World, without any Failure or Interruption. To this purpose, the Prophet Ifaias (that Evangelical Prophet) My Spirie that is upon thee, and my Words which I have put in thy Mouth, shall not depart out of thy Mouth, nor out of the Mouth of thy Seed, nor out of the Mouth of thy Seeds Seed, faith the Lord, from benceforth and for ever. Ifa. 59. 21. And I have fet Watchmen upon thy Walls, O Jerusalem, which shall never hold their Peace day nor Night; ye that make mention of the Lord, keep not filence, Ifa. 62. None but lawful Pastors ordain'd by such, who derive their Succeffion from the Apostles, and fo from Christ himfelf, and fent by them, have Authority to Preach the Goffel. That Preaching is a Pastoral or Ministerial Act, appears from the Apostolical Million or Commilfion, Go preach ; and from divers Texts lately cited in the Deduction, a Confequent of Miffion or being fent, and to limited or confin'd to this Million ; the ulurping whereof is the Characteristick of Wolves, Thieves, &c. of those who run of their own heads; of those whofe Voice the Sheep know not, but flee them; against whom the Faithful are fo often cautioned by Chrift and his Apostles, as hath been shewn already : Moreover an Act of the highest Rebellion against Christ, to take upon them to Preach in his Name, and to Administer Sacraments without bis Authority, nay, directly

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ly and expressly against it, and in opposition also to it, a Guilt that terminates not only on themselves, but involves all that receives them, and adhere unto them, as taking parts and fiding with Rebels and Usurpers, besides the defrauding themselves of the true and real Means of Salvation which Christ hath appointed and provided for them. All the Acts performed by such Usurpers bing Invalid, and Nublities in their own Nature, as largely proved before. From this Deduction we may make likewise this

Obfervation, that our Bleffed Lord hath connected the Means and the Administrators of them to clofely, that one cannot be divided or separated (as to the ordinary way of Salvation) from the other, fo that the one cannot be (ordinarily) had without the other : Preaching and Preachers, Go teach all Nations, instructing them in the Faith, in the way of Salvation, Difciple them, Baptize them, Admit them, Euter them into the Kingdom of Heaven. To the lame purpose the Apostle like wife connects Faith and Hearing, with Preaching and Teaching, take the word how you pleafe; Rom. 10. 13, 14, 15. For [fo Joel] Wholoever shall call upon the Name of the Lord, shall be faved. But bow then shall they call upon him, in whom they have not believed? And how shall they believe in him, of whom they have not heard? And how Shall they hear without a Preacher ? And how shall they preach except they be fent? From which words it is obvious and plain, that the Miffion of Preachers is as neceffary to lawful Preaching, as Faith is to call upon God duly or rightfuly, or as Hearing is to the attaining of Faith, or lastly, as Preaching is to effect Hearing in us; as the Apostle hath not less divinely than elegantly inferted them in the fame Series and Contexture of Speech. But Faith is altogether neceffary, in order to call upon or invoke God, as is felf-evident : In like manner, Hearing in order to get Faith, for Faith cometh by Hearing, as the Apoffle faith, ver. 17. **G** 4 and

and then Preaching is no lefs neceffary to Hearing, becaufe Hearing, as the fame Apoftle faith, cometh by the Word of God, in the fame Verfe; and Miffion, as neceffary to the preaching of this Word, as well obferv'd by a Learn'd Man.,

Again, from the foregoing Deduction we may infer this Conclusion; If the Son of God himfelf, Jesus Christ, came not to Preach, but as he was sent, nor Taught any thing but what he had learn'd and heard from the Father, nor afted any thing but what he had a Command for; and, which is farther obfervable, in a juncture of time, wherein Reformation, if ever, was highly neceffary, who, I pray, is he (unless inspir'd and immediately instigated thereunto by the Spirit of Antichrift) that without being fent or commissioned in a regular way, shall dare to fet up a New Priesthood, and confequently New Doctrines under the colour of Reformation, of purging out Corruptions, supplying Deficiencies, and enjoying purer Ordinances? &c. Is not this taking upon them more than even Christ himself did, who neither assumed fuch an Authority, nor preached any thing, but what he heard and received from the Father ? If this be not Antichristian, then nothing is or can be fo: For 'tis abfolutely incumbent upon all those who separate from any part of the One Church (which must be fuppos'd to have a true and lawful Minifiry, or elfe it cannot be a Church) or undertake to reform Abuses in it, &c. to prove themfelves lawfully and rightfully fent, and commiffionated for that Work, or they must be accounted Schismaticks, the Authors of Confusion, Innovators and Impostors : Here's no mincing the matter, because once allow that private Perfons by their own Instinct and Impulse, a Power to erect Churches, set up Altar against Altar, to Congregate Members, Administer Sacraments, Preach up new Doctrines, Expound and Gloß upon the Scriptures at their pleafure, 'twill follow, that every one that pleafes may do

do the fame, (and if this be Gofpel-Liberty, and the Right of every Man, who can hinder them ?) and then farewel to the *Peace* and Order, and Unity of the Church, Unity of the Faith, Ordinances, Ministry, and Christianity it felf. For it's impossible there ever should be wanting Pretences and Colours for Reformation, Separation, Dicisions, Discords, and the like, fo long as there are Men of corrupt Minds and Principles in the World, and fuch as will follow them, as this Nation fufficiently experimented from 1641, to the Year 1660. And as we have now fince this Toleration, for the space of 18 or 19 years, and were it not for the Over-ruling and Merciful Providence of God, that restrains the Violence and wicked Designs of unreasonable Men, 'tis more than probable that the very Name of Christianity had been near Extinction among us e'er now.

But now to return to you of the Anabaptistical Perswasion, to whom in particular I address this Discourse, If Christ be the Fountain and Root of all firitual Authority, from whence do our Sectaries and You, my Friends, derive yours? If you would make it appear that you derive it from Him, you must derive it from him mediately, or immediately, or elfe you are Antichrifts, as may be proved from your own Confessions in your Writings. Mediately, I am afraid you cannot; shew how your first Authors deriv'd theirs, who were their Ordainers, and fo convey'd the Power of Ordination unto them, to be transmitted unto others. For instance fake, prove your visible Succession for these last Three Hundred Years, if you can; we will be contented for the prefent with fuch a Period, and will not drive you farther, nor urge you to traduce your Miffion or Succeffion from beyond the Seas; or if you pleafe, you may if you can; nay, take your Liberty to go as high as you will, and to do your utmost, but no Chasms, Breaches, or Interruptions, will or ought to be allow'd you, 25

as prove a plain, a total Intercision : For if fo, 'tis a plain Cafe that the Church may fail in general, which is contrary even to Christian Faith, and Christs absolute Promises. Heaven and Earth may sooner pass away than the least tittle of his Promise; we may as foon suppose that Christ shall cease to be Christ, as fuppose the Failure of his Church : If that can fail, then the Gates of Hell are of greater Force and Prevalence than Heaven, than Chrift himfelf. Nay, should the Church Universal be destitute of its Pastors but for one Hour, it would be a Breach of Promise, and a Reflection upon the Veracity of Christ its Head, which can never be imagin'd by any true and fincere Christian, and cannot be even suppos'd, or surmis'd in the least but by fuch as are worfe than even Pagans, nay, if possible, than Devils, it being the very Heighth and Quinteffence of Blasphemy, and subversive of all our Christian Hope, and so undermining Salvation it felf. To fuppole This is to overturn our Chriftian Faith, and even to banish the very Notion of God, the Mysteries of the Incarnation and Redemption, and Heaven and Future Happiness, out of the Minds of Men, and to transform them into meer downright Atheists, and fo take our Leaves of Religion. Shew me but when the Church of Chrift was ever destitute of lawful Pastors, and I'll readily then acknowledge you to be the One Church, and even what you please besides, or that Christianity it felf is the most monstrous Cheat and Imposture that ever was contriv'd or forg'd by the Wit of Man. But then withal I must tell you, if you can't produce me the Instance demanded, you must confeis, or at least all discerning and impartial Men besides will, That you are the most impudent Hypocrites that ever liv'd in the World, Blasphemers, Antichrists, and obnoxious to all God's Judgments threatned, and due unto fuch.

See

See now into what defperate Dilemmas you betray your felves, by fetting up at this time of day, after a Revolution of fo many Ages, after a Chafm or Interval of fo many Hundreds of Years, from the Apostles Times, till your first starting up into the World (but here I ar-gue from that time, let it commence when it will, from whence you have continued your Succession, fuch as it is, to this very day, and no other Time or Times, for I look upon them as nothing material in the leaft respect) for the true, genuine, only (exclusive of others in present being) Successors of the Apostles and Ministers of Chrift, implying hereby, that all that preceded you for a Thousand Years, and much more, were no better than Pagans or Turks, out of the Goffel-Cove-nant and Promifes, and Privileges, bore no Relation unto, or had any Interest in Christ's Sacrifice, Satisfaction, Propitiation, Redemption, Merits and Intercession, and confequently Damn'd: That there was no Church, no Communion of Saints, no Members of Chrift, during all this space, confequently no Head of the Church, (where there's no Body, there can be no Head) no Mediator, [Ephef. 4. 4, 5.] no Interceffor, no Means of Salvation, no Grace, no Faith, no Hope, no God, no Holy Spirit, no Heaven, no Hell. All this must follow, and fo the Gospel a meer piece of Forgery and Imposture, and your felves a parcel of Atheists and Cheats, all your Godliness nothing but Artifice, Policy and Trick, to shame and guggle and befool a parcel of credulous, stupid and unthinking Sots, and to drive on your particular Designs, and Projections, and Interests to gain and enclose the World, and all its prefent Advantages into your own Hands. These Consequents, I must tell you again, follow to fully and close from your Practices (the beft Interpretations of your secret Principles, whatever you publish to the World as a Cloke or Mask to cover you from the Discovery of others, for Mens Principles are best known by their Fruita) that you can never, discharge

discharge yourselves or get rid of them, unless ye can (in confequence of your being the True Church, the Saints, and to the only Possesfors of Grace) prove that stale Principle of your Progenitors, that Dominion or Right to this World's Goods is founded in Grace, and that in Confequence of That, you have a Right quocunque modo, its no matter how, or by what Means, to recover the Poffession again: For, by the way, this is one of your main Arcana Imperii, the Secret of Secrets, as 'tis too fadly known by manifest and manifold Experiences; and for the Recovery of your pretended Antient Rights, no Measures, no Methods, per fas aut nefas, are fluck at by you, and all other Sectaries leaven'd with your Principles: You have an antient Right, this Right you may profecute by any probable Means, probable as to the Succefs, Fraud, Perjury, Murther, Sacrilege, Rebellion, &c. You are the Saints, all others Reprobates, Cast-aways, Firebrands of Hell, Antichrifts, Brats of the great Whore of Baby-lon, Idolaters, Apostates, Enemies to God and Christ, Usurpers of the Rights of the Saints, to Out them, and to deftroy them, the indifpenfable Duty of all that have the Means and Opportunity, no matter how, and fo all the Villany in the World fanctify'd, lawful, pious, meerly by being put in practice by the Saints.

To came a little clofer to the Point in hand then, as I faid, you must prove your Mission, your Ministry, if you would be accounted to have any, either Mediately or Immediately. If Mediately, prove I fay again, your Succession. Produce your Ordainers that transmitted this Succession down unto you. Do your felves fo much Right as to give us their Names, that we may know who they were; when and where they first of all Constituted any of your foregoing Ministers, or Pastors, in this Island: Let us know whence they Derived their Missions, and Power to impose Hands for the Making of Ministers; or whether they were not

not Self-created, taking their Origin from Themselves. I will not positively condemn you ; perhaps you have more to fay for your felves than I, or many more knowing, are aware of. The Inferences I have made run upon Suppolition, that you cannot prove or make good your Million; and poffibly you keep many things to your felves upon Referve, till you are forc'd to give 'em vent by being press'd hard to it. All I have to fay at prefent is only this, That by what I can learn from the very little and late Converlation with a very few of your Writings, I am persuaded no Argument of 'em can bear water, or stand the Test; therefore I truft, without any Breach of Charity, I may venture to fay, You can never get over the Confequences you are fo liable and exposid unto. But to do you all the Juffice I can, and to give you fair play, I shall now address my felf to examine a little those Arguments you insist upon, to affert and vindicate your present Ministry by.

In the first place then, I find in your Confession of Faith, Printed in the Year 1699, Chap. 26 of the Church, §. 9. you tell us, That "The WAY AP-"POINTED by CHRIST for the Calling of any "perfon, Fitted and Gifted by the Holy Spirit unto "the Office of Bission or Elder in a Church, is, "That he be chosen thereunto by the common "Suffrage of the Church it felf; and quote Act. 14. 23. and refer us to the Original for the Proof of this Way: In short, by the Election of the Memberssip of the Particular Church. This you fay is the Way appointed by Christ.

In Anfwer, fhould this appear not to be the Way appointed by Christ, pray tell me, What fort of Sin are you guilty of then? In the first Place, Where hath Christ deliver'd any fuch Way as this in all the New Testament? There's not one Syllable or Tittle of it in all the Geffels, or any thing that looks like it in the leaft imaginable Degree, neither Precept

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cept, nor Example. He chose the Apostles himfelf. he constituted the Seventy. Here's no mention of the People, in reference to the Matter in Hand ; and if we cannot find it in the Acts or Epifles, then all this Platform is cashier'd at once; then it will prove to be a mere humane Invention and Figment at the best, an Ignis fatuus, a New Light; that is, a meer Innovation and Error, and Blasphemy into the Bargain; becaufe, contrary to all Senfe as well as Scripture, father'd upon our bleffed Saviour, and prophanely call'd His Appointment. And fince there are but three Texts urg'd to build this Phanta (m upon, I shall in short examine them, and begin first with that Text referr'd to in the Margin, Acts 14. 22. and confult the Original as directed : recentivioavtes de autois recoburies rall' innian. Oc. And when they had ordain'd them Elders in every City, &c. which, according to your Senfe, ought to be render'd thus, And when they (that is, the People) had cholen them, or to themfelves, *Elders* by common Suffrage in every City, and had prayed with Faffing, they commended them to the Lord on whom they had beleived.

In answer to the Inference you draw from this Text for the Peoples Right in Election of Elders, I shall observe,

1st, That here is no express mention in the Text or Context, of the People or Church Members in the leaft, as to this Affair: Here's no Direction given to them to loook out any Fit or Gifted Persons for the Ministry, or to choose, & c. nor any Act mention'd in all this Passage, but of Paul and Barnabas confirming the Souls of the Disciples, exhorting them, & c. v. 22. and of Paul and Barnabas Ordaining them Elders, nothing of the Peoples Electing to themselves Elders.

2 dly, Granting Augmnimures to refer to the People, then there will follow fome strange Absurdity which

which will deftroy the Senfe and Coherence of the whole Paffage, which evidently, from v. 21 to the End of the Chapter, is fpoken of Paul and Barnabas; And when THET had preach'd the Goffel, &c. ver. 21. THEY return'd, &c. ver. 22. and when THEY had ordain'd, &c. THEY commended them to the Lord, ver. 23: And after THEY had paffed, ver, 24. and when THEY had preached, &c. THEY went down, &c. ver. 25. and thence fail'd to Antioch, from whence they had been recommended to the Grace of God for the Work which THEY fulfilled, ver. 26. and when THEY were come, &c. THEY rehears'd, &c. ver. 27. and there THEY abode, &c. All thefe THEYS are fpoken of Paul and Barnabas, and if fo, then not of the People. Then,

3dly, It will follow, That Paul and Barnabas Ordain'd thefe Elders, thefe Paftors to prefide over them, that is the Disciples or New Converts, to minister to them in spiritual Things; fo that the Word generationournes, is appropriated to, or predicated of Paul and Barnabas, exclusive of the People or Church-Members being intereffed in either their Election or Ordination, or in the least concurring in this Act for any thing that appears from this Text, or any other in this Chapter.

4thly, Alegarving Votes or Suffrages, mult fignifie only thefe two, Paul and Barnabas, going to Vote for Elders, which is very abfurd, there being no manner of Grounds for any fuch triffing Notion, and therefore in Propriety it ought not to be conftructed fo, but only their Appointing Elders or Paftors over the Converts hereby, by Ordinatian or Imposition of Hands, and is equivalent with Kagnow, Tit. I. 5. For this cause left I there in Crete, that there should fet in order the things that are wanting, is neuronious, and ordain Elders in every City) which is us'd for a compleat Conflicution of Office, as Alts 7. 10. And he made him (that is, Joseph) Governour, uslisment, over Agypt, and all

all his House; So Luke 12. 42. And the Lord said, Who is that faithful Servant, and whom his Lord shall make Ruler, is kalsonise in the Stegnia ive, over his Houshold?

Or sthly, If you will contend for this Senfe of the word zuegnver, to fignifie to Elect, by giving of Suffrages, you ought to make it appear that this is the conftant Senfe of the Word, or produce fome parallel Place or Places to enforce this Signification of it here, which you, nor the Independents have ever been able to do, that I know of; tho' we find the Word used in fome other Text importing the fame fignification I have urg'd, viz. Constituting, Ordaining, Appointing, exclusive of Election by Votes, Extending or Stretching out of the Hands, as in Atts 10. 41. Not to all the People, but chosen before of God, werkexergerormalions or preordain'd; I hope you will not tay by Votes and Suffrages, and therefore this cannot be urg'd as the neceffary meaning of the Word, fince it may imply the Act of Choosing, or Choice in one as well as in a many. Besides, the word hath been fo us'd, even in Roman and Greek Authors, when predicated of single Perfons; for which I refer you to Dr. Hammond, in his Annot. on the place.

6tbly, Allowing, according to your Senfe, that χ egrowhows with a with a set of the set o

&c. unto the Office of Bishop or Elder - by the common Suffrage of the Church it felf, that is, by Lay-Members from this Text, which doubtlefs, the Com-pilers of your Confession chiefly infifted on, and thereon laid much Strefs, referring to no other place of Scripture but only this fingle one, which is as far from being a Precedent, as it is from being a Precept; as hath been shewn ; and if you cannot better affert it in your Senfe, I fee not how you can be excufed from wressing and perverting the Scriptures, and adding to them at pleafure ; and therefore by publifhing your felves to be Falfe-teachers of Novelties, if not guilty of Blasphemy, in making Chrift the Author of your Errors; as well as Antichrifts, by thwarting and running Counter to his Institutions, which you pretend to be fuch literal Sticklers for, and by doing your felves what you fo impetuoufly and boidly condemn in others, autonaranertos, are self-condemn'd out of your own Mouths and Writings, as may be prov'd in another place.

As to that Text out of Alts 6. 3, 5, 6. from whence you infer the Peoples Right and Power to Eleft Deacons, I have thefe things to reply:

First, It may most apparently be concluded from the Context, that the Reason why the Apostles order'd the Multitude of the Disciples to look out Seven fit or qualify'd Perfons to be made Deacons, principally to attend upon the daily Ministration or Distribution of Alms for the Suftenance of the Poor, was on Account of their Murmurrings and Discontents that arose among them in reference to that Business, that upon fuch their Choice, the Apostles might be eased of that uneafy Charge and Burden, and to allay their prefent Heats, and keep them quiet for the time to come; and from this their own Act to take away, as far as possible, all Occasion of Complaints as to the matter in hand, the impartial Cafe of the Poor. It's impoffible to infer any thing elfe from the whole paffage H

passage but only this, That the Apostles bid them, amongst Persons so and so qualified, to nonimate Seven; and this is the whole Business, and nothing elfe as to the Disciples or Members, the whole of the Apostles Defign that they thought fit to impart or communicate unto the People at that time. The entire Passage is thus; And in those Days when the Number of the Disciples was multiplied, there arose a Murmuring of the Grecians, because their Widows were neglected in the daily Ministration. Then the Twelve called the Multitude of the Disciples unto them, and faid, It is not reason that we should leave the Word of God, and ferve Tables. Wherefore, Brethren, look ye cut among you Seven Men of honeft Report, full of the Holy Ghoft and Wisdom, whom ye may appoint over this Busines. But we will give our felves continually to Prayer, and to the Ministry of the Word. And the Saying pleas'a the whole Multitude, and they chose, &c. whom they set before the Apostles; and when they had pray'd, they laid. their Hands on them : This is the whole matter. Now, pray what would you infer from it? That the Apositles here in pursuance of, and in obedience to Chrift's Institution, call'd upon the People to Chuse and Ordain unto themselves Ministers.

2dly, Here's no fuch thing appears in the whole Story; The Church of Ferufalem, by all the Circumflances of it we meet with at this very Juncture, did not feem to want Paftors to administer Spiritual Ordinances (at least no fuch thing hinted here to the Difciples) to Preach, Baptize, or to Administer the Lord's Supper, to pafs Censures, Suffend, Excommunicate, or to Abfelve; Here was a truly Organiz' Church already, the Apostles at this time, the Pastors of the Church there, declaring the Reason why they would have these Deacons appointed, was not for these ends and purposes as to this Multitude of Difciples, but to take care of the daily Ministration of Relief and Suffenance to the Poor, to ease themson felves.

felves, that they, the Apostles, &c. might be wholly at leifure and liberty to attend upon Prayer, and the Ministry of the Word, the spiritual Concerns of the Church, whilft the Deacons, v. 4. were employ'd and taken up with the temporal Relief and Support of the Poor and Necessitous, ferve Tables, ver. 2. I fay this is the Substance of the whole Story, in Reference to these Disciples at Ferusalem, and all that can, with any fair Reafoning or Ingenuity, be inferr'd from it, or deduc'd by the Laws of Reafoning. And if you prefume to urge the contrary, pray thew in what Chapter or Verfe of the four Gofpels Chrife ever instituted the Peoples or Church-Members Right you contend for to chuse (or as you mean, call) Persons to the Ministerial Function ; if you can't do that, I am of Opinion, you'll never be able to make this Paffage a Precedent.

adly. It was but reasonable that the Disciples, the New Converts, who had thrown all their Sub-ftance and Effates into the Common Stock, and were to live but upon their common Shares out of it, should have the Nominations of the Perfons that were to be intrusted with the Distribution of it ; and in order to this, the Apostles gave them Liberty to name Men of Integrity, Honefty, and Impartiality, for the Discharge of this to confiderable a Trust; and not only fo, but noted likewife, and eminent for their supernatural and extraordinary Gists at that Time, as that of Languages, Prophecy, Working of Miracles, &c, by which they obtain'd Reputation, Reverence, and Efteem, amongst their Fellow Christians, and to the more likely to give Satisfaction unto them, and to flop their Complaints for the future : Not that these Gifts were effentially or absolutely neceffary to quality them for this Trust, unlefs you will suppose That of the Gift of Tongues, and of Wifdom, if you will reckon it to be the Discretio Spirituum in a lower Senfe, the Difcerning of the Sprits; the H 2 one

one to enable them to converse the more freely with the Disciples in their own distinct native Languages and Dialects, the other to sound their Integrity in the Representations of their several Conditions and Necessfities, which I will not dispute with you.

This is all I conceive can be urg'd as to the Qualification of these Deacons at that Time, with Respect to the present Occasion of these New-Officers in the Church of Ferufalem; tho by the By, we may observe, That the Apostles had a farther Design and Prospect in the Designation of Persons thus extraordinarily qualify'd and gifted, which as it appears from the Story, they did not then communicate to the Disciples ; nor was there any neceffity for fuch a Difcovery.For one may eafily be induc'd to think, That Men of honest Report, Integrity, and Impartiality, might be fufficiently qualify'd for the Undertaking and Discharge of that Office of Taking Care for the Poor, without fuch Supernatural and Spiritual Gifts : Therefore we may fairly suppose the Apostles had a farther Drift in the enjoining them to make choice of fuch Qualify'd Men, very probably not in the leaft thought of by the Multitude of the Disciples, when their Complaints were made known to the Apostles, and when the Apofiles made the Motion to them to look out feven fuch ; and that was to Ordain them unto, or invest them with some part of the Ministerial Power, for the further Occasions of the Church which they forefaw, and as they fhould think meet, to give them Authority' to preach the Gospel, to baptize, &c. as you may fee, ver. 10. and Chap. 8. 5, 12. So that here plainly feems a double Defignation of the fame Perfons; they were fought out by the People, at the Command of the Apolitles, and prefented to them, to be by them appointed, or fet over the Business of the daily Miniftration to the Poor, or for diffributing daily Allowances to the Poor, and then the Apostles pray'd over them, and laid Hands on them, and to ordain'd them to

to be Ministers of Jesus Christ: Or if you will, a double Election to two feveral or distinct Offices; the People by the Apostles Order lookt out and chose them, and fet them before the Apostles, wer. 5. to be made Overseers of the Poor, or to be appointed over that Busines by the Apostles, wer. 2. and over and above, inconsulta Plebe, without communicating it to the People, or advising with them, the Apostles by Prayer and Laying on of Hands, invested them with Authority to Preach the Gospel and Baptize: So that it appears, 4thly, That the Multitude of Disciples, or Church-

Members, acted nothing, even in this Business, authoritatively, but barely permissively, or by way of Condescension from the Apostles, as they in prudence thought fit, on the prefent Juncture or Occasion; nor doth it appear by this, or any other Paf-fage I know of, in all the New Testament, That the People were ever, by Christ's Appointment or Institution invested with any fuch Claim, Right, or Privilege : 'Tis faid no where, That they have a Power barely to choose their Pastors, much less that their Choice of fit and Gifted Persons presently gives them, or endues them with Ministerial Authority; or that thereby they are (let the Cafe or Emergency be what it will) ipfo Facto, Priests, Christ's Ambaffadors, Stewards of the Mysteries of God, and have the Power of the Keys ; and least of all, have Authority to lay on Hands, ordain, or confectate, or were ever intrusted by Christ or the Apostles with Church-Power: These are all unscriptural Novelties, and meer Flashes of New Lights, the Whimfies of a diffurb'd Imagination, to speak the best on't, the Inventions of Theologo-Politico's, Impostors, and Seducers; or, if you pleafe, the Effects of Infidelity in Men of No Religion, that therefore make Sport and Game with Religious and Sacred Things, because they either look upon Religion as meer Priest-Craft, and an Art to delude the credulous and ignorant World, to carry H 2 013

on their worldly Defigns, or laftly One of Satan's Stratagems to undermine all Religion and true Piety, and banish it out of the Minds of Men. Bu then,

sthly, Let this Choice of the People be what you can poffibly upon the fquare make it, this Choice doth not amount to Appointing or Constituting, ver. 2. that

s's narashowuev, whom the (not ye) may appoint. is, collate any Power or Authority upon these seven Deacons: This Choice did not ordain them Ministers of Chrift, 'twas the Apostles did *appoint, 'twas they that pray'd, and laid their Hands on them: Therefore if Consti-

tuting, Appointing over, &c. be a Collating of Authority, it naturally supposes the Perfons so collating, to have the Authority vested in them to authorize others; and so in this Passage, it's evident the Deacons received their Authority from the Apostles, and not from the People; unless you'll dare to affert, That the Disciples, or Church-Members, delegated unto the Apostles, or gave them the Power of Ordaining in their steads; which you muss prove from express Scripture, or elfe you do nothing. 6tbly, It is to be observed, That that Part of the

6thly, It is to be observed, That that Part of the Office of these Deacons, in which these Disciples were immediately and properly concerned to much as they were, upon the Apostles Mission, of which they are faid to be pleased; [or pacify'd,] was but for a Time, and then these Deacons were employed in more Spiritual Matters, and of higher Concern, as Propagating of the Gospel; an Instance of which we have in Philip's preaching with great Success in Samaria, see Chap. VIII. and going on preaching to Cassarea. We do not here read, That the Disciples presented these feven Men to the Apostles, to be Ordain'd by Them to This Work, for the Preaching or Propagating of the Gospel; here was no Original Call from the People; nay, 'tis probable, when the Apofiles call'd the Multitude to them, ver. 2. That they did

did not in the least furmise it was the Apostles Design to quit their Hands of fo troublesome a Piece of Work. as (erving Tables, or waiting on the Poor, and to put it into other Hands, much lefs of the Apoftles Ordaining those very Persons, so appointed over that very Bufinefs by them, to a more firitual and higher Ministry; fo little do the Disciples or People here contribute to this Matter in hand, in either Respect. The Apostles call'd them to both, approv'd, appointed, ordain'd them; the People did no more than only to go on the Apostles Errand, to fetch such and such Men, and to prefent them; it fcarce amounts to a Nomination, there was no Difficulty in the Matter ;, their Qualifications fo notorious and eminent, that they could fearce mifs of them or over-look them ; the whole Projection and Defignewas the Apoftles, from first to last, But then,

7thly, Let it be likewife obferv'd, That granting that these Deacons were chosen by the Suffrage of the Church, (as you call the People here confider'd apart from the Paftors, if you speak the Sense of the Independants, and do not use the Word equivocally) for the End and Purpose I have infifted upon, yet it follows not that they have an Effential Right, to elect to the Ministry of the Word and Sacraments, or to the Office of Bifhop or Elder, as you fay; 'tis not always true arguing or reafoning from the Lefs to the Greater, from an Inferiour, to a Superiour Office ; this Confequence will not be allow'd you : Suppofing they had a Power to chuse a Deacon, will it follow they had a Power to chuse a Bishop or Elder; but you, I am afraid, will never be able to prove this; but will it follow, because if they chose them as Overseers for the Poor, that therefore they have a Right to chuse a Eishop or Elder ? You'll scarce be able to prove they had even full Right to chuse in this latter lower Senfe. I fay, this is a Confequence will not be allow'd you by any who confi-H 4 ders ders

ders nicely, not to infift upon the Incapacities and Unfitness of Private and Illiterate Men for paffing Judgment in Things of this Nature, who will not always be determin'd, or feldom are, by wifer than themfelves, difcerning enough in what they do but imagine, or are made believe to be their Right in things of this Nature, tho' for the most part very ignorant in the Application of it, whence Multitudes of unavoidable Dangers and Inconveniencies which ufually follow, as our own Experience hath often manifested in Fasts of this Kind. But having enlarg'd fufficiently upon what you have deduc'd, from this Passage, I shall proceed to consider a third Text often quoted upon this Subject, tho' not infifted upon by you in your Confession, which makes up the Ternary of Texts, and all I have met with in yours, or the Congregational Mens Writings; and That is from Alts I. 23. From this Text is usu-

That is from Acts I. 22. From this Text is ufually argued by the Independants (and you feem to be of their Opinion in this Matter) the Peoples Right in Election of Ministers, and thence they conclude that Election gives the Effentials to an Officer or Minister. By way of Reply, tis to be observed,

1 *H*, That it doth not appear that St. Peter exprefly directed this his Speech to the Lay-Members, exclusive of the eleven Apostles and the fewenty Disciples, who are to be supposed to make the major, or at least the more eminent Part of this Assembly, and commission'd by our Saviou'r himself; and it is but requisite the Speech of St. Peter should be express unto them, according to your Manner of requiring express and positive Texts in Matters of such Importance as this, otherwise it will not be conclusive.

2*dly*, As to the *Qualifications* requir'd by the Apofile in him who was to fupply *Judas's* Place, none prefent could be fuppos'd fo capable of judging of them as the *Eleven*, that were the *First* and *Original Difs*

sciples of our Saviour : The Person to be chosen, was to be one who had accompany'd with the Apostles all the Time the Lord Jefus went in and out among St them, ver. 21. and therefore,

adly, It's highly probable that St. Peter directed his Speech particulary to the Eleven, ver. 15. 16. &c. it being a Matter of grand Concern, and in Modefty none of this Affembly fo fit to propose the Perfons for this bigh Station in the Church, as the Apoftles themfelves ; and fo,

4thly, They fet forth, or caufed two to stand forth, or plac'd two before the Apostles fo qualify'd; upon which, in a folemn manner, the Apostles pray'd, and referred the Choice to God himfelf, who Dutch. accordingly determined the Lot for Mat-

Stelleten Luth. Translat. Steldender the Low

thias: So that plainly the Election was God's own iminediate Act, and not the Peoples, as appears by the Matter of Fast. Besides,

sthly, The Occasion of the Apostles referring this Matter of Choice fo immediately to God Almighty, may eafily be prefum'd to refult from their Fear of and Diffidence in their own Judgments, upon the Account of Judas's Infincerity, and Heinous Transgression : Who would have imagin'd one so early converted to Chrift, that had walkt with Chrift all the time be went in and out amongst the Apostles, fo highly dignify'd by him, should have prov'd fo base and infamous a Traytor, to fo Gracious, fo Divine a Mafter? Therefore it highly behoov'd the Apostles to distrust their own Judgmment in this Choice, and to use all their Interest with Heaven to interpose in so weighty an Affair : The Fear of another infincere false Brother, may eafily be conceiv'd to daunt them; the Scandal it might have given to the Gofpel, the Hindrance of its Propagation, as the difmal Confequences that would have attended to unhappy a Choice, and the Neceffity of Filling up this Vacancy in the Apostolical ColCollege, put them upon this extraordinary way of Applying themfelves to God for a fuitable and happy Supply. So that,

6thly; Can you fancy that it was in the Power, and within the Kenn of the Common Members or Difciples to help the Apostles in such an Exigency and fuch an Emergency as this? Can it be fuppos'd that they had more Sagacity, Caution, or Understanding, than the Apostles themselves? This feems to be the very Cafe from the Matter of their very Prayer, v. 24. Thou Lord, which knowest the Hearts of all Men, [all their fecret Motions, the hidden Springs of all their Actions, their Sincerity, their Duplicity, their most conceal'd Affections and Intentions, and their most inward Thoughts] shew whether of these two thou hast chosen; that he may take part of that Ministry and Apostleship, from which Judas by Transgression fell. The Aposiles would not pretend to judge of the Sincerity and Integrity of these two Men's Hearts, and were afraid of being mistaken, and committing an Oversight, in fo momentous a Concern; and who dare prefume, That they left this Choice of one into the Apostleship it felf, to the Common Members, the Fag-End, and comparatively the vilest and most ignorant Part of this Affembly, tho' never fo gracious, fincere, and well-meaning? Hence then,

7tbly, So far as Men were concern'd in this Matter, the Whole of it feems to be manag'd by the Elewen alone, or in Conjunction with the Seventy, not in any manner of Respect by the Lay-Members.

Sthly, By all these Circumstances, the Case appears to be extraordinary; Matthias had his Vocation or Mission immediately from God, and therefore neither from the People, nor even from the Apossile themselves. Here is not the least Shadow of a Precedent for the Peoples Election of Ministers, much less for their Laying on of Hands, or Ordination; Matthias receiving no Imposition of Hands from the Apossiles, much

much less from the People. Here were Lots given forth, (no Chioce therefore on Man's Part) and by the Divine Determination the Lot fell upon Matthias; that is, God himfelf chofe him to fucceed in the Room or Bishoprick of Judas. The Cafe must then be allow'd to be extraordinary in all its Circumstances, and therefore no Precedent. What Inference can You make from Extraordinary to Ordinary? There-fore this can be no flanding Rule or Way, establish'd by Chrift for the future Ages of the Church. This was meerly Occafional, and the Apostleship, in the ftrict Notion of it, Temporary, but for a Time ; and that which was effential to the Apostleship, was in the Primary Notion of it, to be immediately fent by Chrife himfelf; as the Twelve were at first, and Matthias and Paul afterwards; to be call'd and fent by Chrift, and not to receive their Authority from Men, according to that of St. Paul, Paul an Apostle not of Men's [Election] ner by Man's [Instruction] but [appointed] by Jefus Chrift, Gal. 1. 1. and fo in other Epiftles. He received no Authority or Calling from Man ' to Preach the Goffel, neither from the whole Col-' lege of the Apoliles, - nor from fome of them, " --- or as Timothy and Titus did from him. --- If fo, ' then that Imposition of Hands upon him, Atts "13.2. was not an Election or Confectation of ' him to the Apostleship, but only a praying for his ' good Succefs in, and recommending him to that Employment to which he was by the Holy Ghoft 6 designed, Acts 14. 26. Oxf. Paraph. and Annot. on the Place.

That this was not an *Election* or *Confecration* of St. Paul, feems evident, becaufe he was converted immediately by Christ himfelf, becaufe God had chofen. him, Acts 22. 14. and Chrift in a Vision, bid him to detart out of Jerusalem, and told him he would fend him unto the Gentiles, ver. 21. See Acts 19. 15. So that his Conversion, Election, and Milfion were all immediately

mediately from Heaven without the Intervention of Men. He was an Apostle in all respects before this his prefum'd Reordination, whatever may be alleg'd on the contrary; and if it be a Reordination, it's the only inftance we have, or can ever be expected again, it was never known before, neither can any instance I believe of this Nature, be produc'd for Reordination to the fame Order or Degree in the Ministry; the very Nature of the thing will not allow it: from what Grounds can it be deduc'd that Chrift should concur or co-operate with two distinct Ordinations, as to time to the fame degree, or the Ministry of one and the fame Perfon, and what Necessity can be pretended for it? As for what Inftances I have feen for Reordinations, either in the first place they are palpable Mistakes, as of Deacons Ordain'd Priest, and of Priests Ordain'd Bishops ; this is not Reordination, 'tis only the Consecration of a Person to a new and distinct Order, unlefs you will suppose a Deacon, Priest and Bishop all the fame Order, which is a downright Contradiction; and where there are Examples of Deacons reordain'd Deacons, or Priests Priests, this is not Reordination in a strict Grammatical Sense, but Ordination, upon Supposition that the former Ordinations were null and valid, that is, no Ordinations at all, but meerly Phyfical Acts, Sham-mock-Ordinations, Theatrical; whereas Reordination, in its proper Notion, is a Repetition of the fame Order, being Ordain'd again to the fame Order ; which Repetition was never allow'd of, but condemn'd feverely by feveral Canons of Councils, no more than Rebaptization it felf, to use the word in a lax and improper fenfe.

Therefore this Imposition of Hands on St. Paul must import something else quite different from Ordination; it cannot be supposed to confer any Authority on him which he had not before, 'twas an Act confequent unto, not preceding his Mission, for immediately after his Baptism he preached the Gospel, Acts 9. ver. 20.

20. at Damascus ; disputed against the Grecians at Jerusalem, v. 29. afterwards at Tarsus, v. 30. then at Antioch, Chap. 10. v. 26. All this he did as an Apofle, as having full Authority with all the reft, to go and teach all Nations ; He needed no more a particular Authority to Preach than the Reft, his Commission was as general as Theirs; and there's no reafon to Suppose He was de novo Ordain'd by Men to this Work, than St. Peter or the other Apostles: All that can be meant of this Imposition of Hands, amounts to no more than this, That as the Holy Ghoff had Reveal'd this Matter unto the Prophets, that the Time was come for Propagating the Gofpel among the Gentiles, and that Paul and Barnabas were to be fent out for that purpose; by this folemn Act they publish'd St. Paul to be the Apostle of the Uncircumcision, or of the Gentiles in particular, or in an eminent manner, own'd and acknowledg'd him to be fuch, that he was authoriz'd and commilfioned for this Work from above, call'd thereunto by the Holy Ghoft, Atts 12. 2. and to be fent forth by the Holy Ghoft, v. 4. So that his being faid to be separated by these Prophets, receiving Imposition of Hands from them, and fent by them, lignifies, no more than declaring Him to be Call'd, Ordain'd and Sent by the Holy Ghoft, and invefted by Him with Authority and Power

to Preach the Goffel unto the Gentiles: For, in the general Notion of an Apofile, he was acknowledg'd fo before, only now he enters upon his particular Province of Converting the Gentile World. But this by the by, and fo return to the matter in hand. This Cafe, I fay, was

Or destinating them to other Countries, or distinct Provinces. Grand Reconciler. Sect. 2. Edit. 1646.

extraordinary, Matthias chosen to the Apostolate by Christ, and so immediately Ordain'd by Him; accordingly He was presently Receiv'd by the Unanimous Submission of the College to the Divine Decision, own'd, acknowledg'd and accepted for an Apostle, for the word signara infian can't

can't here be taken in a *ftriët* and proper Senfe, becaufe He was not *chofen* by humane Suffrage, therefore our Translation renders it *numbred*, which is no proper Rendition of the word, and amounts to no more than accounted, own'd, look'd upon, &c.

Here's not one express word of the Lay-members spoken in all this matter of Fabt, not one fingle Circumfrance that seems to relate to them, as contended for by the Independants, no more than if none of them were present, neither in the Motion by St. Peter, nor in the setting of Matthias or Barsabas before the Apofiles, no manner of colour, pretence, or shadow for these popular Elections, to be drawn from this last Text. And if these be all the Texts producible (as I am apt to think they are) by You or the Independants, then I am afraid, you and they are wholly defitute of scriptural Grounds for this your Practice and Ministry too, and have as little to fay for an Evangelical Ministry, as the Turks or Paynims themselves.

othly, To make the Cafe as fair for you as possible (if you will pretend to argue from this Fast or Paffage) fuppoling the Plebs Ecclefia or People had, as 'tis faid, appointed, or fet forth Two, neither They, nor yet the Apofles, knew which should be the Apofle; They were all ignorant of the matter, then how can you fay the People chose Him; none knew upon whom the Lot would fail, therefore none of all thefe chofe; 'twas only God himfelf, the Choice was His, they no more chofe him than you your felves chofe him: They refer'd the Choice wholly unto God by Lots, to be determin'd by Him, to chufe one of these, or to order another, if he had thought fit ; they could not fo much as be affur'd whether either of these would have been accepted, fo far were either the People or the Apostles themselves from making the Choice: So that by what hath been urg'd, it appears, I think, clearly and fufficiently, that no Grounds can be pretended from these Texts for the

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the Right of Lay-Members, or the People. to Elect Ministers, neither have any, that I have hitherto met with of your Writers, been able to produce any Precept or Institution of Christ in this Matter. Your Practice then is destitute of all Divine and Apostolical Authority, and if your Foundation be naught, your. Saperstructure cannot be very good ; How can this then be Chrift's Way? Do you not herein impose upon the People, and defraud them of all the spiritual Comforts of a lawful and Gospel Ministry, by depriving them of all the faving Effects chereol; besides the setting up your own Inventions, and most fally and blasphemously charging them upon Chrift as the Author and Instituter of them? If this be not Antichristian, and you Antichrists, then there can be no fuch thing, it's a meer Chimera and Phantom. If this be not fetting up against Christ, and imposing the Inventions of Men for the Commandments of God, then nothing is, and to all Mankind are at liberty, and fafe enough to think what they pleafe, and to do what seemeth good in their coun Eyes; No matter what they think or act. And all this must be the natural Refult and direct Consequence, if you have not more to fay for your felves than at the prefent I am aware of.

I might here eafily difprove the Peoples Right in this matter, from the purest and most Primitive Times, fince the Apostles days, and (to run it thro' many Centuries, were it neceffary) the best Expositors of Apostolical Practice, when the People had the fullest Liberty that could justly be allow'd them, or before their Rights could be in danger to be invaded or over-rul'd. I will own, if you will be contented with it, 'That the People had Power after the A-' postolical Times in this Particular, as Heirs; but ' their Power lay in these two Things, viz That ' if Choice were made, a worthy Man must be chosen, ' and an unworthy must not be chosen, but to make

" a Choice they had no Power. Their Power over the Worthines or Unworthines of the Election, lay in this. That they were best able to give Testimony " of the Life and Manners of him that was to be chofen, according to the Teftimony, Election was to be made by the Clergy, of a worthy and fit Man. This " Testimony therefore fwaying the Election, it's " rightly faid, that Populus maxime habuit potestatem, · vel eligendi dignos, vel recusandi indignos. In the mean time the Chusers were the Bishops, Episcopi ejusdem Provinciæ proximi conveniant, &c. Cypr. L. " I. Cap. 4. fol. 21. princip. That the People had " not Power of choosing by Divine Right, appears undeniably in this, That the People hath been left out in many Choices warrantably made. But if ' the People had divine Right to be prefent, and Judges, and Choofers, who durft have omitted them? S. Hierom, whom these Men (Smeetym-" nuus) have alleged for a great Help to their Dif-" cipline, in his 85 Ep. ad Evagr. faith, That at " Alexandria, even from those warrantable Times of Hercalas and Dionyfins, Bishops of the fame See, 6 " the Presbyters always kept the Choice within the compass of the Presbyters, making One of themfelves, and none other to be above the reft, and ' call'd him their Bishop. If therefore St. Hierom be of Authority, the Choice of the People, or ' Judgment, or Confent, is not in the People by Di-' vine Authority. For it cannot be fupposed that ' the immediate Succeffors of St. Mark himfelf, " should in Elections forget divine Rights. Further, St. Cyprian, who faith Plebs maxime habet potestatem de Divina Autoritate, as alleged here; the fame St. Cyprian, upon just Occasion, as he thinks, " without any Advice, Confent or Testimony of the ' People, he, I fay, with his Collegues of the Cler-'gy, chofe, ordain'd, and confectated Aurelin, Lib. 2. Cap. 5. verfus finem.

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" Smeetymn. p. 25. Election of Bishops long in the 5 Peoples Power :] It may be too long. How dan-6 gerous the Headiness of the People is, in Case of " Choice, appeareth by the Tumult at Milan, where ^s the People could not otherwife be appeas'd, but ⁶ by the Choice of a Man not yet Baptized. St. Ambrofe " was their Lay-Governour, and as yet not Baptized, 6 till the Bishops were compell'd by the Emperour, ' for the Quieting of the People, to Baptize him, ' that they might fit him to be chosen. 'Tis true, St. Ambrole proved a Noble Instrument of God ; ' but well it was, and by Divine Providence and Miracle (Socrat.) that there was fuch a Man, in C whom they might be accorded : for if they had pitch'd on any worfe Man, they would have had him. They were at first divided, and in their Division they were ready for an Uproar : Some " cry'd this Man, and fome that, and they had fal-' len together by the Ears, if St. Ambrose's Autho-" rity and Prefence had not bridled anoyes to mailes · iquas, the Violence of the People, which was gone beyond all Reafon : Miracle and Providence pitch'd 6 ς them on S. Ambrofe, and not the Diffosition of People. " [Socrat. L.A. c. A. p. 240. It might be long] and yet might C change; and we might have good reafon not to ¢ bind our felves, in cafe of Elections, to all things 6 done in the Primitive Church. Nay, the very Apo-C ftles themselves have not followed one Form, but 6 have suited it to the Edification and Quiet of the ¢ Church, yet have still kept it within the Ordering 6 of the Clergy, or above with God. So St. Peter, c by a grand Affembly of Laicks, as well as Clergy, C Alts I. 15, 23. and they prefented not him alone, 6 but another with him, leaving the Choice to an 6 bigher Power, neither did St. Peter or the Apostles 5 choofe One out of the Two, but committed the 6 Choice to God by Lot, a thing not done in any of ther Election.

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' The Order of Deacons being a new Order never in the Church before, is inflituted by the Apostles c without the Advice of the People, Acts 6. 2. And ¢ for the Men who were to be chosen into this Order, the Apostles gave the Power thus far into the 6 Hands of the Difciples (being a mix'd number of La-" 6 icks and Clergy) to fpy out fuch as were fit; which the C 6 People and Disciples did, and then presented them to the Apoffles, and thefe chofe them by Laying on of " Hands, being first prefented by the Multitude, 6 Atts 6. 22, 24, 25, 26. On the other fide, Apollos c was prefented to the Church of Corinth, not by the · People of Corintb, but by Letters directed, to those of " Corinth to do nothing but this, viz. to receive Him, 6 whom they had fent, and fo they did, Acts 18.24,27. And in the Primitive Church, the Changes of Circumftances in Elections have been fo many, that 'tis impoffible for us or any Church, to obferve all Circumstances that have been observ'd in the · Primitive Church, fome or other, at fome time or ⁶ other. It shall fuffice that the Substance of Election ' being the fame, we make Choice of those Cir-^c cumstances which shall best fit our Church. So ٢. did the Apostles, fo did the Primitive Church, fo may we.

⁶ But for the Circumstances of the Peoples Prefence, ⁶ and Plurality of Voices, further than to give Testimo-⁶ ny of good or bad Life, it's none of the Circum-⁶ stances that can be fit for any Church that aims at ⁶ Continuance.

⁶ The most part of the People being the worst part, ⁶ because the Good are always fewer than the Bad; ⁶ who can hope that the fittest Man should be set ⁶ over the Office and Pastorship of the Church? If ⁶ the People have once got the worst Men into Offi-⁶ ces of Government, and Pastoral Charges, then ⁶ the worst Men having got the noblest and most ⁶ principal Parts in the Church, how shall not the ⁶ whole

" whole Body of it be corrupted or diffolved ? Further, if a Minister is to be chosen to a Living or a Lecture, &c. and your Judgment must be given of the C Doctrine, Sufficiency and Dexterity in Teaching required in a Minister, how unsuitable were it to ' commit the Judgment of these to the most Voices ' of the People, who in the most Places are not One ¢ to Ten, to Twenty, that can read and write, Ge. " who are also engaged and dependent on others, that ' he shall be the best and fittest Divine that has greateft Parents or Friends among the People of the Parifh, " or that have Power with the People of the Parifh, ' &c. Thus far the Reverend and very Learned Mr. Nettles, in some Marginal Animadversions upon Smeetymnuus, lent me by a learned Divine now living, which I thought fit to add here, being very pertinent to my Purpole, and a just Confutation of the forecited Paragraph of that fawcy Book, as void of folid Learning, as of Truth, good Manners and Honefty.

To this I shall add a considerable Passage of an Independant Writer's (as I conjecture) thus declaiming against the Presbyterians in a Discourse Intituled, The Pulpit Incendiary; Printed in the Year 1648. p. 50.

Shall we dictate to you the common Obfer-' vations of feeing Men, viz. that you take not a right Method for pure Reformation; For is not this your Cuftom? You call in all your Parish (if House-keepers) to choose your Elders; Your Elders they admit of Members to the Sacrament, and fo your Reformation is made up ? Is it not too notorious, that the most of Men are not the best of Men, nay, have not you often told us, that the most of Men are often the worst of Men? And ¢ can the worft of Men make choice of the best of Rulers, except it be thro' the wonderful Providence 6 and Interpolition of the Hand of God? Do not we plainly fee that the most of Men have not Principles leading towards a strict, pure, spiritual

Reformation? Do not Men generally know Men after the Flesh, and efteem them accordingly? "Whence is it that we fee the Great Man, tho' the ' ignorant Man, the rich Man, tho' the prophane Man, ' the Deputy, the Common-council Man, the Justice of ' of the Peace, the chief Man in the Parish, he must be ' the Elder, tho' an ordinary Swearer, an ignorant, · loofe, or a covetous Perfon ? --- Will not fwearing, ' ignorant, covetous, unclean and unworthy Elders, ad-" mit of the like Communicants and Members? &c. Apply now this to the Cafe in hand, and are not things too frequently carried on much after this manner, in the popular Votes or Suffrages for Ministers amongst you and the Independents? And are not the best qualified very frequently set aside with Difgrace and Discouragement, and pitiful, contemptuous, noisie, raw, and ignorant Perfons pitch'd upon and prefer'd? Is not this the most usual Effect of popular Elections in almost all Cases, as well in respect of Civil, as in, relation to Spiritual Affairs? Doth not Interest for the most part carry it, and not real Worth? And doth it not too often appear, that the most Suffrages are in the wrong ? Has it not been generally fo in times paft; and is it not fo now, and what likelihood that it will ever be otherwise for the future, fo long as the most are always, and will ever be the worft ? . No wonder then that our Bleffed Lord, who is Wifdom it felf, never Ordain'd the Choice of his Ministers, his Stewards, his Ambassadours, his Representatives, by the Multitude, by the most fickle, most ignorant, most byast, felf-interested, the most ungodly, prophane, debauch'd, carnal-minded, and Dregs of Mankind, by the greater Number, the Majority of Votes of the most injudicious, uncapable, who if they do hit upon the right, 'tis but as to them meer Lottery and Chance, by Accident, or to fpeak the beft, by an Over-ruling Providence ? And as our Saviour never entrusted the People with this Parver

Power, of fuch great Concern to the Church ; fo, as it hath been shewn, the Church, when She was at the fullest Liberty, and in Possession of her entire Rights in the most Primitive and Pious Times, never practifed in Confequence of fuch an imaginary Power : No, this Mushroom-power was referved for these latter Antichristian Ages of the World, for the Locusts, the Spawn and Scum of the bottomleß Pit, the Munsters, the Knipperdolings, the Smellymnuans, and the reft of that Infernal Black-guard of abominable Sectaries, that are Scandals of Christianity and their spurious Offspring. "I was they that first broke the Ice, that fet up Altar against Altar, separated themselves from the Church, Usurpt the Power of the Keys, broke down the true Apostolick Discipline of the Church, Invaded the Priest-bood, and took upon them to confer and propagate that Authority they never had received, that of Ordination; and when once they began to do fo, all that had any Senfe of this Violation, did most justly conclude they had as much Power to do the fame as they, and tho' they were driven to vindicate their Orders they had received from a Church and Communion they had most unjustly revolted from, as true and genuine; yet Men of equal Senfe with them-felves could eafily difcern that in their Ordinations they received no Authority to propagate their Order, and that any that would, had as much Power to Ordain as they ; and this gave Rife to all the other Sects we have amongst us at this day. Hence fprung their Rivals the Independants, and fo all the other Sells they fo much declaim'd against in their Gangrena, Dissualive, their Testimony to the Truth of Jesus Christ, their Vindication of the Presbyterial Government, and diverse other their Treatifes. Hence the Charge of Antichristianism upon them by the Independants, Antinomians, Anabaptists, Millenarians, and Quakers, &c. and their Recriminations and Rejoinders upon them; and, to speak the Truth, they charg'd one another I 2

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another justly, even on both fides; they were all Sectarians, all Antichristian or Antichrists, all Enemies and Rebels, and in opposition to Chrift's Institutions, unless you can extricate your felves by fuch Arguments as you never produc'd yet. This I must tell you a-gain, if there be but one right way, if there be but one Church, if there were Ten thousand Millions of Sects professing Christianity, they are all in the wrong, because divided from this one Church. And fo these Smeetymnuans must come in amongst the rest, and are really what themfelves call Sectarians, and fo freely beltow'd when time was upon all that differed' from them. This, all the Sects were aware of well enough, and fo was the Long-Parliament, and would never Settle, Establish their Presbytery, notwithstanding their loud Clamours, Petitions, Remonstrances; nay, and plainly raz'd out the Disciplinary part of their new Articles of Religion, being loath to Eftablish such a Novelty, and force a general Submiffion of all Sects unto it, who appear'd to them to have as much Diwine Right on their fides at least as thefe. They were fenfible it was impossible all the then contended for ways could be the one Way, Chrift's way, the Apostles way, tho' all pretended to Scripture. The new Lights that forung up every day, difcover'd new ways, and fo may to the End of the World; and therefore in fuch an Amusement, thought it most prudent and fafe to fix upon none. Yet all equally confident, every one pleading Scripture, all upon the fame Foot, all Saints, all gifted, infpired, illuminated, calling one another Antichrifts, Impostors, Falfeteachers, Welves in Sheeps-cloathing, Seducers; and in their Recriminations, I must needs fay, they were all in the right, never a Barrel better Herring, excepting you, if you can purge your felves ; becaule I confels ingenuously, I have been the least conversant with your Perfons or Writings of any of the foremention'd Parties, having not ever read above four or

or five of your Books of any Note amongft you as yet, and therefore will not positively conclude any thing concerning you, unless upon this Supposition, That you cannot allege any better! Arguments than I have confuted, and what I may meet with before I finish this Discourse.

This I thought fit, by way of Reply, to what you allege out of the Scriptures, in Juflification of your External Call to the Ministry, in your Confession; but because I have some Reason to think, by what I have met with elsewhere, That, upon Occasion, you may infiss upon other Topics, viz. an extraordinary or an immediate Call, I think it will not be improper to confider it likewise before I difmiss this Subject.

In a Book of yours, Intitul'd Perfecution for Religion judg'd and condemn'd, Printed in the Years 1615, & 1620, and Reprinted 1662, I find that Author thus afferting your Ministry, by setting asside wholly the external or outward Call; which, in your forfeited Confession, you seem to insist upon, not urging the internal, (as Mr. Stennet would have it at present understood) Nor do they (faith he) think it enough for a Man to bave such Gifts and Accomplishments as

^c are requisite for that Work, unless ^c he have a Regular Call to it; that is, ^c External] ^c As it was (faith this Russen, p. 93.

^c Author) in the fecond Building of the fpiritual ^c Temple, after the Captivity of Babylon in Chaldea; ^c fo according to the *True Proportion*, it is to be in ^c the fecond Building of the fpiritual Babylon. Now ^c this is to be obferv'd in the former, That every ^c Ifraelite, with whom the Lord was, ^c and whofe Spirit the Lord Girred up Page XII.

and whofe Spirit the Lord stirred up, was commanded to go and build, and the Lord will prosper them in Rifing

up and Building, tho' fome be more excellent in I 4 the

the Business than others; the Beginning of which

Persecution for Religion judged, &cc. p. 42.

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spiritual Building is, first, To beget Men anew by the immortal Seed of God's Word, fo making them living Stones, and thereupon to couple them

together a spiritual House unto God, 1 Pet. 2. upon the Confession of their Faith by Baptisn, as the Scriptures of the New Teftament every where teach, Oc.

I answer, Grant that it was fo as you fay, as to the Building of the material Temple of Ferusalem after the Captivity ; that God touch'd the Heart of Cyrus, whom he had rais'd up for that purpofe, to lay the Foundations of it, &c. Ifa. 44. ver. ult. and ftirred up the Chief of the Fathers of Judah and Benjamin, and the Priefts and Levites, and many others, Neb. I. 5. and animated themto go on with

II, III, IV.

this Work by the Prophets Haggai and Hagg.II. Zech. Zechariab, and to fear no Opposition, notwithstanding their present Captivi-

ty, Subjection to a Foreign Power, and low Estate; notwithstanding all the Sorrows, Hardships, Afflictions, and Discouragements, they had undergone for seventy Years past; notwithstanding the Improbabilities of Success, Impediments, and Difficulties, they might meet with from their Enemies ; not to be disheartened, but to contribute freely of their Subfrance and Pains; affuring them all fhould end well at the laft. Their tedious Bondage under Heathen Princes, their hard Treatment, and the Meannels of their prefent Circumstances, had pull'd down their Spirits, and driv'n them even to despair of ever enjoying their Liberties, or the free Exercife of their Religion in their Native Country any more : Arguments meerly drawn from Prudence or Humane Reafon were too weak to comfort them, or to perfuade them to this Undertaking; nay, joyn'd with the Edicts of a Gracious Frince who favour'd them. Something extraordinary Was

was requisite to infuse Courage into them, and to raife their Hopes, therefore God Almighty thought fit, to this End, to raife up Prophets to affure them of his Favour and Blessing: For I, saith the Lord, will be unto her a Wall of Fire round about, and will be the Glory in the midst of her. - He that toucheth you, toucheth the Apple of mine Eye. For, behold, I will shake mine Hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil to their Servants, &c. Zech. II. 5, 8, 9. Well! we grant all this; but how will you make good your Infe-rence from it, That becaufe God raifed up extraordinary Perfons (Prophets) to ftir up the Hearts of his People the *fews*, to go and rebuild his Temple at *ferufalem*, who only encourag'd them to do that, which was otherwife their indifpenfable Duty, in their feveral Stations, and in an orderly and regular Way; therefore doth it follow, That God shall raife up Prophets in an extraordinary Manner under the Gospel, for the second Building (as you call it) of the spiritual Temple, after the Captivity of spiritual Babylon? What Scripture, what Prophecy or Promise for this in the New Testament? And where do you read of the Demolishing, Subversion, or Interscission of the spiritual Temple, the Christian Church? And where of its being rebuilt by Unbaptiz'd Perfons? as this Author faith, p. 42. Might not this Author as well have faid, He would raife up the Spirits of Unconverted Jews or Heathens as well? Here, in this Paffage cited, God raifed up Prophets to encourage the Rulers, the Priefs, and the Levites, and other Members of the Seguilab, only to do what was their Duty, and a Work they were every way qualify'd for in their feveral Stations and Degrees, and fo they addreft themfelves to the Work, Built the Temple, and erected the Altar, confe-crated them, and kept the Feaft of Dedication of this House, & in a most folema Manner, Ezra VI. and did every thing as order'd and written in the Law

Law of Moses, Ezra III. 2. But how doth this agree with the Author's Cafe? Here all things are done regularly by God's own People, Rulers, Priests, Levires in the ordinary Way, flated by God himfelf, tho' in their prefent Circumflances extraordinarily call'd unto, and affisted by Divine Providence in this Work. All this was but a Reftauration of the Divine Worship, and a Reinvesting them with their fuspended Liberties, as to the regular and publick Exercise of their Religion in the Place of God's own Appointment. But this Author's Cafe is diametrically opposite: A new Publication of the Gospel, and a new Conversion of the World. He supposes a General Apostacy from the Christian Religion, a Failing of the Evangelical Priestbood and Sacraments, and

Ind. What other Example have you in the Scriptures, that an unbaptized Perfon may baptize? Chr. If there were no other than that afore-mentioned, it were sufficient : An Israel circumcifed in Flesh, God stirring up bis Heart, was to build the Temple made with Hands, from the first Stone to the last; fo an Israelite circumcised in Heart, God stirring bim up, is to build the Temple made without Hands, from the first Stone to the last, beginning with, Go Preach and Baptize, &c. But farther, we pave the particular Example of John Baptift ; who, being unbaptized, preached, converted, and baptized. Persecut. judg. Gr. Page XLII.

the ftirring up an Unbaptiz'd Perfon or Perfons to Preach and Baptize, to convert an idolatrous unbelieving World. For in divers Passages of his-Book he avers, That whoever are not of his own Sect have no Ministry, no Sacrements ; particularly, those of the Church of England: Speaking of her Ministers, 'Even so, faith 'he, have you and I (God pardon us) thought, That we were ٤. ' in a good Effate, having ' fuch zealens Teachers, C that teach so many excellent

Truths under the Title of Christ's Miniflers, till we came to examine them, as the Church of Ephefus did,
 Rev. 2. then we found them to have no other Minifry,
 than that they received from the Beast and his Image,
 which

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which the Dragon gave, Rev. 12. Perfecut. judg. p. 24. Again, the first Beginning of the Church of Eng-¢ land, was made of the Members of the Church c of Rome. ---- The Baptism now practic'd in the ç Church of England, is no better, no otherwife than ¢ that of Rome .---- The Church of Rome baptizeth ¢ all the Infants of the most Wicked, - and fo the ç Church of England, p. 28. And as they are 6 in their first Building, fo they are in most of their ¢ Laws, Lords, Law-makers, Courts, and thoufands 6 of other Abominations. The Latter is the 6 very Image of the First, unto which whosoever C fubmitteth, or obeyeth, or maintaineth their Baptism, or any other of their humane Trash, he ¢ shall be tormented in Fire andBrimstone for everç more, and shall never have Reft Day nor Night, Rev. 14. And therefore, in God's Fear, caft away that curfed Action of Washing, where was neither " Christ's Disciple administring, nor his Disciple upon 6 whom it was administred, nor Christ's Body or Church baptiz'd into, p. 39. In Page 40, he calls the Minifters of the Church of England, Falle Prophets,----Ægyptians, Babylonians; and Page 41, Ministers of Antichrist. He denies them to have God's Ordinances or Sacraments. _____ They have only Imitations of God's Ordinances, as Water, Bread, and Wine, p. 32. And to that Objection, 'We are God's People, for we have the Word and Sacraments, he thus answers,-' The Philistines might better have reasoned, i Sam. c. who had the true Ark of God among ' them, (thefe have but a Shew) We are God's 6 none of the Church of England's Ministers would be allow'd to preach if they receiv'd not their Power-from those the Dragon fends, and there-⁶ fore none can receive Truths from them, but they receive the Devil by whofe Power they teach ; for, as our

our Saviour faith, Mat. 10. 40. He that receiveth e you, receiveth me; ---- and receiveth him that fent C me: So he that receiveth those the Beaft fends, receiveth the Beaft; and he that receiveth the " Beaft, receiveth him that fent him, that is, the " Devil. Persecution judg'd and condemn'd, Page 22. But to conclude this short Collection, he quotes Mr. de Cluse Adv. p. 9. thus, ---- yet hath (according to Truth) confess'd in Writing, That there is nothing to be expected from Chrift by ' any Member of the Church of England, but a ^e pouring out of his eternal Wrath upon them, p.26. fee p. 35. See now the Opinion of this Author of your Communion, of Thefe from whom he differs, and particularly and especially those of the Church of England and Rome no better than Reprobates, and politively denies Salvation to be had in either Communion ; and however Mr. Stennet, and fome others, may gloß and varnish over the Business, this, I am credibly inform'd, is a prevailing Opinion of many of your Communion, and frequently averr'd by fome of your Preachers, and one of your Gifted Brethren has acknowledg'd as much even to me, and I can, and shall produce (as Occasion shall require it) more Paffages of the like Nature out of your own Books: And thus you damn all the Churches in the World, and affert only your own Party alone, to be the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, exclusive of all other Denominations of Christians,

And now let me propound unto you a few Quefiions again, which indeed you may take (if you pleafe) as Anfwers to him and you: Do not you fet up here an unfcriptural Notion, even againft Chrift's own Promife, in fuppoling the Failure of the whole Church of Chrift, and his Ministry he had fetled in it, of his Confervation and Protection of it, and confequently of his Ceasing to be the Head of the Church too? express contrary to that of our Bleffed Lord, Mat.

Mat. 16. Upon this Rock will I build my Church, and the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against it; and that of Matthew the last Chapter, ver. 20. And Lo I am with you always, even unto the End of the World. Can you produce any Texts, out of the Gospel or Revelations, to contradict this? Can you allege any express Texts, or by Logical Reasoning infer from them, That all * the Churches in the World, that are not of your

Communion, to be the Mystical Babylon mention'd in the Revelations, the fpiritual Sodomites, and Ægyptians, and Anticbristian in the Sense there mentioned ? Can you prove yourfelves, or your Predecessors, to be the very Witness mention'd there,

* Quomodo ergo ifti dicunt, jam esse completum quod Dominus ait, pradicari in Nomine ejus Pænitentiam & Remissionem Peccatorum in omnes Gentes, incipientibus ab Hierusalem, (Luc. xx. xxiv.) sed postea cæteris deficientibus, folam Christo Africam remansisse, cum adbuc implendum st, nondum impletum; cum & impletum suerit, veniet Finis: Sic enim Dominus

ait, Mat. xxiv. xiv. Quomodo ergo cum adimpleta effet Fides omnium Gentium, tunc perditio Gentium, excepta Africa, consecuta eft? Quandoquidem ipfa Fides omnium Gentium nondum impleta est. Nisi forte hos restat Hominum Infania, ut dicant non ex illis Ecclesiis, qua fundata funt per Apostolorum labores, adimpleri prædicationem Evangelii in omnibus Gentibus, sed illis pereuutibus earum Reparationem ex Aphrica futuram per partem donati, & refiduarum Gentium acquisitionem. Puto quod ipsi rideant cum hoc audiunt, & tamen nifs hos dicant, quod erube scunt si dicant, non habent omnino quod dicant. Sed quid ad nos ? Nemini invidemus, legant nobis hoc de Scripturis (instis, & credimus. Hos inquam, vobis ex Canone divinorum librorum legant, tot Civitates, que usque ad hodiernum diem Baptismum per Apostolos sibi consignatum tenuerunt, propter Aphrorum sibi incognita Crimina periisse à Fide Christi, & denuo Baptizandos esse à parte donati, atque inde cœteris Gentibus, que nondum audierunt, pradicandum Evangelium. Hoc nebis legant. Quid morantur? Quid tergiver antur ? Quid impediunt Salutem Gentium ? Legant hoc, & cum ipfa Lectione novos Apostolos mittant ad cot Gentes Rebaptizandas. Aug. de Unit. Eccl. Cap. xvii. I wifh those of the Anabaptists that are able, would confider well this Paffage, and apply it to themfelves, who boast themselves to be the fole Church, and Succeffors of the Apofiles.

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and

and the Followers of the Lamb, by any express Texts or Genuine Deductions? This is but just, according to your own way of arguing, and your positive Di-states and Assertions, without any manner of Proof, or even shadow of Reason, and of as great Importance as the Cafe of Infant-Baptism, and therefore shall not court you to it, but demand it of you, and you are in honour and conscience oblig'd to answer it; and it importeth you as much as your Salvation itfelf, or you are in danger of having the Tables turn'd upon you : . Prove then, if you can, that this Age we live in, and that immediately preceding, comes within limited time for the Apostolical Reign of the Beast, the Dragon, the Whore, Antichrist, and This Church in particular, under which you have, and at prefent live, to be a Branch of Antichrist's, and the Beaft's Kingdom. Prove her Doctrines and Worship, Antichristian and Idolatrous, and her Martyrs, obstinate, deluded Fools, and justly punish'd for being Rebels, if you can, and to have died in a wrong Cause. Prove these things first, and then draw your Consequences, for fear you publish your felves to be false Prophets, Deceivers, Hypocrites and Liars [Forgers of Herefies and damnable Doctrines] as well as Slanderers, fuch as shall be for ever shut out of the New *Jerusalem*, because never Register'd in the Lamb's Book of Life, Rev. 21. ult.

But fuppofing the Cafe even fuch as you, as vainly, weakly, as wickedly and maliciously, and even blass mously, would make it, which yet is impossible as to the whole Church; what have you to do uncall d, unfent, unbaptizid (as the Author states the Cafe, suppossing a general Defection and Apostacy, and Baptism Administred by Sodomites, Egyptians, &c. invalid) to take upon you to Teach, Convert, Baptize? Can you shew any Warrant out of the New Testament for this your Undertaking? May not that be recorted upon you, which this your Author replies

to those Ministers of the Church of England, who derived their Orders from fuch as were formerly in Communion with the Church of Rome ? ' What have Antichrift's Ministers to do to take God's Word in their Mouths, or to declare his Ordinances, feeing they hate to be reformed, and have cast God's Word behind their ⁶ Backs, Pfal. 50. 16. If you cannot prove your felves to be flirred up by the Spirit of God, then pray by what Spirit? Then what have you to do in this matter Ay, but you find your felves ftrongly *mov'd* and *pufb'd* on by the Spirit of God to proclaim War, and bear Testimony against this spiritual Sodom, Babylon, Egypt, Antichrift, the great Whore, the Dragon, the Beast, Idolaters, Unbaptiz'd, Uncircumeis'd Philistines. The Spirit within you commands you to go Teach all Nations, to Convert, to Baptize, &c. Your Heart waxes hot within you, the Fire is kindled, and now behold your Zeal for the Spiritual Temple of the Lord, Come out of Babylon my People, that ye be not Partakers of ber Sins, and that ye receive not of her Plagues, Rev. 18. 4.

But stay a little, my Friends, not too hafty! you find a ftrong Impulse upon your Spirits, your Zeal is up; you find your felves extraordinarily mov'd, and to work you must go, or wo unto you if you don't Preach the Gofpel, and Rebuild the Spiritual Temple, &c. But what Texts do you find to authorize this Undertaking of yours? Of you, who have no ordinary or outward Calling to Preach, Gc. Is it faid any where in all the New Teftament, that the Spirit of God would put this work into the Hands of private Persons, Unbaptiz'd not actual Members of Christ by Baptism, that are not Christians? Pray prove this if you can. But you are extraordinarily call'd by God and not by Men, (now we come close to the Point) tho' Unbaptiz'd, and have no outward Call. [Unbaptiz'd, I mean with refpect to your first starting up.] But how do you prove this · . . .

this your Miffion, by what outward Evidences, Signs, or Tokens of extraordinary immediate Vocation? How do you make this appear to others? This is abfolutely neceffary that others should have Grounds to believe this your Vocation or Miffion ; or in the first place, they are under no Obligation to receive or hear you; nor secondly, do they fin by rejecting, opposing you, stopping your Mouths, because without manifest Proof, and visible, sensible Demonstration, they cannot diffinguish you from Cheats, Impostors, Falseteachers, as coming in your own Name, and not in God's, nor with his Authority and Commission. Befides thirdly, there are no Grounds from Scripture, nor no Occasion that we can meet with for any fuch extraordinary Vocation as is pretended, becaufe no polibility of a general Failure of the ordinary Vocation as is prefum'd, it being Eftablish'd upon the Promise and Veracity, and Omnipotency of Christ himfeif, that no Powers of Men, or of Hell it felf, shall ever be able totally to annul it or abolish it. Such a Failure as this, would unbinge Christianity it felf, and reflect eternal Dishonour upon God, and prove all the Promises of the Gospel to be a meer buman Invention, and an Imposture, and banish the very Notion of a God and Religion out of the World, and fo fubvert and undermine our common Hope. Then fourthly, there are no fuch Paffages to be found in the Revelation, that imply fuch a general or total Defection from Christianity as you suppose, and hath been hinted already ; In what Chapter, in what verse do you find it, as to give any Ground for fuch an extraordinary Vocation of Unbaptiz'd private Perfons to the work of Preaching, Converting or Baptizing, but the direct contrary : The very Paffage fo much in the Mouths of you, and many others of the Sectaries and Enthusiasts, Come out of her, my People, that ye be not partakers of ber Sins, and that ye receive not of her Plagues ; feems to contradict your most specious and naomen-

momentous Pretences. My People, this fuppofes a People of God already in being, (a People by Ap^{-1} propriations, a People in actual Covenant with God, God being their God by Appropriation, a Chosen and Elect People, a Segullah, a Royal Priestbood, Kings and Priests, Rev. 1. 6. a Holy Nation, Exod. 19. 6. 1 Pet. 2. 9. See Rom. 5. 10. Even a Church, a Spiritual Temple) before their being called out, even in this Mystical Babylon you fo loudly enveigh against : If fo, then it follows, if a People of God, that is, Members of Chrift, it must be by Compace or Covenant, for none can strictly be termed God's People, but fuch as are in actual Covenant with him ; and if in Covenant, then it follows by fome outward Sign, (for we read of no Covenant between God and his People without) then under this last and Gofpel-Difpensation, by what Sign but that of Baptism, we read of no other under the Gofpel; and if by Baptifm, then by fuch as had Power to Baptize ; but we read of none but fuch as were call'd to the Miniftry, that have this Power under the Gospel; then if by Ministers externally call'd, (for we know of no others fince the Apostolical Age;) and if fo, then it's evident herc's a Ministry, and a lawful one too, even in the worst Times of Antichristianism, such a Ministry as is own'd even by Christ himfelf, when the Sons of Babylon were at the very heigth, when the Cup of her Abominations were brim-full, and when Babylon was ripe for Judgment, even just before her Downfal. If this Deduction will hold good. as I fear not but it will, even this will follow too, for all you can fay to the contrary, that even Infant Baptifm must be lawful, and according to the Will and Institution of Christ himself. Suppose the Univerfal Prevalency of Antichristianism in your Notion at what Period you pleafe to fix for it ; by your own Confession and Acknowledgement, this Pedobaptism was patch'd by Antichrist, and that for many Ages, and under Antichrift's Reign generally practisid, and K

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and yet here were God's People and Saints who were Baptized in their Infancy, and these call'd out of Babylon, and rescu'd from her Judgments. Fiftbly, Then here's no Colour, not the least tittle and shadow of a Pretence for your immediate or extraordinary Vocation; God in his Providence is not wont to exert himfelf in an extraordinary manner, or make use of extraordinary Means, but when the Ordinary fail, or are insufficient to his Purposes and Designs ; especially if we confider and remember, that notwithftanding all the Efforts of Antichrist, and Perfecutions against, and Prevalency over the Church; yet after all, in the Revelations it plainly appears that God preserved the Church still, and the Destruction of Babylon was to be for the Rescue and Deliverance of Chrift's Church and Chofen. What occasion then for this your extraordinary Vocation, fince here's a Church. and Ministers, and Saints, and Ordinances? Is it not more natural and feasible to conceive that Christ would rather fir up the Spirits of Perfons by their Vocation and Function, adapted for the great Work of Convertting the Jews and the Unbelieving World, and for the Propagating the Gofpel, than employ Perfons extraordinarily call'd) especially fince there's no Promise or Prophecy to encourage or countenance fuch a Notion ? But, fixthly, fince you have fet up for extraordinary Ministers in this latter Age of the World, and thereby would be receiv'd as the only true Ministers of Christ now in the World; 'tis but

reafonable you should exbi-

· * Cupio oftendant mihi ex bit and produce * your Crequa authoritate prodierunt. Si alium. Deum prædicant, quomo-

do ejus Dei rebus & literis & nominibus utantur, adversus quem prædicant ? Si eundem, quomodo aliter alter ? Prebent se novos Apostolos effe; dicart Christum iterum descendisse, iterum ibsum docuiffe, iterum Crucifixum, iterum mortuum, iterum resuscitatum : fic enim Apostolos solet facere, dare illis præterea virtutem eadem signa eelendi, que O itse. Volo igitur O virtutes eorum proferre, nisi quod agnosco maximam virtutem eorum, qua Apostolos in perversum amulanur. Illi enim de mortuis vivos faciebant, isti de vivis mortuos faciunt Terzull. de Prafer. Cap. XXX.

dentials :

dentials : Extraordinary Ministers should give extraors dinary Evidences of their Commission and Authority. Christ instituted an ordinary standing Ministry, or Priest-bood in his Church, and hath promifed to Support it till his fecond Coming. You fay it hath fail'd long fince, and none but your felves are the Minifters of Chrift, and have put the Church and Goffel-Ministry upon a new Foot. Pray, prove unto us, either that we ought to take your bare word for it, or (hew us your Commission. Under the Law, every Prophet (for a Prophet in the friet Notion, was al-ways look'd upon as a Minister of God, extraordinarily, or immediately call'd, and fent) was oblig'd by fome Sign, to give Testimony of his Mission, or to be look'd upon as a wicked Impostor, give fome extraordinary Sign, or work fome Miracle, or he was to be put to death; So Deut. 18. 20. But the Prophet which hall prefume to speak a word in my Name, which I have not commanded him to speak; or that shall speak in the Name of other Gods, even that Prophet shall die : And if thou shalt say in thy heart, How shall we know the word which the Lord hath not spoken? When a Prophet speaketh in the Name of the Lord, if the thing follow not, nor come to pass, that is the thing which the Lord hath not spoken, but the Prophet hath spoken it presumptuously, Thou falt not be afraid of him. So that from this Paffage, we may observe two Notes to know the falle Prophets by. (1.) If they teach new Doctrines contraiy to the Faith already deliver'd or establish'd by God, or new Objects of Worship. Or (2.) Foretel such Things as never are accomplified, or come to paß, according to that of feremiab ; The Prophet, which pro-phecieth of Peace, when the word of the Prophet shall come to pass, then shall the Prephet be known that the Lord hath truly fent him, Chap. 28. 9. But more particularly. There are divers other Texts in the H. Scripture, from whence we may make good our Affertion, That extraordinary Minifters or Prophets, were oblig'd K 2 to

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to give Proof of their Miffion by fome Signs or other, either by working Miracles, Perdition of things to come, or by revealing some fecret thing out of the way of human Knowledge. Thus for instance, Mofes was afraid to deliver the Message of God (altho' he appear'd unto him in an extraordinary manner, Exod. 2. 4. Jrc.) unto Pharaoh, Behold they will not believe me, nor bearken unto my Voice, for they will fay, the Lord bath not appear'd unto thee, Exod. 4. 1. And ac-cordingly God gave him the Power to work Miracles, Exod. 4. So presently after, Joshua his Successor, had receiv'd his Charge from God, he magnified him in the fight of all Ifrael, that they might know that God was with him, as he was with Mofes; and this was manifested by the miraculous dividing, or parting of the Waters of Fordan; as afterwards, by the falling down of the Walls of Fericho, Josh. Chap. 6. By the Sun and Moon standing still at the Word of Joshua, Chap. 10. 12. So we find Samuel's Vocation to be a Prophet, confirm'd by his foretelling the Destruction of Elie's House, I Sam. 3. 18. And in the 19th, it's faid, That Samuel grew, and the Lord was with him, and did let none of his words fall unto the ground; and that [by this] all Ifrael, from Dan, even to Beersheba, knew that Samuel was establish'd to be a Prophet of the Lord, ver. 19, 20. Again, Samuel prayed, and offered Sacrifice unto the Lord; upon which, the Ifraelites obtain'd a fignal Victory over the Philistines, Chap. 7. See other Instances likewife in Elijab and Elisba, Isaiab, &c. but these are enough to prove that the Prophets always gave Testimony of their Mission from God, by fome extraordinary, nay, sensible Signs; and accordingly we find, the Jews demanded Signs of our Saviour to attest his Miffion, Matth. 12. 38. 16. 1. Mark 8. 11. John 16. 20. See 1 Cor. 1. 22. And our Saviour himfelf appealeth to the Works he did, as the indifoutable Signs' of Divine Miffion, viz. His Miracles. Now this Demand of the Pharifees to our Saviour, thews

shews beyond even contradiction, that the Jews were wont to require somewhat extraordinary from the Prophets, to prove and attest their Miffion, before they receiv'd or acknowledged them as fuch. But alfo Miracles were the usual Test, yet not the only; there were other Marks to judg them by. As an unufual Piety and Aufterity of Life, joyn'd with Agreeableness in Doctrine with the preceding Prophets, and Conform-ableness likewife with their Predictions, and not thwarting and contradicting them. Whereas, the contrary to all thefe, were the indubitable Marks of Impostors and Hypocrites. I might proceed, and produce the fame Credentials for the Apostolical Mission, how that Christ, when he fent them out to Preach, gave them the Power to work Miracles, were it neceffary ; but it being fo obvious, I shall not infift upon it at prefent : All the Inference I shall make from what I have just now laid down, is only this, That fince you have not fufficiently evine'd your ordinary Mif-fion, and upon those Topicks laid down in your Confeffion of Faith, (as I think) cannot ; and that fince fome of your Fraternity being fensible of the Unlikelihood of fucceeding that way, have betaken themfelves to this, of an immediate and extraordinary Vocation, if you cannot demonstrate it by Miracles, it must follow, that you have no Vocation, no Million, no Ministry at all.

But to return after this fhort Digreffion, from what I urg'd as to the Prophets out of the Old Teftament; Thence it appears, that the *fews* had a Rule and Signs whereby to diftinguish falle from true Prophets; otherwise they could never be fecure from being impos'd upon and misled. Miracles were then the ordinarily Rule to the *fews*, to judge of extraordinary Ministers or Prophets by; and this Rule, you fee, was establish'd and given by God himfelf; and accordingly the *fews* examin'd their Prophets by this Rule, and hereby could not be impos'd upon, but by K 3

their own Neglect and Default, and at their own Peril. But perhaps you may object, we read of divers Prophets among the Jews, who were true Pro-phets, and received as fuch, without working any Miracles. I answer, we do, and no mention of any Miracles wrought by them; but doth it hence follow, that they wrought none? Tho' the working of Miracles was the grand and establishid Keifnerov, or Teft of their Miffion, and no Queftion was generally requir'd and comply'd with, yet it was not the only one : I have shew'n you fome others already, and *fhould* now add another of St. John Baptist, but that I referve it to its proper place afterwards. Again, befides, 'tis highly reafonable it should be fo ; nay, this is the least that can be expected in the Cafe before us, to demand fuch an Exertion of miraculous Works, or to give Proof of fuch extraordinary Gifts as the Apostles did; I fay at least, because otherwife we should be at a great loss, and not able to diffinguish true Ministers of Christ from falle ones, efpecially, supposing an Agreement in all Funda-mentals and Essentials in Religion otherwise; but, at this time of Day, to fet up new Articles of Faith, new Doctrives, it's to thew that this laft Diffensation by fefus Christ, is imperfect, and to to be done away, to make way for a more perfest, a new one, and a better : fo that whoever (as'tis fuppos'd to be your Cafe) pretends to a new Diffenfation, by introducing new Doctrines, new Fundamentals, a new Ministry, they are obliged to exhibit, or bring new Credentials to af-fert their Miffion, and to would their Dostrine; nay, and as the Miracles of our Saviour, bringing in a more gracious and a mobler D'ffensation, far furpasfed those of Meles (as might be made out by many Discriminations, and which you will not dispute, and therefore unneceffary to be infifted on here) fo by parity of Reason, they are oblig'd not only to do fuch Works as never Man did, nay, greater than ever were done

done by our Bleffed Saviour himfelf, otherwife they deferve no Credit, and ought to be rejected as Im-postors, and the new Doctrines they Preach as Lies, and fo liable to Eternal Vengeance, as undoubtedly all false Prophets are under the Gospel, as hath been shewn already in this Difcourfe. But once more, tho' Miracles under the former Difpensations were necessary, and under the latter, but for a time (efpecially at the beginning) till the Faith should be fufficiently confirmed by them, (and the Miffion of its Promulgers thereby afcertained) and afford all reafonable and understanding Men, sufficient occasion to embrace it, and yield up themfelves unto it upon that account, by giving them all poffible Satisfaction as to those matters of Fact, which could leave no place for Incredulity : But now I must tell you, tho' you had the Power even of working Miracles, we are most preffingly cautioned against you. Your teaching new Doctrines, and Pretences to an extraordinary Vocation with truly difcerning and ferious Perfons, would render you but the more suspicious; If a Prophet shall give you a Sign, or Wonder, and it come to pass, if it be to tempt, to follow strange Gods, we are not to hearken to fuch, Deut. 13. 1, 2. Our Saviour forewarns us, That in the last Days false Prophets shall arise that shall show great Signs and Wonders, infomuch, that if it were possible, they should deceive even the very Elect, Matth. 24. 24. And the Apostle faith, That the coming of the Man of Sin, should be after the working of Satan with all Power and Signs, and lying Wonders, 2 Theff, 2. 9. So that from these Scriptures, all the Faithful are plainly and expresly fore-warn'd and caution'd against all the Fretenders to an extraordinary Call and Miffion, the very Drift and Importance of them is for this very end, to fecure all the Faithful from the Delufions of fuch Deceivers ; implying, that the end of these Signs and lying Wonders, by the wily Contrivances of Satan, are to give Countenance to their pretended K 4 Mila

Millions and falle Doctrines, and both at once, there being no other Reafons affignable for them. The very fetting up an extraordinary Miffion after the Apofles time, let it be in what Age it will, proves it felf to be a Satanical Delusion, there being no Instances producible of this kind after the Canon of Scripture was fix'd. They took care in their own Times, in all places where they planted the Goffel for an Ordinary Ministry and Succession, and fo left it to the Bleffing and Protection of Christ, there being no farther Ule for the Extraordinary. And hence the Apostle sharply reproves the Galatians for forfaking the true Goffel, and embracing a new one, preach'd unto them by Deceivers, who gave out they had an extraordinary Call or Million, and boafted of their immediate Gifts, and affumed unto themselves a greater Authority than St. Paul's. To this purpose, we read these false Apostles and Seducers, to lucceed the more effectually with these Galatians, opposed unto him the Practice of fome other Apostles, in conniving at the use of legal Ceremonies, Chap. 2, 6, in order to reduce them to legal Observances, fee Chap. 4. 17. Chap. 6. 13. with the Oxf. Paraph. But amongst these, there's one particularly aim'd at by the Apoftle, Chap. 5. 10 .-- ' But he that troubleth you shall bear bis Judgment, who ever be be. ' It ferms to have been one Perfon chiefly that endeavour'd to feduce them, " who, as some say, was Cerinthus, who liv'd in the Aopostles times ---- and taught very many Herefies like the Gnofficks, but particularly, that Chrift was meer Man, that Circumcificn was of force, that the Refurrection vas to be in the World, and to begin at ferusalem-* where the Saints were to live 1000 years in all Vo-* luptuoufneß and Senfuality, after which manner himfelf " was also noted to have lived, which might give occasions to this Apostle here to write so sharply against those Sins, & &c. Chap. 6. 13. to take notice, that even these false Doctors did not even live Religiously according to the Lazie

" Law it felf, Oxf. Annot. What is faid here of Cerinthus, might, I queftion not) with as equal Probability, be apply'd to that Primogenitus Satanæ; First-born of Satan, Simon Magus, if we compare this 17th verse with Chap. 1. ver. 6, 7. I marvel that ye are so soon removed from him that called you into the Grace of Christ unto another Gospel. But there are some that trouble you, and would pervert the Goffel of Christ. And that which feems to confirm it, is, that this Simon Magus did not only endeavour to introduce a

new Gospel, but to give himfelf out to be the xoys, the Word of God, and fo pretended to an extraordinary Million, fuch as Chrift himfelf most truly averr'd, nay, and wrote Books un-

quivalent to the Publishing a new Gospel, because in thefe, He and his Partner Cleobias wrote contrary and in direct Opposition to Christ's and his Apofles Doctrines; and besides, we read in the Apostolical Constitutions, that he wrote pretended Confutations of the Creation, Prophets, Apostles, &c. as we are told by the fame Learned Mr. Grabe; And that our Apofle, in all likelihood, might

Ego sum Sermo Dei, ego sum Speciosus, ego Paracletus, ego Omnipotens, Ego omnia Deus; Hieron. Comment. ad cap. xxiv. Mat. apud Grab. Spicileg. Patr. Sec. I. p. 307.

der the Name of Christ and his Disciples, which is e-

O'da WW on mee SIMEVa 2 xzeoGuoriada ourra Eaures BiG-אות, ביש טיטעתה צפוגע אי דעי Magnoar auts Treespeeron Eis α πά την ύμῶν, τῶν πεφιληκό-ταν χειςόν κỳ ἡμᾶς τῶ ἀιτῦ Λύλυς Conftit. Apolt. c. 26. ap Grab. Spicileg. Patr. Oc. Sec 1. p. 305, 306, 307.

here intend, or mean, Simon Magus, and have respect to his Doctrines in this Epistle, may be fairly conjectur'd from Chap. 1. ver. 8. But the' we [Peter, James, any of the other Apostles, or my felf] or [even] an Angel from Heaven, [a real Angel, or the Devil transfigured into an Angel of Light in his Members, as in Simon Magues calling himself the Power of God, the Word of God] thould preach any other Gofpel [contrary

trary to, or upon different Principles from my Doctrine,] unto you, ihan that [already] preach'd unto you, let him be accurs'd.

As this Simon Magus and his Followers preached men Doctrines, a new Gospel contrary and in Opposition to Chrift and the Apostles, fo its plain they formed Schisms against them, fet up for extraordinary Ministers, fpake evil of Dignities, viz: the Apostolical Office, pretended to work Miracles too in Confirmation of their Doctrines and Authority. As for their forming of Schifms, and drawing of the Galatians from the Apofle's Communion, viz. St. Paul's, its evident from this Epistle; and to promote a Separation from the Apostle's Dostrine and Communion, they us'd all poffible Endeavours to leffen and run down his Authority : [I.] By infinitating that he acted contrary to the other Apostles Practice; upon which Suggestion he apolo-gizeth for himfelf, by urging, That he learn'd not the Gofpel, or receiv'd it from Man, but God, Chap. r. ver. 11. 12. To this he answers, (1.) That after this Revelation made unto him, and his Miffion to preach the Gofpel, receiv'd immediately from Christ himfelf, He did not confer with Flesh and Blood, take the Advice of any Man, no not of the Apostles themfelves, but proceeded as the Holy Spirit conducted and directed him, ver. 16. And then, (2.) in reference to the Business of Circumcision, allow'd and conniv'd at by the other Apostles, and wherein St. Paul differ'd from them, by Teaching, That it was fo far from being obligatory, that it was a Sin to put it in practice ; nay, politively, that it was a Subverfion of Christian Liberty, Chap. 5. ver. 1. and expresly tells the Galatians, If ye be circumcis'd, Christ shall profit ye nothing, ver. 2. and therefore charg'd Peter to his Face with Diffimulation, and fome others of the Apofles, for their too forward Compliance with the Jenus, as to this and fome other legal Observances, as not Walking uprightly, and according to the Truth [and Sin-

Sincerity] of the Goffel, Chap. 2. ver. 14. but hereby giving Countenance and Encouragement to the Judaifing Christians and Seducers, and laying a Stumbling-Block in the Way of the Gentiles: Then (2.) that whatever these Seducers might urge from the other Apastles Examples and Practice, he answers, That indeed when he did acquaint even the other Apofles with the Geffel he preach'd, [viz. Of the Ceafing of Mofes's Law, which he [ufually] preacht among the Gentiles, Chap. 2. ver. 2.] that he had no Opposition from them, no one offer'd to contradict him, or forbid him to do fo for the future, ver. 3. confuit the Oxf. Paraph. & Annotat. on the Place. But [11.] These Seducers to vilifie and render St. Paul's Authority contemptible here among the Galatians, by urging that his Authority was inferiour to That of the reft of the Apostles, that he had been a Persecutor of that Religion he now profest, and was not one of those who had company'd with them all the Time that the Lord Jesus went in and out amongst them, Acts 1. ver. 21. had never seen Jesus in the Flesh, nor heard him before his Alcension, but receiv'd the Gospel, and his Commillion to preach it, from Them, and therefore subject to them; and that what he acted contrary to their Practice was only his own private Fancy and Judgment, and upon that Account not to be regarded or heeded. To this St. Paul answers at large most convincingly. That as he had not received the Goffel from Man's Instruction, but by immediate Revelation, Chap. 1. ver. 11. 12. fo likewile his Commission for the Apostle-(hip. was not of Mens Election, but by Jefus Chrift, ver. 1. and 16. and fo in confequence of this, no ways subject unto the other Apostles, or inferiour to them, having as immediate a Call as any of them, equal to any of them, not a whit behind even the very chiefest of the Apostles, 2 Cor. 11. 5. And to convince these Galatians and falle Teachers, that he was no way subject to the reft of the Apostles, or oblig'd in all things to

to take measures from them, he adds, That after he was call'd to the Apostleship by Christ himself, receiv'd his Million and Baptilin, He did not prefently go directly to the Apostles to Jerusalem, but went into Arabia, Preaching the Gospel, and doing the Office of an Apostle, Gal. Chap 1. ver. 17. and did not go up to Jerufalem, where the Apostles were chiefly Resident, till three Years after his Conversion, ver. 18. to see and be acquainted with Peter, and then was fourteen Years before he went to Jerusalem again ; but the Apostles, altho' the false Bretbren and Seducers had made a great Noise about him for preaching down the Observance of Legal Ceremonies, had nothing to object against him, nor could find any fault with his Doctrine or Practice, Chap. 2. But when they fully understood that the Apostleship of the Gentiles was alloted to him, they - own d him immediately, and gave him the Right-Hand of Fellowship, ver. 7, 8, 9. And as a farther Demonstration that he was no way subject or inferiour to them, He tells the Galatians, That he reprehended Peter himfelf publickly at Antioch ; and befides he was to far from being instructed by the Apostles, even the Chief of them, whose Authority the falle Teachers infinuated to be over him to the Galatians, that he tells them again, But of those [that is, Apostles] who teem'd to be [and really were] fomewhat [more than ordinary Minifters of Christ,] what so ever they were Tas to external Advantages, Apostles before me, having convers'd with the Lord, heard the Goffel from his Lips, feen his Miracles, &c.] it maketh no matter to me [that I should alter my Dostrine or Prastice;] God accepteth no Man's Perfon, nor [bestoweth greater Grace for the external Prerogatives upon them, nor lefs upon me that want them;] for they who feem'd to be fomewhat in [that] Conference, [concerning that Controverste,] addeth nothing to me. [more than I knew before, either by their Instruction, Authority, or Opposition, to make me change my Opinion,] Oxf. Paraph. on the Place,

Place, but contrariwife acknowlegeth him for the Apofle of the Uncircumcifion, &c. Thus much I thought neceffary to reprefent the Artifice of these damnable Seducers, to run down this Apostle by way of Confronting him with the contrary Practice and Authority of the other Apostles; tho' 'tis not to be doubted, but Simon Magus, and other false Apostles, endeavour'd every where what they could to oppose and beat down the Apostleship it felf, tho' an extraordinary Authority, and immediately from Christ hinfelf, even by affuming to themfelves a more exraordinary one, by pretending to a new Goffel, and new Miracles, new Signs and Wonders to attest it, corroborate and establish it. To this purpose Simon Magues is recorded by Ecclesiastical Writers of great Antiquity and Veracity, to impose exceedingly upon the People by many strange Feats he did, or Miracles, with divers of his Followers, and particularly one Marcus, as we find in Iraneus, infomuch that Monuments were erected to Simon Magus by the Heathen Romans themfelves, as unto a God, and Multitudes drawn from the Faith by them. To the fame Purpofe, and with refpect undoubtedly to Him, or fome of his Followers, or fuch like, the Apofle refers, Gal. 3. 3. O foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you, [by Sorcery, Enchantment, lying Wonders, and stupendious Feats cast a mist before your Eyes, bereft you of your Understandings, formerly Illuminated by Faith, the Operation of the Holy Spirit, and confirm'd and establish'd by real Miracles wrought by the true Preachers of the Gospel, for this Word 'ECarnave, feems to be oppos'd to Auvaues, ver. 5: Miracles, powerful, mighty Works, which were the outward Evidence of the Divinity of their Doctrine, the Holy Faith, and their Miffion, as Baongeria, the Effascination, Sorceries, Præstigiæ, or jugling Tricks of Simon Magus, and fuch like, to gall and delude ignorant and stupid People, fuch as these foolish, Sottish Galatians were reputed to be, were for the Countenancino

cing of their Novelties, and Hellifs Doctrine, and Diabolical Miffion, to draw them off from the Faith and Communion of the Apostles : Of these the fame Apostle feems to speak again, 2 Tim. 2.8. Now as Jannes and Jambres [the Egyptian Magicians withstood and contested for Preeminency with Moses] [so do these Deceivers, Simon Magus and himsfelf, his Followers] alfo refift the Truth [preached by us the Apostles, and our Commission and Authority too by pretending to a higher and more Divine] Men of Corrupt Minds, [or deprav'd Judgments, prejudic'd thro' Pride, Ambition, Envy, Emulation, Covetousness, Self-Interest, of carnal worldly Spirits, Reprobate concerning the Faith, [by rejecting it, or apostatizing from it,] having lov'd this present World, by chusing finning, and to preserve their Estates, and to procure their Ease, and pursue their out-ward Advantages and Pleasures, rather than suffer for Righteousness Sake, and the keeping of a Good Conscience towards God. So in the Revelations, Chap. 12. We read of another Beaft (to follow your own Interpretations, and of some other Sectaries, to underftand it of Antichrift, or Hereticks) coming up out of the Earth ---- that did great Wonders, fo that he made Fire come down from Heaven on the Earth in the Sight of Men, and that he deceived them that dwelt on the Earth, by the means of those Miracles, which he had Power to do, &c. ver. 12: 14. and of the three unclean Spirits that came out of the Mouth of the Dragon, and out of the Mouth of the Beaft ---- and out of the Mouth of the falle Prophet ; its faid they were Spirits of Devil's working Miracles, Rev. 16. 13, 14. So Chap. 9. we read of tome that repented them not of their Sorceries, Dapuareion, ver 21. Of falle Prophets, who, no doubt, if they could, pretended to work Miraeles to prove their Miffion, fuch as it was, in order to bewitch or deceive the Ignorant, and therefore are faid to follow the Doctrine of Balaam, Rev. 2. ver. 14. and of Jefabel, who gave her felf out

out to be a Propheteß to feduce the People, ver. 20. But to clofe up this Observation, and to shew, in all probability, this word 'Esáonave was us'd in the Sense I have urg'd in, in the Catalogue of the horrid Immoralities and Vices of these Ravenous Wolves. these spiritual Assassins, the Apostle reckons that too common Practice of them, Witchcraft, Daguanisa, Cha. 5. 20. The doing strange Feats by the Assistance of Infernal Spirits, to give Reputation to their new and monstrous Dostrine, and to delude the People into an Opinion of the Divinity of their Mission. To this purpose it will not be amis to subjoin that Observation of Tertullian, concerning the most antient Hereticks ; ' The Commerce, faith he, of Hereticks, with Magicians, Jugglers, Aftrologers, and Philosophers, [Men addicted to curious Arts, Juch as Alchimy, &c.] is nothing. All their NOTE every where, is, Seek and ye shall find; So that by their Comrades and Conversation, you may take an Estimate of their Faith : Their ' Life and Practice is a true Index of their Doctrine, De Præscr. adv. Hæret. 42. Besides the Apostle, Chap. 5. 5, 19, 20, 21. Enumerating the Works of the Flefh, feems to give fome fort of Defcription of Simon Magus, and the reft of his Followers ; He was as noted for his Filthines and Uncleanness, as for his Witchcraft [or Sorcery] and juggling Arts, and one part of his Doctrine was to teach the licentious Ufe of Women, and he carried about with him an impudent Prostitute, call'd Selene, the Companion of all his Abominations, whom he would have reputed for a Divinity or Goddeß. To overtop the very Apostles themselves, he gave out that he deliver'd the Law on Mount Sinai to Moses, in the Person of God the Father; That in Tiberius's Reign, he appear'd feemingly in the Perfon of the Son, and afterward, that he descended on the Apostles in fiery Tongues as the Holy Ghost. Menander his Disciple was a noted Magician, Aug. Haref. 1. and over and above Baptiz'd in his own Name, to fhew

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shew that he assum'd an Authority above that of the Apostles, whom he pretended to have had theirs from him. The whole Drift and Aim of thefe Hereticks, Seducers, was to divide the Church, and to cause a Separation from the Apostles Doctrine and Communion ; This was Satan's Masterpiece, and did more Mischief always to the Church of God, than all the outward Force or Persecution of the most malicious and barbarous Tyrants; 'Twas this Defign that gave Rife to the Sham-extraordinary Call then, in opolition to the real extraordinary Vocation of the Apolites themfelves ; to the fham-Impulses, Inspirations or Gifts, in opposition to the genuine xaeispuara, or Gifts of the Holy Spirit, fo eminent in them and the Converts of that Age ; to the juggling Tricks of impostorous Hereticks, in opposition to their true Miracles, to their Troos, Oc. and all to undermine the Faith, and to obstruct the Propagation of the Gospel, for the Enlargement of Satan's Kingdom. - Hence the frequent Exhortations of the Apostles to all their Converts in their Epistles, to adhere firmly to the Faith, and to beware of Seducers, false Teachers, who were every where as diligent to Pervert, as the Apostles to Convert them: Thus Phil. 2. 2. Beware of [avoid, look to] Dogs [Hereticks, falle Teachers, Prophane, Unelean, out of the Church, out of the Covenant of Grace, however pretending to an extraordinary Mission, and calling themselves the Ministers of Christ ;] Beware of the Confcision [that is those who would oblige you to Circumcision, which the formerly the Sacrament of Faith, and of Institution into the Covenant with God, is, as practifed now by them, no more than a meer cutting of the Flesh, or Conscision, as it's a tearing alunder, as Dogs, the Church of Christ; See Oxf. Annot. on the place: Then Coloff. 2. 18. Let no Man beguile you of your Reward by a voluntary Humility, and worfhipping of Angels, intruding [himself] into [the knowledg of] those Things [concerning God and Angels] which he

hath not feen, [not revealed or taught by God] &c. And not holding the Head [Chrift] &c. Head, that is, both of Men and Angels, Chap. 1. 18. Therefore neither any one Angel, nor the whole Nature of Angels could be our Head. ' By our Pastors we are united to the Apostles; by the Apostles, to our Lord; and by him, to the Father, Ephef. 2. 20. The Deceivers [these pretended extraordinary Ministers] seem not to have had any Consideration of the Unity of the 6 " Church, or of one Head but attributed, one Function to one Angel, another to another] or rather industriously and defignedly to fet up a New Head to their New Church, justly call'd by St. John, The Synagogue of Satan, Rev. 2. 9. 3. 9. In opposition to the Church of Christ. The Beloved Disciple St. John, calls these very Hereticks we speak of, Antichrist, I John 2. 18. and tells us, They went out from us [i. e. the Com-munion and Unity of the Church of the Apostles,] but were not of us, [that is, were Unstable, Hypocrites, not fincere Christians] for if they had been of us [well grounded in the Faith, and sincere in their Hearts and Affections; or if their Hearts had been right in the fight of God, Acts 8. 2. And the Love of the World les prevalent in them than the Love of God, and the Love of the Brotherhood, the Christian Fraternity] they would, no doubt, have continued with us; but they went out that they might be made manifest [known and publishid to all] that they were not of us, [that is, no Christians at all, but egregious Dissemblers, and corrupt Hypocrites.] Hence, upon their Violation of the Churches Unity, all those Strifes, Variance, Emulations, Malice, Envyings, Gal. 5. 20, 21. Biting and Devouring, ver. 15. Hatred of the Brethren (fo often mention'd by St. John particularly, 1 Joh. Chap. 4. ver. 20.) the everlafting, never failing, individual Marks of Seducers, Sectaries; the indelible, inseparable Character of those who lay Claim to extraordinary Vocations to the Ministry, nothing be more notorious and palpable Τ. than

than their Rage and Rancour against those of the true Communion, that they forfake, as the Holy Scriptures themfelves most amply testifie, and all the Histories of Hereticks, their Books, Preachments, Prayers, Conversations, Airs, Gestures, Looks, &c. to this very Day. Hence they are defcribed by the Apostle St. Paul, 2 Tim. 2. 2. Disobedient to Parents, [I suppose be especially means, if their Parents happen to be Members of the true Church] unthankful [ungrateful, ascribing all Kindnesses done unto them as their Due, and an Honour to them that do it] without natural Affection, [cruel, without bowels, unmerciful to all not of their Clan, and Kidney] Truce-breakers [Violaters of their Baptismal Vow and Covenant, if Baptiz'd in the one Church, to Christ their Head, of their Duty to the (piritual Superiors, of that Love and Charity they ow'd unto their Brethren, their once Fellow-Members,] false Accusers [by their inceffant Railings and Invectives against the Ministers of Chrift, and the true Members of the One Churchhaving a Form of Godliness [an outward Shew or Profession, for no other end than to be seen and observ'd of Men, for their carrying on their temporal Designs, for meer Gain and Advantage otherwise, utterly] denying the Power thereof Suben they dare appear above board, and have the Reins in their own Hands, free from Restraint, as the Histories of all Ages of the Church, to this very Hour, more than sufficiently demonstrate. But then, (9.) once more to flew the transcendent Impiety, Villany, as well as Blafphemy, of all those whoever that pretend to this extraordinary Vocation, Miffion, or Ministry, at this time of day, let it be obferv'd, that by all the Inftances we meet with in the Holy Scriptures, it appears, that immediate Teaching or Infpiration, goes along with immediate Vocation or Miffion : chere's no immediate Miffion without immediate Communication of the Message ; as in the Cafe

of all the Prophets of the Old, and of Christ and his Apostles in the New Testament. This is fo felf-evident, that

that it would be to hold a Torch to the Sun, to at tempt the Explication or Illustration of it. So that if you can prove your immediate Miffion, I will make no Scruple but you are likewife immediately taught, nay, and more than that, That whatever you Teach, is of equal Authority with, and ought to be held as Canonical as the Scriptures themfelves, or what 'the Prophets, Evangelifts or Apostles wrote. Then I'll, without any more to do, own you as the Apostles Succeffors indeed, as fome of your Progenitors did, and fome of your Fraternity of late, as The. Grantham would infinuate, by a Title to a Book of his, (which I have not feen) call'd, The Succeffors of the Apostles; then I will readily acknowledg, you may fay with the Apostle St. Paul, That you are Ministers, not of Men, neither by Man, but by Jesus Christ, Gal. 1. 1: and that what you Teach, you neither received it of Man, neither were you taught it, but by the [immediate] Revelation of Fesus Christ, ver. 12. Nay, I'll effeem you as equal with the Apostles, as to Authority and Infallibility, and look upon you as Oracles and the Organs of the Holy Ghost; And to the greatest Honour I can to your immediate Vocation and Million ; I'll moreover confess, That all elfe besides your felves and Disciples, are without; that is, no better than Heathens, and that whoever gathereth not with you, scattereth ; that is, that all out of your Fellow-Ship or Communion, are excluded from the common Salvation without Hope, Reprobates; Withal, I wil own likewife, That you are the Salt of the Earth the Light of the World, That you are Oecumenical Bis . shops, the whole World your Diocese, and the Converfion of the World your Province, that you have thewhole and sole Power of the Keys of Heaven; in a word, all the Glorious Privileges and Prerogatives you can fancy to your felves, provided you can prove your Miffion as infallibly as the Apoftles did, and give as politive and express Evidence for the Truth of L 2 your

your Doctrines as they: For, if you will pretend to the first, you can't evade the latter ; they go hand in hand : Immediate Miffion, and immediate Teaching or Inspiration, and as before afferted, the Gift or Power of working Miracles : All thefe were confpicuous at the fame time in the Prophets and the Apostiles, besides Holiness and Purity of Life and Doctrine, Disinteressedness as to the World, and contempt of Worldly Grandeur, Riches, and Pleasures, and Fame; all these Qualifications are inseparable from fuch extraordinary Ministers, as we have been difcourfing of; and where any of these are wanting, the Mission will be rendred very suspicious or questionable, you'll eafily grant me; nay, I may fay, an extraordinary Imposture, and ferve only as an infallible Token and Demonstration of a meer Chear, Trick, and Juggle : But over and above, I must add one more Qualification of an extraordinary Ministry (fuch as many of you have pretended unto) and that is the Gift of Prophecy, never any extraordinary Minifter without this, that we read of in the Old or New Testament; and this hath been always look'd upon fo effential, that few Sects but have pretended unto it; and where it hath failed, hath by all knowing Persons, been look'd upon as a certain Mark of abominable Imposture. I'm fensible, you would be glad, if you could tell how to get clear of, and avoid the one and the other Pretention ; I'm fensible nothing but Necessity at this time of Day, can drive you to them as your Refuge, (if the Ordinary fails you, you must run to the Extraordinary; and if the Extraordinary, then to the Ordinary ; and if neither, Obstinacy must keep you up, or your Caufe must drop, or farewel Ordinances, and fo as it hath been your wont, turn Quakers;) but as you have been forc'd at fometimes to appeal to the former, fo you have not been altogether asham'd, or afraid at other times to venture at the latter. And fo now I shall give the World a Speci-

Specimen of fome of your Talents that way, and that in the twofold Notion of the word Prophecy, as a faculty of interpreting or expounding Scripture, or of predicting or foretelling future Events. First then, as Prophecy imports the Gift or Faculty of expounding Scripture, I shall prefent you with a Taste of your illuminated Brother John Canne, in his Voice from the Temple to the Higher Powers; Printed in the Year 1652.

' This Year, faith he, (to wit, the Year 1648) do ⁵ I affirm with much assurance, was the Time when the Thrones were set, and the Antient did sit; as is ex-C pressed in Dan. 7. 9, 10. Here began the Lord God Almighty, to call Kings and Kingdoms to an 6 Account, to caft down the Mighty from their 6 C Seats, to cut off the Spirit of Princes, and to be 6 terrible unto the Kings of the Earth. And this Work goes forward still, and shall prevail and 6 6 profper to the utter breaking and deftroying of the Fourth Monarchy or Roman Empire; that is, c the Antichristian State, and Kingdom likewife. 6 6 I know it will be expected, that I give fome Rea-6 fons for what is here afferted, especially, it being 6 deliver'd with fo much Confidence : This I shall c willingly do, (1.) Howfoever our Chronicles ¢ give the Roman Empire fome kind of Interest and 6 Title to the Britains, till the Year 440, yet it was rather in Name than in Thing : For after the 6 Year 288, the Romans never exercifed that Pow-6 C er here which they did before, only now and 6 then-they fent hither fome Relief against the 6 Scots and Pitts; and having done (p. 12.) their work, immediately return'd back again, leaving 6 C the Britains to themfelves. Thus their Hiftories Ģ feem to give fome Light unto Daniel's Visions con-C cerning the Times. Howfoever their Thoughts 6 were not at all carried out on fuch a Thing. 6 (2.) Whoever was the last, certain it is, that England was the first of the Ten Horns, and therefore L 2 · bera

here first were the Thrones fet up, and Judgment ¢ given upon the King and Kingdom'; True and Righç teous are his Judgments, Rev. 19. 2. (2.) The c High Court of Justice, which was Erected in the Year 1648, before which the last of our Kings ¢ ç had his Tryal and Sentence, was no other than the Throne of God mention'd in Dan. 7. 9, 10. I do not confine the Thrones in Daniel, and the fitting 6 C ç, of the Antient of Days, unto England ; For I know C the Lord will have his Thrones fpeedily fet up in 6 other Kingdoms, as France, Spain, Denmark, &c. C as he proceeded here, fo he will do there, Judica-¢ tory against Kings and Kingdoms. But to the ¢ Point in hand, what was done by the Parliament ¢ and High Court of Justice, in taking away the King, 6 and changing (in part) the Form of Government, ¢ was no other than a *fulfilling* of that Prophecy in Daniel. Not that our States-men thought fo, or C 6 fo intended, but God did put it in their Hearts to ¢ fulfil his Will, that it fhould be fo. And whereas 6 this thing, not being before heard of, poffibly will ç be flighted ; therefore for Prevention, I shall let 6 the Reader know my Reasons for it. (1.) It was 6 given by the Angel unto Daniel, that the Conti-6 nuance of the Ten Horns or Kingdoms, after their € Rife and Appearing, should be only 1260 Years, ¢ until the Thrones were set. In the Year 1648, that F Term expired, for against the English Horn, the c Antient of Days came, and gave Judgment : So that it must necessarily follow, in the Year 288, the ç Britains became one of the Horns, Orc. (2.) From 6 accommodating the Years, let us confider the " Work and Thrones : For the Work, first, it is true, in all Ages before this, Kings have been Depos'd, Imprison'd, put to Death, (p. 14.) but it " was rather Man's fitting on the Throne, than the ⁵ Antient of Days, for what they did, was only cutting of one Horn or Tyrant, and fetting another up;

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up; whereas, Root and Branch was here taken 6 away : And this is the proper Work of Thrones, to change the Times and Seafons, diffolve Founda-6 C tions, and remove former Pillars; I fay, abfo-C lutely, and utterly to break in pieces and confume ¢. the Ten Horns or Kingdoms, their places must ' not be found any more upon Earth, but a New ¢ Form of Government is to be conflituted and fet up. (2.) The Antient of Days hath fet up his Throne in England, I am farther confirm'd, by the Happy ' Diffolution of the late Parliament ; Really, I have wonder'd that the Lord should fuffer such Men fo long to prophane his Throne; Justice and Judgment are the Habita- Pfal. 89. 14.

Justice and Judgment are the Habita- Pfal. 89. 14.
tion of thy Throne; Thou sittest in the Pfal. 9. 4.
Throne doing right, faith David. I know

C many are in Darkneß concerning this great Change, C and not able to apprehend the true Ground and Caufe thereof, they run, fome into Mistakes, c fome into Discontents, some into Rage and Fu-6 ry. For the fatisfying therefore of fuch People, " who defire to eye God, and his Hand which is lifted up, I shall shew what is the true Cause that the 6 6 Parliament was Diffolved. The Antient of Days, c having fet up his Throne amongft us (from which 6 He will speak to, and plead with the Nations c round about) was pleafed to honour those Men C formerly in place, as to admit them to fit upon ⁶ his Throne; And, because (like Jehu) they did well in executing that which was Right in the Eyes of the Lord, and did unto the House of 6 6 6 CHARLES STEWART, All that was in his Heart, c the Lord fuffer'd them many years to fit on the 6 Throne of England; but taking no heed to walk in 6 the Law of the Lord God of Ifrael, but flying upon ç the Spoil, and giving Countenance and Encou-6 ragement to the Sins of Jeroboam; God at laft rejected them, as he did Saul: and for this Caufe, 6., 1.4 Raifed

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Raifed up the General [OLIVER CROMWEL] I c fay, for the Throne's fake, that they might be no longer polluted and prophan'd by fuch a Generation c of corrupt Men. And had not the General done 6 what he did, to have the Thrones purged from that Drofs and Filth, which cleaved thereto, I 6 know not how he could have an [wer'd God for that ¢ Power and Trust which he hath put into his Hands. (p. 15.) And here (by the way) let me fpeak a c word unto fuch as shall fit next upon his Throne ; c I would have Men confider well before-hand what c they do: It's God's own Throne; and to speak 6 comparatively, It is the only Civil Throne he hath c now in the World ; by it, He will do mighty and c terrible Things: And therefore fuch as are not for Chrift, He will lay them aside, one after ano-C ther, and fet up fuch as shall pour out the last Vi-C als quickly upon Monarchs, and the Antichriftian 6 Kingdom. One thing more I shall add, in Rev. C 16. 10. it is faid, And the Fifth Angel poured his Vi-¢ al upon the Throne of the Beast, (the Greek hath it Throne, not Seat) and his Kingdom was full of Darkç nels. By the Throne of the Beast, I understand the e 6 Ten Horns, that is, the States and Kingdoms of C the World, which gave Authority and Power to the Beast. By Darkneß, I do not understand (at ç least not chiefly) that which is spiritual, as in re-' ference to their Errors, Superstitions, Idolatries, ۶ &c. for fo that Kingdom was full of Darkness before ; but it is meant of Amazement and Diffra-6 ction, not knowing what to do, nor feeing any ⁹ way how to come out. For Application to the thing in hand, after the Death of the late King, ¢ his Throne and Kingdom perifhing under the ç Fifth Vial, how were the People then generally at \$ their Wits end? In fuch Darkneß, as they fell one upon another. So upon the Diffolving of this Parliament (which was fo degenerate as it · look'd

" look'd more like the Throne of the Beast, than God's " Throne) what a thick Darkness is now gone over ' Men, as if an Angel had fmitten them with Blindnefs, as were the Sodomites. And this you ' must expect still along, that as Thrones, States, Powers are broken to pieces, fo Confusion, Distra-C " Etion, and Darkneß will ever follow, especially among Hypocrites, Timefervers, and the Antichristi-ans. None of the Wicked Shall understand, but the " Wife shall understand, Dan. 10. 12. And therefore for the General, and fuch with him, whom the ' Lord used as feafonable and good Instruments to Diffolve the late Parliament, here may they fee a C ⁶ Divine Stamp and Character upon their Work, even "God's curfing both it and them, namely, by this ⁶ Darknefs, which is fallen upon the Children of this World. Had the Antichriftians approv'd it. C ' had those (p. 16.) which have enrich'd themselves (Ministers, and others) under the late Parlia-C ^e ment, appear'd in it, and for it; had our Judg-^e es and Lawyers cry'd it up, Law, Law; Had the Clergy given Thanks for it: In a word, had the ' People thorow the whole Nation, fent in their ' Approbation and Confent to it,a Man might very well have queffion'd the Work, whether it were ' of God or no. But, confidering upon the Break-' ing of this Throne, what Darknefs followed in " Priest, in People; it is most evident and clear, that ' it was not God's Throne, but Man's rather ; and for this end thrown down, that the Antient of Days may have his Throne fet up, and he fit 2-⁶ gain most gloriously amongst us. Canne's Voice ⁶ from the Temple to the higher Powers, p. 17. For the Affinity of this Subject in a great Measure, I shall add here, another of your Rabbies Notion, as to Oliver Cromwel, as well grounded as the preceding, and which shews his admirable Talent at Prophecy and Interpretation, I mean John Spittlehouse, in his Warning-Contra 1

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Warning-piece Discharg'd, or Certain Intelligence communicated --- the Lord General Cromwel, p. 7. He " takes upon him to make good, That our prefent Ge-" neral ought to be effeemed the fame to Us, as Mofes to the Israelites, as he was their Deliverer, Judge and General. Which he endeavours to do, by a long Parallel for a great many Pages, from 7, to 25, anfwering (in his way) divers Objections; and parti-cularly to that, p. 12. Haft thou not put thy felf * in Poffeffion by thy Strong Arm and Long Sword? "What then is this thou haft thus taken upon thee, ' except thou intendeft to make thy felf altogether ' a Prince or King over us, Numb. 16. 12. Refp. ' Hearken and confider, O ye ftupid and ungrateful " People ! Are not these your present Thoughts a-" gainft the General ? And if fo, hath he deferved them at your Hands? Have you been like-¢ minded heretofore? Have your Hearts been ٢ formerly poffeft with fuch Prejudices towards him, ¢ whilft ye are under the Egyptian Pharaoh, whilft ye were fuffering in the atorefaid Iron Furnace, C or labouring in the aforefaid Brick-kilns, whilft ' he was chiefly inftrumental in working all the Miracles upon Pharaoh, and all his Servants and C Hofts, whilft he turned their Babylonish Sun of C ' Monarchy into Darknefs, and their Moon of ' Church - Government into Blood; whilft he ¢ pluck'd their Stars of Honour from their Orbs, and C their Planets from their Spheres, whilft he was the Inftrument of God to ftrike thorow Kings in the Day of his Wrath ; whilft he was a Judge a-C ' mong the Heathen; whilst he fill'd the places ' where he came with dead Bodies; whilst he C wounded the Heads over many Countries; whilft ' he trod the young Lion and Dragon under his · Feet, viz. Charles I. and Prelacy, and Charles II. ' and Presbytery; whilf he brought you thorow the aforefaid Red Sea of Blood ; whilft he went tho-TOW

⁶ row the many Straits and Hardfhips in England, ⁶ Ireland, and Scotland, whilft he was put to make ⁶ his feveral Addreffes unto God by Prayer and ⁶ Supplication in his many great Straits and Hard-⁶ fhips. p. 12.

Then, in his Army vindicated (p. 7.) where he would have Members of Churches quatenus Members of Churches, to have nothing at all to do in any thing that appertaineth to Civil Judicature, and that herein they will have much Advantage : 'For, first, under God, they will, by luch Means, be put into the greatest Condition of Safety and Liberty, that 6 ever the Church enjoy'd under the Gospel. (2.) By fo doing, they will be, as it were, wholly fet 6 apart to propagate the Gofpel in all Places, where ¢ their Brethren of the Army either hath, or by Providence may yet conquer, and fo by Gradati-¢ ' on, until the Kingdom, and Dominion, and Great-¢ nefs of the Kingdom under the whole Heavens. fhall be given to the People of the

Saints of the most High, whose King- Dan. VII. dom is an everlasting Kingdom, whom

all Dominions shall ferve and obey, The Time being Now present that the Ancient of Days is come, and Judgment is given to the Saints of the most High, fo that they Shall take the Kingdoms of the World into their Possellions, and that for ever, even for ever and ever; even so be it, Lord Jesus, Amen, Amen. And then, by way of Pofffeript to his Warning-Piece discharg'd, he adds, most exultingly, as if all the World was in the Saints Posselfion, that of Luke 2. 13, 14. And suddenly there was with the Angel, a Multitude of the heavenly Host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, on Earth Peace, Goodwil towards Men; and of Rev. 19. I, Oc. to verse IIth, and concludes, He that hath Ears to bear; let bim hear; I add, he that hath Eyes, let him read, wonder, and be aftonifo'd at the villainous, sonfensical, blafphemous Wrefting and Perverting of the 20. 11 Holy

Holy Scriptures, by these two abominable, blind, infatuated, ignorant Entbusiasts, and accursed Rebels, lying, false Prophets, and most justly liable to the Plagues that are written in the Book of Revelations, to which they have most audaciously added, as I shall shew by and by, Rev. 22. 18, 19.

This for a Taste of these extraordinary Spark's Gifts of Prophecy, by way of expounding or interpreting of Scripture. Now for Prophecy, as it fignifies properly Prediction of future Events: Prophet Canne, speaking of the little Horn, he would have two things observ'd, (1.) ' The little Horn is to be confider'd as the Kingdom of the Beast, and as the Members 6 or Worshippers of the Beast; by the Kingdom of the Beaft, I understand him as changing Times ¢ and Laws; by the Members, as making War a-C gainst the Saints. (2.) When I speak of the little Horn, or Antichrift, I do not mean the Perfon of 6 ¢ the Pope, or any Succeffion that way, but I mean ¢ a State or Kingdom. It is true, the Pope is a ' Member of that Body, but he is not the Body. Again, I do not here intend alone, the Church, C Ministry, Worship, or Government of Rime; ' but I include all falfe Churches, Ministries, Forms, " Ordinances, Institutions, brought in by Men, whatfoever in the Worship of God is besides, or con-' trary to the Gospel of Jesus Christ: All this, " whether in England, Scotland, make up this Anti-' chriftian Kingdom, as that in Rome. Canne's " Voice from the Temple to the higher Powers, p. 19. But 'tis worthy Obfervation here by the Way,' that this infallible Prophet condemns all Churches in the World as Antichristian, except that of the Anabaptists. as appears in his Epiltle to Colonel Overton, Governour of Hull; the whole Paragraph being extraordinary, its pity to conceal it, especially the Book being now become rare, and fleaking possibly the Senfe of that Sect in general, and what may reafonably

ably be expected from them, if ever by the just fudgment of God they should come into Power : I hope (faith he) there will be shortly fome effectual means us'd to remove from the People the

beavieft Burthen, and foreft Plague
that lies upon them; which is a Generation of Priefts, that fatten the
People for the Day of * Slaughter.
For my part, what Intereft I have,
either with God or Men, I fhall
endeavour to improve to the utmoft,
That the Foxes, both the old, and the
the young Cabs, which fpoil the Vines

* That is, when the Saints Shall get into Power, and retaliate upon Babylon, you, the Independents, and the rest of the Millenaries.

and the tender Grapes, may be taken. I know. 6 People generally, tho' they complain of other € . ' Oppreffions and Burdens, and would willingly ' be eas'd of them, yet here they have no Feeling, ' and therefore they are the more to be pitied, and ' the fooner helped, in not apprehending what ' is the greateft Mifery they lie under. Those who ' have lately shewn to much good Affection to have ' the Gospel advanc'd in New-England, I hope they ' will be far more enlarged in their Bowels for the " Conversion of poor Heathens (fuch they call all but their own Sect) in our own Land, that the People " which fit here in Darkness may fee a great Light, C and to them which fit in the Region and Shadow of Death, Light may spring up. But to return to C our inspired Author, and to come to the Business, and to draw nearer this wonderful Light : ' Now, faith ' he, for the Rife or Beginning of this Antichristian "Kingdom : First, as it was obscure and dark, fo ' it had its Beginning in the Year of our Lord 400, ' to this add 1260, and it goes to the Year 1660; * and here is the Time of the End, concerning the whole Antichristian Kingdom; for further, and be-6 ' yond this Time, I believe it will not extend. I do not fay, That the Antichriftians, or Members of 'the

the Beast, shall perish now or before, for I hold the contrary, That after their Kingdom is de-ftroy'd, many of them shall remain, and attempt most horrible and cruel Actions, but for the State ' it felf, That shall be found no more at all after the Year 1660. This the Angel calls Rev. xviii. ii. ' the Judgment of the Great Whore. Why Rev. xvii. i. ' Judgment ? Because Thrones shall be fet, and the Ancient of Days shall sit; and look, as by a Law, Kings, and Kingly Power, shall be cast out from the Nations; fo will the Lord raife up " Men, zealous of his Glory, who shall publickly " give Judgment against Babylon, that it remains for 'ever in the Duft. Before I come to shew my " Reafons for the Time I have afferted, I shall com-" mend thefe three things to the Reader ; (1:) How " I understand that Place, Rev. 10. 2. where the ⁶ mighty Angel fets bis right foot upon the Sea, and ⁶ his left foot upon the Earth. As by the Angel Chrift ⁶ is meant, fo as he ftands, it is upon the two perfecuting Powers in the World, the Spiritual and

[*] Note how they sall it the Sea of Rome, the Bifhop's Sea. It feems this illiterate Fellow, 'tho a Prophet and infpired, underflood not the Difference besween Sedes, and Mare; his Spirit was not acquainted with the Language of the Beaft.

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the Temporal. His right Foot is upon the [*] Sea. You know the Spiritual Power went ever before the Temporal; hence they us'd to fay, the Lords Spiritual, and the Lords Temporal. And bis left Foot on the Earth; that is, on the Kings and Kingdoms of the Earth. So then my Opinion is, That thefe two Powers Chrift will crufh under his Feet together, and at one Time. There

was a Truth in that Saying, No Bishop no King;
the Event made it true, and well fare a good Token.
So now, as the Reliques of Monarchy which remain yet with us shall be removed, so will the Remainers

mainers of the Antichristian Kingdom be removed with them, &c. (p. 20.) (2.) Thou art to take 6 notice, _____ That as the Thrones were first fet 6 up in England to arraign Monarchy, and pluck up 6 by the Root that tyrannical Power which flood in opposition to Jesus Christ, and to avenge the Blood of his Saints upon it, even fo (as fuitable to it) here with us will begin his great Work (by ¢ the Thrones) against the Kingdom of Antichrift, for the total Extirpation thereof. For howfoever 6 I faid before, That the Antichristian State (as Church, Ministry, Worship, Government) shall be deftroy'd before the Year 1660, yet I am of opinion, in respect of England, Scotland, and Ireland, before one half of that Time is expir'd, the fu-C pream Authority of this Nation will effectually fi-¢ nish that Work. What Progets in this Work they will make, who shall come next in place, I cannot tell; but this I must tell them, " The great Business which the Lord hath for the Higher Powers of this Commonwealth now to do; is in order to the fulfilling those Prophecies, which relate to the prefent Time, (p. 21.) _____ (2.) As Chrift will crush both Powers at once, and thus by the Thrones, fo there will be a special Opening of 6 his Mind unto some, whereby to know both their Work and Time. As Men formerly have observed ¢ Providence, fo in the latter Age they shall understand " Prpohecies, and act in order to them, and to the Ac-· complifhment of them. Declare ye among

the Nations, and publish, and set up a Stand- Fer. 1. xx
ard, publish and conceal not, say, Babylon is

^c taken. The Knowlege of the Time of the End, ^c will be fo clear and certain to SOME Men now SHORTLY IN POWER AND PLACE, as they will publickly declare upon what Account they ast; namely, as being CHOSEN AND CALL'D OF GOD, ^c to execute the Vengeance of the Lord upon Babylon,

lon, [that is all without any diffinction, pray mark it, that *are not Anabaptistical Millenaries.] (p. 22.)

* All else are Heathens and Antichristians, and by thele Saints Victims devoted to Slaughter by these sanctified Cut-throats, and spiritual butchers.

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'The first War (I find) made against ' the People of God by the Antichristians, was in the Year 406. ¢ About that time, we read of a ' People call'd Donatist, (Hell could ' never have afforded a more wicked ' and bloody Generation of Monsters, ' to parallel these Anabaptists with,

than these: I beseech the Reader, who has not read St. Augustin, Optatus, &c. to read over Mr. Long's History of the Donatists, since this ignorant and shameless Fellow is fo willing to derive the Pedegree of his Sect from them) ' who by the Antichriftian Clergy, and others. ' were held Schifmaticks, Hereticks, Blasphemers, ' &c. and no otherwife proceeded against, and perfecuted, than if they had been indeed most wicked People, &c. (p. 23.)-Against these good ' Men (in whom began the Witnesses that should ^e Prophefie a Thoufand two Hundred and Threefcore Days, cloathed in Sackcloath)

Rev. 11.3. Fnow we have discover'd who the Two Witnesses are, The Anabaptists forfooth,

Oh rare Fack of Leyden, and Knipperdoling, and the rest of that bleffed Crue of the Apostles Successors !] " warred the little Horn (in his Worshippers) by Ca-' nons, Councils, Imperial Edicts, &c. to the shedding of much innocent and precious Blood : And ' this was (as I faid before) in the Year 406; to which 1260 Years being added, it comes to the

' Year 1666, and to the Number of the Beaft 666. So then, in brief, my Opi-' nion is this, As the Antichristian State shall be destroyed before, or by the Year 1660, and all That fulfilled which is fet down, Rev. 18. ' So, not beyond the Year 1666, shall the Anti-

chriftians themfelves, and Worshippers of the Beast,

" Beast, escape the Vengeance of the Lord, (p. 24.) and of his Temple : But either by Repentance from dead Works and being Rebaptized by these Anabaptistical Saints] come in, and put themfelves under 6 the Glorious Scepter of Jefus Chrift [put into the Hands of Oliver Cromwel, or fome fuch a Saint] 'or caft into the Wine-prefs of the Wrath of God, and 6 fo that fulfilled, Rev. 19. And here the Lord 6 will put an end to all the Troubles of the Gentile Churches, not to go beyond, or farther than the 6 6 Year 1666. After that time, they shall be cail'd C to the Marriage Supper of the Lamb, and fing Allelujah, Salvation, and Glory, and Honour, and ' Power unto the Lord God; Allelujah, for the ' Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. (p. 25.)

⁶ Again, as to the *Jews*, our Prophet hath this ⁶ memorable Paffage, he tells us — This total De-⁶ folation of the Temple, under the Reign of *Juliani* ⁶ (in which the Jewifh Sacrifices were wholly ta-⁶ ken away) fell out in the Year 365; to which ⁶ 1290, being added, do make up 1655, the time ⁶ defigned for the Rifing and Beginning of the Jews ⁶ after their long Difperfion. (p. 26.) — I do ⁶ not underfland — any general Conversion of the ⁶ Jews at this time, unto the Faith — but only a ⁶ Rifing amongft them upon a civil Account, to ⁶ Recover their own Country. (p. 27.) —

⁶ About this time (namely the Year 1655, if not ⁶ before, my Opinion is (and grounded, I conceive, ⁶ on the Holy Word) that the Turk, with great ⁶ Forces, will come into Italy; at the time of the ⁶ end, fhall the King of the South push at him, Dan. ⁶ 11. 40. that is come out against the Pope, yet fo ⁶ as he fhall effect little or nothing, but fuddenly ⁶ depart; For Tidings out of the East, and out of the ⁶ North, fhall trouble him; that is, News fhall be ⁶ brought unto him, of an Infurrection of the Fews ⁶ through all the parts of his Empire, making head, ⁶ M

forming themfelves into a Body, and entring into the Land of Judea : The first shall say to Sion, Behold, behold them, and I will give to Jerusalem One that bringeth good Tidings. (Ifa. 41. 27.) It feems to hold forth the Metsengers of the Jews, which shall pass from place to place, with Tidings of their Designs, and so bring others in for the sooner and better effecting of it. (p. 27.) Then he adds there by the way

Then he adds 'Here by the way take notice, That the Turk having brought his Forces out of Afia and Africa into Italy, against the Christians, or rather Antichristians : This I

take to be the Drying up the River Eu-Rev. 15. 12. 'phrates, and' the Waters thereof, that Ifa. 11. 25. 'the way of the Kings of the East might & 51.10, 11. 'be prepared. The meaning feems to 'be thus, The Power and Strength of the Turks being in Chriftendom, the Jews (improving the Advantage and Opportunity of the time) will rife and repair to their own Land, and by a ftrong

(*) Hence it is faid, They fhall take the Kingdom, Dan. 7.18. and after the Kingdom fhall be given them, ver. 27. ' Hand, re-enter and take the Pof-' feffion of it. (*) And this shall they do, — only upon a civil Account, taking Example from other Nations, ' To shake off the Yoke ' of Tyrants, and to be a free Peo-' ple. (2.) The Jews being en-

tred into their own Country: The Turk shall go
forth with great Fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many. And here begins the time of Trouble, such
as never was since there was a Nation, even to that
fame time. Most cruel and bloody Wars between the
fews and Turks. This Conflict shall
* Dan. 11.4, be (for the most part) in Judea; * And
be shall plant the Tabernacles of his Palace
between the Seat in the Glorious Holy Moun-

tains; that is, the Borders, or Continent, betwixt Emphrates and the Mediterranean. Of this War and place speak-

163 speaketh * Ezekiel: In the latter Days thou shalt ĸ come into the Land, &c. So † Zechariab, I will gather all Nations against Ferusalem, and the City shall + Zech. 14.2, 3. be taken, &c. Moreover, as this War is express'd in Holy Scripture, and the 6 E Place, fo the Continuance of it, how long it shall be ; Blessed is he that waiteth, c and cometh to the thousand three Dan. xii. xii. hundred and five and thirty Days. This latter Number is more than the former, by forty five Years; and fo long shall this War con-6 tinue between the Jews and the 6 Turks, namely, from the Year 1655, Page xxviii. 6 to 1700, Oc. (2.) Thefe Years 6 being expir'd, about the Year 1700, Michael, the great Prince, will ftand up for his People, Dan; 6 12, 7. Rev. 1.7. Pfal. 102. 12. 6 Foel 2. 2. The Turk now totally and Page xxix. finally shall be destroy'd, &c .--¢ But to return to the Year 1655: It is the Opinion of many, (and I am of the fame C Mind) that fix thousand Years from the Creation do meet with the Ending of this Year 1655. c which is near at hand, and great Revolutions are 6 6 look'd for at that Time (1.) The Turk, his coming against Italy with fuch Multitudes, will 6 fill all Europe with Terror and Amazement, &c. ¢ (2.) In this Year will the Lord most eminently ٢ appear, shaking the Earth, and overthrowing the Thrones of Kingdoms e- Hagg. ii. xxii; ¢ 6 very where in Europe: By this time Page xxix. I verily think) the Thrones will be fet, and the Antient of Days fitting thereon, &c.---(3.) At this Time great Changes and Revolutions will be, in Respect both of Persons and Things; for howfoever I am affur'd, that every

Change amongft us shall be for Good unto the ' Nation,

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Nation, as this prefent Government, and what
follows, a great deal better than the former, yet
I queftion whether the Lord will throughly purge his
Floor, in fweeping out all corrupt and felfish Men
until that Time: _______ Neverthelefs, this I
would have the Reader obferve, That about the
Year 1655, the Righteous alone shall flourish and be
exalted. A two-edg'd Sword is in
Pfat cxlix.vi, ' their Hand, to execute Vengeance
vii. Page xxx. ' among the Heathen, &c. -- And this
fupream Power shall abide with them

four or five Years without Interruption, until they have broken in pieces the Fourth Monarchy.

I might enlarge very much on this Subject, were it necessary; but I think this sufficient as a Specimen to shew the Impudence, as well as unparallel d Villany, of such audacious Pretenders to Prophecy in either Sense, and the extream Danger and Hazard those miserable People expose themselves unto, who run after, and herd with such woolvish Seducers. I shall only beg the Readers Patience to let me make a few Animadversions on these abominable Passages of these two diabolical Writers.

(r.) In the first place I might challenge all the well-read Men in the World to produce a Blacker or more infernal Piece of Villany (except that of the Jews in Reference to our Blessed Saviour's Ciucitixion) than this of this Munsterian Caitiff's Justification of the Murder of King Charles the I. of ever blessed and immortal Memory, by the most accursed, bloody, hypocritical, atheistical Varlet that ever trode upon the Earth; Ravillac, Clement, Guido Faux, and all that Tribe were even Saints, nay Angels in Compatifon of him: Nay, I defie all the Reading of Mankind to shew any Fast, or Fasts, of all the Popes of Rome, Jesuits, and Turks, more inhumane, horrid, and wicked, than what was acted by our Sectaries, from

from 41 till 60, all which Rebellion, Treasons, Murders, Sacrileges, Robberies, Plunderings, Perjuries, Blasphemies, and Apostacies, have been canoniz'd, af-ferted, justified, vindicated, even by wresting and perverting the Holy Scriptures themselves in their Pulpits, (as far as could be done, to the very Face of God Almighty Himself) applauded, magnified, as the Præludiums and Forerunners of the fo much boafted and expected Millenium, or Chrift's Perfonal Reign upon Earth for a Thousand Years, and most blasphemously, as by thefe two Fudas's, charg'd even upon God himfelf as the Author, Approver, and Abetter of them, most impiously supposing the Gracious Approving, Blef-(ing, Concurrence of God, who is of purer and bolier Eyes than to behold Wickedness with any the least Degree of Complacency, with Acts diametrically opposite and contrary unto his own revealed Laws and Precepts, the Violation of which he hath threatned with eternal Damnation to the Impenitent.

(2.) It is to be observed by the Event, [the fureft Interpreter of Prophecies] That what this lying Prophet, Canne, fo confidently predicted, is all meer Chimæra, Nonlense, and Ridiculous; not one Tittle of what he foretold in reference to the Years 1655, 1660, 1666, 1700, verified in the leaft, but all downright Lye and Imposture, a plain and infallible Demonstration if he was impell'd by any Spirit, it was not the Spirit of God, the Spirit of Truth and Holineß, but rather of Legion, the Spirit of Error, Lying, Seduction ; the Spirit of Rebellion, Cruelty, Inhumanity, and Revenge ; the Spirit of Alfassination, Covetousness, and the World; the Spirit of Ambition, Pride, and Sacrilege ; the Spirit of Apollyon, Abaddon, Antichrist, and Hell; the Spirit of Cain, Balaam, and Judas.

(3.) From the foregoing Paffages its very remarkable, and from the Frustration of their Predictions, that these false Prophets, and their ignorant, misled Followers, who to greedily (wallow down, and gave Credit to

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to their Lies and Forgeries, were to far from being God's Chosen People and Saints, as they arrogantly stil'd themselves in those Days of Delusion upon all Occasions; that they were judicially, and in Wrath, forfaken by Him and his Holy Spirit, given up to believe the grosself Lies, the most palpable and damna-ble Errors and Delusions, which is an infallible Signature of spiritual Defertion and Dereliction (at least for a feason) as might be shewn from innumerable Scriptures. Of Spiritual Infatuation (a fore Judgment of God, and fore-runner (for the most part) of eternal, irrevokable Perdition.) The Signs or Symptoms of it being notorious in all the Sects, those Locufts of the bottomleß Pit, in those borrid Times of Impiety and Confusion.

Let's, in short, run over the uncontested Symptoms of spiritual Infatuation, and we shall prefently

suation.

have a View of the desperate Condition Dr. Stamp's of those devoted execrated Sectarians. Spiritual Infa- The first Symptom is a ready Belief of, and an obstinate pertinacious Adherence

unto apparent Lies and Delusions; they have not known nor underftood, for he hath [judicially, for their Sins and Impenitence] thut their Eyes that they cannot fee, and their Hearts, that they cannot underftand [fince their wilful and deliberate Apoftacy from the Truth, for carnal and worldly ends, Ifa. 18. 19, 20. And doth not the Spirit speak expressly, That in the latter times, some shall depart from the Faith, giving heed to seducing Spirits, and Doctrines of Devils, speaking Lies in Hypocriste, [teaching that for Truth and Goipel, which they in their own Confciences know to be falle baving their Confeiences feared with a hot Iron Thaving no Senfe of the Fear of God, or his future Judgments before their Eyes, for fuch their wilful Infidelity, Hypocrifie and most horrid Diffimulation, 1 Tim. 4. 12. And for this Caufe [for their teceiving most feriously the Love of the Truth, that they they

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they might be faved, for their Levity in forfaking the Church of Christ, for their too eafily indulging and gratifying their itching Ears, affecting Novelties, confulting therein, and thereby, their outward Interefts and Pleafures, &c. God shall fend them strong Delusions, that they should believe a [Lying Religion that should suit and jump with their corrupt Humours and Inclinations] that they All might be Damned who believed not the Truth, but had Pleasure in [found their Satisfaction in the Doctrines of] Unrighteousness [countenancing, encouraging and southing them up in their evil ways and practifes, by the contrivance and flattering of crafty felf-deligning Deceivers, 2 Thesf. 2. 10, 11, 12. (2.) The next Symptom of Spiritual Infatuation, remark'd by the Loy-

al and Orthodox Dr. Stamp, is a daring Dr. Stamp of kind of Impudence 'in finning, when Spiritu. Infat. 'Men care neither what they do, nor

' before whom ; when there is not only a want of ' fight in the Understanding to look upon their Sin, ---- a want of Sorrow in the Heart to grieve for it, but a want of Shame in the Face to Blufh for it. ---- So we find both charg'd upon the House of Ifrael, by the Prophet Ezek. 2.7. All the House of Israel are Impudent and Hard-bearted ; So Jer. 6. 15. Were they asham'd when they had committed Abomination ? Nay, they were not at all asham'd, neither could they blufh. And in the next Chapter, They stole, they robb'd, they murdered, they committed Adultery, they sware fally, they burn'd Incence to Baal, they walked after other Gods whom they knew not. [Apply this to those late most wicked Times they stole, robb'd the King of all his Publick Revenues, seiz'd his Forts, Garrisons, Palaces, robb'd and plunder'd the Church of her Patrimony, murther'd the King, the Archbishop, besides a great many of the Nobility, Gentry, Commonalty, fequestred and decimated their Estates, turn'd their Families, with a vaft many of the Clergy, to Beggary, M 4 Sware

Sware falfly, perjur'd themfelves by divers and contradictory. Oaths, as the Covenant, the Protestation, Engagement, &c. imposing of them most feverely upon all Degrees and Orders of Men, burnt Incense unto Baal, their own Devices, Religions of their own deviling, Independency, Millenarianism, and innumerable Herefies, walked after other Gods whom they knew not, strange Sects and Opinions never thought of or known before in the World, [as Quakerism, &c.] and yet notwithstanding all this, they came and ftood before God in his Houfe which was call'd by his Name, Ay, and faid too, that they were delivered to do all these Abominations ; Jer. 7.9, 10. [Nevertheleß, they all professed the same good old Cause ; this was their constant Note, the Pure, the fincere Protestant Religion : All pretended to oppose Babylon, all to fet up the Kingdom of Christ Jefus, tho' in different ways; and all pretended a Divine Commission for it, and to justifie all their Tractices by the Scriptures. and by the Spirit, and that they overe Order'd and Appointed by God to do all they did.] But fee the Doom of this infatuated People, ' They had finn'd themfelves ' fo far out of God's Favour, that the Prophet is ins hibited fo much as to Pray [or interceed] for them; Therefore pray not thou for this People, neither lift up a Cry nor Prayer for them, neither make Interceffion to me, for I will not bear thee, Fer. 7. 15. (2.) A Third Symptom of Spiritual Infatuation the Deftor observes, is, 'When the Mind of Man is Un-& counfellable, when a Man is wilfully and incorrigibly refolv'd to walk contrary unto God, not only * when a Man is not Reform'd, but when he hates . to be Reform'd. It is faid of Abab, Iev 26. 2, 3 CT bat he fold himfelf to work wickedneß in Plal. 17. 1 K: 5 in the fight of the Lord : That is, his ' Heart was fo fet upon it, that he * tikes Elijah for his Eneniy, for no other Reafon, f but beceufe he would reprove him ; and hates . · Misaiab,

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Micaiah, for no other Reason, but because he ' knew he would fpeak truth; — As is the Sin, ' fo is the Punishment; The Sin wilful, and the ' Punishment inevitable : See Prov. 1.24. Luke 19. 41. I Sam. 2. 25. 2 Chron. 25. 16. &c. (4.) ' This in-' curable Evil of Incorrigibleness is ever attended ' with another Evil as defperate and pernicious to the Soul; — and that is Senfelesness and Security, especially in the time of the greatest Danger; See Ecclef. 9. 3, & 12. Luke 21. 34, 35. Matth. 24. 37, 38, 39, 48. Gr. Job 12. 9. I need not trouble you with the Application of these Symptoms, the very naming of them alone will direct you to do it. I might add divers other Symptoms of Spiritual Infatu-ation peculiar to those Times, an inceffant Itching after Novelties in Worship and Opinions, running from Sect to Sect, and at length, dropping into Scepticism, or Atheism, or that which is equivalent, and not one jot better Quakerism, that Common-shore of all the monstrous and most infamous Heresies that ever sprang up in the World, the very Quintessence and Masterpiece of Satanical Hatred to Souls, and Delusion. This running from Sect to Sect, was the Epidemical Difeafe of those Times, when Satan was broke loofe, and the bottomles Pit uncover'd; to which may be added, spiritual Pride, and Conceitedneß, an Af-fectation of extraordinary Sanctity, and a ftrong Opinion of Holinefs in Conjunction with the worft of Immoralities, and the most odious and obvious, even Beastiality and Uncleannes: Every Villain that ran with the Times, was a Saint, Godly; and they call'd all Saints of their own Party or Faction; their Armies of Cut-throats and Plunderers, Saints; Enthusiaffical Preaching and Praying Saints; their Books of all forts, from the High Presbyterian, to the most groweling and contemptible Sect, are full of these Compellations, even to Nauseousnes, and a full Discovery of their noted Hypocriste, and Estrangedness from all that

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that is really and fubstantially good, as a Stigma or Brand of Infumy upon their respective Sects. The Humility and real Piety of the most Holy Ages of the Church, made them very sparing of these Titles; and for fuch Men as I have been describing to affume to themselves to familiarly fuch glorious Compellations, Men guilty of the most enormous Sins, of Rebellion, Sacrilege, Murther, Perjury, Robbing and Plundering, Unmercifulnes, Implacablenes, Revenge, Pride and Ambition, and Covetousnes, Schifm, Heresse, Blasphemy, and yet to call themselves Saints, discovers infallibly how prevalent Satan was, and is with such Men, and what Spirit they are acted by, the utmost of his Transfigurations, the strongest of his Delusions, whose Slaves they are marked for, and whither (without extraordinary Mercy) they are agoing.

(4.) I shall shew you from the Non-accomplishment of this Cann's Predictions, that by his own Confetion, he was as great an Impostor, and acted by the Spirit of Error and Fallbood, as much as fack of Leyden, or Knipperdoling: 'I could, fays he, shew in feveral Particulars, how contrary — the Carriages and Practices of the Manster Impostors (first and last) were

Cann's Voice from the Temple, p. 5. to what is either faid or done by the Godly of this Age, who are of my Opiniin. It's worth the observing how fubtilly Satan bath carried on his Design

to keep Men in Ignorance, Superstition and Bondage,
and to hinder them from embracing the things belonging
to their Peace, &c. Thus he railed up fatte Christs,
and why? That the True might not be received
when he came. So for the Munster busines. The
Devil knew in the latter Days, TIRANTS and
OPPRESSORS would be thrown down, the Antichristian Kingdom destroyed, good Men and good
Things advanced. Now mark the Crast of this wicked One: When the Appointed time should come, in
which these things were to be fulfilled, to the end that

Men might not then believe, he stirred up beforehand, a Company of Seducers to beguile the ignorant and simple People, meerly (I fay) upon the account, that when the 6 time (hould come that Tyranny and Oppression (hould be supprest, Babylon cast down, Righteoujnes exalted, that this Work might not find Acceptation among the People : he then (as I faid) poisoned before-hand the ¢ Minds of the People, by Suggesting Munster, and the 5 Effects of that Busines: So then in short, the Sum is ۶ this; The Devil in causing that Work in Munster, intended that it should be a Snare to the People of this ' Age. Now to turn the Tables upon this

bloody Munsterian Canne; Is it not plain by P. 6. his own Confession, fince he was socon-

fident of these Events, as afore-recited, (and particularly in his Epifile Dedicatory to Oliver Cromwel, wherein he exhorts him to fearch the Prophecies of the latter Times, to find out what was his Work, and as then proper for him, and tells him, That he purpofely publish'd this Book to answer the great Question. What is next ? That is after the Diffolution of the Parliament 1652. ' That His Excellency, and others, might fee what his Opinion is, and how grounded upon the Word, concerning the Lord's Work, and working at that time, and wherein He, i. e. Oliver, and others, are to move and follow the Lamb. And then a little after, tells Oliver, 'Methinks I should find you in ' that Voice from Heaven, faying, Come cut of her " my People; and to be one of the Angels pouring the " Fifib Vial. ---- And a little after ; " This Voice from ⁶ Heaven, and the Fifih Angel is already come.----

And if the Lord shall be pleafed to perfect by you, the good Work which he hath made you instrumental in; that is, to be bis and our General still, for the executing of the last Vengeance upon the Two perfecuting Powers of the World, viz. KING-LT and Antichristian, it will be such an Honour as few of the Sons of Men ever had.) I say, is it not mani-

manifest that those Munsterian Prophets and Canne, were actuated by the fame Spirit ; that is, as himfelf fays, the Devil, and for the very fame ends, by his own Confession, to be a Snare to the People of that Age or Time. Did not Canne, by his Epiftle Dedicatory to Oliver Cromwel, and the Parliament, in his First and Second Voice from the Temple, instigate them, and encourage them towards the fetting up a Fifth Monarchy, or the Kingdom of Jefus Christ, to the Expulsion of all the fettled Ministry then in being, such as it was, tho' God knows, little better than theirs, if any thing at all, by their 'Degeneracy, Rebellion, and most horrid Perjury, the taking away of Tythes, and all fettled Maintenance, nay, to throw them down, that they might be never at all, and to revenge the Blood of all the Saints, Reward her even as the hath rewarded you, and deal unto her double, according to ber Works ; in the Cup which she bath filled, fill her double : As if, faith this fcarlet Saint, whereas this bloody Kingdom, most fally judged you in the Saints which were before [that is, St. Muncer, St. Jack of Leyden, St. Knipperdoling, &c.] to be Hereticks, Blasphemers, Schifmaticks [and fo they were, and to was Canne, as now we feel and perfecuted you by Imprilonf ment, Confifcation of Goods, yea, Death it felf, and would not fuffer you to walk in the Faith and · Order of the Gospel, Reward her, even as the rc-" warded you; that is, as God hath put the Power of Nations into your Hand, and the Day of Judgf ment of Babylon being now come. Wherefoever ' the Lord carries you forth, execute the Vengeance of ' the Lord, and of his Temple upon the Antichrifian Kingdom. Here I (peak still of Things, and not of Perfons : First Voice from the Temple, p. 38. O good, moderate, tender-hearted, merciful Prophet Cann ! But suppose the Spirit should bid them cut Throats, and diff out the Childrens Brains against the Stones? Should not they do it? How would your Prophecy

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Prophecy be fulfill'd without? How fhould these Scriptures you inculcate be fulfilled, Rev. 11. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. *Jer.* 51. 10, 35. *Jer.* 50. 45. that you fet down at large as Memento's in the last Pages of your second Voice? How shall a literal Parallel Vengeance be executed and retaliated without it be Personal, and affect their Lives and Liveliboods.

This Tenderneß of the meek Mr. Canne, is much beneath the Fortitude and Resolution of a Prophet, especially in the Delivery of his Message; and truly, for this very Reafon, confidering the necessary Qua-lifications of a Prophet, I am forc'd to disjourn and rejest him, as a falle Prophet, not executing his Mef-fage faithfully and couragiously. But in the next Lines he makes fome amends, I find the Man prefently come to himfelf again; it was only a little Recoyling of the Old Man, the Flefh, a Passion foon off foon on; therefore he tell us as very gravely, ' That the Glory of God, in fulfilling his Word, is ' to be preferr'd before all worldly Profperity ; that ' a Heathen could fay, Let Justice be done, and c the World perifh; shall Saints then hold back ' their Hands from executing the righteous Judg-' ment of the Lord, only thro' a bafe Fear of ¢ worldly Inconveniencies. And whereas this lying Prophet had the Confidence to fay, by way of Apology for the Anabaptists and himfelf, 1652, 'Let ' Sleidan, or any other who hath written the Hiftory ⁶ of *Munster*, be perus'd by any impartial Reader, ⁶ and he shall not have any ground to frame a Pa-' rallel, neither in reference to Matter, Manner, or " Men. First Voice from the Temple, page 5. Doth it not appear, as to the Matter, that Canne and those false Prophets, Matthias, John of Leyden, and Knipperdoling, agreed in the Matter; the Matter was the fetting up a Fifth Monarchy, fetting up King Jesus on his Throne. 'Thus John of Leyden was led by his " Prophetical Spirit upon the City Walls, where he ' put

' put off his Cloaths, and ran naked through the ' City, crying, The King of Zion is come, the King ' of Zion is come. Short Hiftory of the Anab. p. 22. publish'd Ann. 1642. And John Tuscoreser, a Goldfmith, as much a Prophet as Canne, and upon as good Grouuds, having call'd the Congregation together, declar'd, 'That it was the Will of the Hea-venly Father, that John of Leyden should be King of the Universe, and that with mighty Armies he " should kill all Kings and Princes, and destroy all the " Ungodly, and fave the People that love Righteouf-' nefs, and that he must posses the Kingdom of his ' Father David, till the Time come that he must deliver the Kingdom to his Father, and that all the Ungodly being kill'd, the Godly shall reign in the World. ----- And again, Thus faith the ' Lord, as I fet Saul to be King in Ifrael, and after ' him David taken from the Sheepfold, fo have I fet John Becold my Prophet to be King in Zion, Page 26. [If this be not Antichristianism in as high a Strain as can be express'd, and confequently this Becold Antichrist, and his Followers Antichrifts, aslikewise the whole Tribe of Millenaries; or Quinto-Monarchians, who are for fetting up the fuppos'd visible Kingdom of Christ Jesus, there is no fuch Sin, never was, nor never will be.

So then here's a plain Agreement in Matter, the fetting up a Fifth Anabaptifical Monarchy, a vifible temporal Kingdom of Fefus Chrift upon the Earth. As to the Manner, here's no Difagreement neither; by Force of Arms, by deftroying all the Kings and Princes of the World, by cutting off the Ungodly; that is, all, without any Exception, that do not become Anabaptifts, and conform to their Principles. Then as for the Men, if he means they were Mechanicks, or illiterate, that will make no great Matter at this time a day amongst the most refined ones. They call'd themfelves Prophets, and as it appears

pears had as good a Pretension to Prophecy as Canne himfelf, and here's no Difference neither; if he meant they were lewd, and the like, why they had Revelation for it, and as good Authority as Canne had for any thing he contends for in his two Voices, when therefore fobn of Leyden, after he had fall'n into a Prophetical Sleep, and dreamt three Days and 'Nights together, awak'd, made figns, and call'd for a Table-Book like Zechariah, and wrote down, 'That a Man is not ty'd or confin'd to one Wife, ' but that he may marry as many as he pleafeth; and ' accordingly put in practice his new Doctrine, and ' marry'd till he had 15 Wives, page 23.24.

and the reft of his Followers imitated short Hihis Example, and without any Senfe nabapiists. of Modesty, till there was not a Woman

' in the City of Munster, of fourteen Years of Age, ' that efcap'd being vitiated. Why? They all had as good Grounds for their abominable Uncleanneß as Canne for his Predictions, Murders, Sacrilege, Robbing, and Plundering. Doth Scripture any where make Fornication or Adultery a greater Sin than Murdering of Kings, or Sacrilege than Usurping the Ministry, demolifhing Places of Divine Worship, and taking away Tithes dedicated in the most folemn Manner unto God, (as Teftimonies of their Love, Gratitude, and Honour, they ow'd unto him) for the comfortable and neceffary Support and Subfiftence of his Minifters, than blaspheming of God and his Christ, wrefting and perverting the holy Scriptures? Are Fornication, Adultery, and Intemperance, the only damning Sins? Is not Apostacy, or Schifm, or Herefie, cr Rebellion, adding or taking away from the Words of the Book of this Prophecy [of the Revelation,] which Canne is fo notorioufly guilty of, (as hath been prov'd) and making Lies, [devising, forging falfe Prophecies, and afcribing them to the Spirit of God, Doctrines of Devils, making Chrift the Lamb, his

tor his Inoffenfiveness and Purity, the Author of Murders, Assafinations, Rebellions, Treasons, and all the Oppressions, Robberies, Injustice, and Barbarities of the World, (according to the dammable bloody Do-Etrines of these Anabaptistical Millenaries, that are almost a Scandal to the Devil himself) les Sins than Fornication or Uncleanneß; let fuch Antichrifts, even worfe than they themfelves decypher the Pope to be, with all their Rancour and infernal Malice, prove this if they can, or blush if they can? Nay, as dreadful and deadly Sins as fuch Filthineß and Impurity are, yet no Man of common Sense dare aver them to be greater than what this Impudent Anabaptift-Circumcellian-Donatift encourages Oliver and his Fellow Rebels unto. If what he contends for be agreeable to the Spirit of Christianity, what can be contrary? If what he writes for be lawful, none but a starkborn Fool will boggle at what he would [feemingly] condemn. If what he applauds be innocent, and a Duty, the other is a Virtue and commendable, and by fuch wild Dogmatizers as he, ought to be accounted an Expression of common Charity and Civility. Alas! what he feems to condemn and defie the World to parallel, from the Practices of himfelf and his Party. in 1652, is but a Fest, comparatively to what himfelf and his Followers allow'd, even then, and fince, and its more than probable to suppose, the only Reason why he dared call them Impostors, and to reflect fo hardly upon the Munsterians, was only becaufe they were unfuccefsful, and could not maintain their Ground : And becaufe the very Name of Anabaptists was grown to justly odious, for all their former diabolical Pranks, their Cruelty, Filtgineß, Blasphemy, Tyranny, and Arbitrarines, fo well known and detefted by all fober and ferious Christians, it was but neceffary that the fame Spirit which acted and inspired Jack of Leyden and Canne, should put him upon these Reflections upon the former, only to caft

caft a Mift before the Eyes of the heedlefs and ignorant, because their Circumstances were not fuch as bid fair for an Attempt, their Parties not ready form'd and powerful enough, nor their Projects ripe for Execution. And truly we ought not to look upon some of this Party's difationing the Quinto-Monarchian Principles, and the plaufible Profeffion the Modern Anabaptists make in reference to Magistracy, Chap. 24, of their Confession, 1689, and in some Apologies they have publish'd to that purpofe, any otherwife than to lull a carelefs World in Security, and to impose upon the easie and wellmeaning People, till they have a fit Opportunity to unmask: This hath been the old Artifice of Hereticks and Schifmaticks upon Occasion, and when at a Dead Lift, witness the Arrians, and their

Forefathers, those admir'd Primitive Donatifts, Canne's Apostles; whose Successors, as Page 23. to Principles and Villany, I'll readily allow such as himself to be: For if they can swal-

low fuch unscriptural Doctrines and Practices as they do, in reference to the One Church of Christ, the One Evangelical Priesthood or Ministry, and politively deny the Lawfulness of Admitting Infants into the Covenant of Grace by Baptifm, &c. I'll make no fcruple but the fame Consciences can easily digest, when time shall ferve, the very Dreggs of all other Anabaptiftical Opinions. They feem indeed to refine a little upon their Progenitors Opinions, and to difoun fome of their grofly scandalous unchristian Practices; but this is only owing to the Serpent, that Craft, and Cunning, and Juggling; for which all Sectaries have been ever notorious ; for he that can cut Throats without the least Remorfe, will make no Confcience of breaking a Head ; he that can violate all the Laws of God and Man, to make way for his infatiable Covetousness and Ambition, with Mahomet, will venture a little farther to gratifie his Lufts too, efpecially there N being

being no outward Force or Authority to controul him ; the fame Spirit that prompts to the one, (by all the former Experiences the World hath had of this Sect) never fail'd to incite to the other. None but very ignorant, or very indifferent, regardleß People, will ever ('tis to be hop'd) be impos'd upon by you; none but those Men of Latitude that care not what becomes of our common Christianity, or have no Zeal for the Truth or Glory of God, or value not what fide they be of, provided Compliance may procure their Ease and Safety, can ever entertain any other Opinion of this present Generation of that Sect, but that they are the fame in Affection, Interest, and Principle, with their Predeceffors. It's Credulity, and the greatest Nonsense, to fancy them otherwise, but only in Policy, and by Necessity, or to think a few Years could ever produce fuch a Change of Principles in them. Let any one peruse their Writings before the Restauration of King Charles II. their malicious Reflections and Invectives against Monarchical Government in general, the Church of England as eftablish'd by Law, as in Canne's Voices, Persecution for Religion judg'd, &c. and by them Reprinted in 1662, their Narrative of the lars Parliament, publish'd in the Year 1657, and particularly their fecond Narrative publish'd 1658, Printed in the fifth Year of England's Slavery under its new Monarchy, (their own Words) and you'll find their Principles are the fame, and he's mad that believes them not to be fo ftill. It's their greatest Interest and Policy to feem to difown what they know is Odions, and that all fober People are the most averse to and abbor; it's highly expedient to use Transfiguration sometimes to deceive the World, and 'tis not to be doubted, but, like the Quakers (their commonly last Refuge) they have two Sets of Opinions, one for the Publick Perusal, and another for their own Party; one to throw into the World, to decoy and amufe with, and to allay publick Fealousies

Jealousies and Surmises, the other to communicate to their Fast-Friends and Confidents. No ! these Arcana, these Grand Secrets, are in some measure referv'd till their proper Seafon, the World cannot bear them as yet ; when once the Kingdom comes to be haken, unsettled, the Government unhinging, give them but an Opportunity for Anarchy, Confusion, &c. and then they'll pull off their Vizors, and appear bare-facid. Whatever fome particular Writers may fay amongft them, as to the common Notion of the Millenium, as Mr. Tombes, who particularly condemns it as damnable and Antichristian, yet it's certain divers of them entertain'd a better Opinion of it, even in the gross Notion of it already mention'd in Oliver's Time and afterwards, that is, in the common Anabaptistical Senfe of it, as at Munster, and other Parts beyond the Seas. And as the fort History of the Anabaptists informs us, page 52. ' The Grounds of the many forcible Attempts they made by Arms, was a Dream they had of a temporal Kingdom of Chrift, with whom all the Godly should reign on Earth, without any Infir-' mity of Body or Soul, all God's Enemies being ' deftroy'd first; for all Anabaptists were and are " ftill Chiliasts, expounding literally that Kingdom ' of a thouland Years of Rev. 20. 6. to be a tempo-" ral Kingdom. As to the Apologies Mr. Tombes mentions, which were publish'd after the Millenarian Attempt, made in January 1660, the World is oblig'd to look upon them only as acquitting fome Particulars; there's no doubt, but according to Canne's Prophecies, there were prodigious Expectations amongst 'em. We are fensible what deep Impressions these pretended Prophecies are wont to leave upon vulgar Understandings, fuch as most of your Peoples are; especially after they had been so often inculcated to them from the Pulpits and the Preß, as Canne tells us in his Epiftle to Colonel Overton, and other Chriftian Friends in and about Hull, First Voice from the Tem-N 2 ple -----

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ple _____ ' It hath been the defire of fome of you that I would publish to the World my Notes upon Daniel, _____ [after he-had] _____ preacht them _____ and then a little after, Sirs I cannot 6 without much Thankfulnefs to God, and Comfort to my felf, but remember you, especially your most earnest and constant Seeking of God, to have the Book opened, and the Seals loofed, that you C might fee your Work, [what Work but the Setting 8 Christ upon his Throne?] and to know how to act tor Christ in your Generation. I make no Que-6 fion of this, that your Zeal may provoke others, and ftir them up to ask Wildom of God, and for 6 Zion's Sake not to hold their peace, and for Jeru-T falem's Sake not to give him Rest, till he establish and make Jerusalem a Praise in the Earth. For my ¢ part, I can speak it, to God's Glory, and I have found all along in the Opening the Prophecies of Daniel and the Revelations to you, the Answer of your Prayers, and the Fruit of your Faith, abundantly upon my Sonl .----- Sirs, it is your Prayers that ' I still defire with me, and for me, I know no " People under Heaeen that have more Encouragement to go boldly to the Throne of Grace, confidering what

"This Caufe of Christ was magnified by Gol, in answering the Dunbar Appeal against the King of Scots. The English Army appealing to God, according to the Act of Parliament 1648, declaring it High Trealoa to fet up Charles Stuart, or any other Perfon, chief Magifirate in England or Ireland, or any of the Dominions thereun' real and full * Anfwers ' you have had of for-' merly feeking the Lord. ----From thefe Paffages we may fee many of the Anabaptists were in full Hopes of taking poffeffion of all the World, and may be fufficiently con-

to belonging. And as our Appeal was for No King but Jefus, (by which were the greatest Victories obtained that we had) the Scots Appeal, on the other Side, was for a King, or perfonal Interest of Man, &c. Gal's Answer was fo full and wonderful on the No

vinc'd

King's Side but Jesus, and according to the Act of Parliament, (upon which the Army marched against the King of Scots) that all Scotland was given in in few Months, and their Armies destroyed; and to use the very Words of the 'Act of Parliament, Die Martis 17. Septembris, 1650. "This Answer was enrich'd with so many remarkable Circumstances, as is to be admir'd by succeeding Generations, evidencing such a Divine Presence as the Commonwealth can never be thankful enough for; and that it was given in as a Seal or Confirmation from Heaven, of the Justnels of this Cause, after solemn Appeals made on both fides to God. Himself, the Righteous Judge, in this War between England and Scotland; and that God did so decide the Controversie Himself, was of such Value and high Confequence, &c. Declaration of several Churches, Gre. concerning the Kingly Interest of Christ. 1654. P. 10.

vinc'd of the Wickedness of their Designs, by the Frustration of their impudent and hypocritical Prayers, and Seekings, and lying Prophecie's, that God in Mercy to Mankind will not always bear fuch Sinners, fuch blood-thirsty and audacious Profligates. Mr. Tombes does by no Means deny that this Sect was tinctur'd with this Munsterian Doctrine, tho' he shews himself willing and ready enough to apologize for them, by faying, ' That fome Years before those Princi-' ples, by which [those Zealots in 1660] acted, ' were to his Knowlege oppos'd in *fome* of the * Congregations to which fome of the Affertors had 'joyn'd themfelves, and they thence folemnly e-'jected, &c. And why? Becau'e as we find in the afore-cited Declaration of the Millenarians, and fome of them Anabaptists, as appears by the Subscrip-tion, (if I be not mistaken) because all of these Principles were now in Disfavour with Oliver, and f that the last Parliament was diffolv'd for that they " would rule as Saints, (or Part of the Fifth Monarchy ' for Christ) and for doing that the former Parliaf ment neglected, Declarat. p. 4. So that it was Policy, to put a Stop to the Progress of fuch Principles, which made them obnoxious to the Jealoufie of fuch a watchful and revengeful Eye. He knew them too well, and trufted them fo long as it was fafe, N 3

afe, and till they had ferv'd his Defigns; but as foon as he had got the Supream Power into his own Hands, he Difcarded them immediately, Purg'd his own Regiment in particular. At first, indeed, after he came to be Generalissimo over all the Forces of the Three Nations, he planted in the Army, Anabaptiss, to poiz with the Independents and Presbyterians, who were the Friends of the Parliament. Second Narrative, p. 51. But finding them opposing and obftructing his main Defign, and upon the very Point

* See the SecondNarrative, Page 8.

of engaging against him [I suppose, by fetting up the *Fifth Monarchy*] * he turns them out of all Commissions in the Army and State, Imprisons divers of the

most eminent of them, as may be seen in their De-claration, p. 13. So contrary is it even to Nature it felf, for one Rebel or Knave to confide in another, but at a pinch. So, as I faid, this was but Policy, and an Effect of worldly carnal Wifdom, for the Anabaptifts to purge fome of the fort, especially the furipus and unmanageable, and perhaps, most suspected ones out of their Congregations. A fmall Provocation would have made Oliver cut all their Throats, or fold em for Slaves; he knew them intus & in cute, and all their Projects as well as they did themfelves; he was one of them, as high a King-Jesus-man, as the most thorow-pac'd amongst them; he was as much a Seeker of God, as Canne, or Feak, or any of them all; as Pious, as Devout, and as much a Saint, and held numberless Confultations with them about the Enthroning of King Jefus, and as they were Hypocrites and Diffemblers with God and Him, fo was he with them, only to ferve his own prefent Intereft.

Now, laying all these Circumstances together, 'tis no wonder that *Millenarianism* began to pull in its Ears, and to grow timerous and cautious; these Gentlemen were *catch'd* in their own Nets, and all their *Babel* tumbled down at once. So that as he togethere is the second secon

found it for his Interest to diffemble with them, they find it their best Security to be quiet and di/semble too. This is but just putting up the Sword into its Scabbard till a fitter Opportunity : And we have no reason to think it otherwise, for as soon as He was dead, they were at it again; as may be feen in their Second and Third Narratives, 1658. -----I have not the Opportunity to confult, whether any that made that horrid Attempt, 1660, were Anabaptifical Millenarians or no; but it's certain, that John James, who was executed for Preaching Sedition, and firring up his Hearers to Rebellion, in Bullftake-Ally in White-Chappel, Octob. 19. 1661. own'd himfelf to be a Baptiz'd Believer, and profess'd 'himself to 'own the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, to wit, ^c The visible Kingdom of JESUS CHRIST here on ^c Earth. Narrative of the Apprehending and Arraignment, &c. of John James, p. 40. And in the fame Narrative, it's faid, 'That feveral Friends being with him [in Prifon] he defired to leave with them fome of his Scripture Grounds, for that his Perswasion, [scil. concerning the Fifth Monarchy] he judging that the greatest Cause of the Sentence and Con-demnation passid upon him, which are inferted in this Narrative, from p. 31. to p. 35. where, when he comes to treat, how *Jesus Christ must come by this Kingdom*; he tells them, 'That he shall use his ' People in his Hand as his Battel-ax, and Weapon ' of War, for the bringing in the Kingdoms of this "World into Subjection to him. A few Scriptures s to this, ----- Ifaiah 12. 14. but especially the C 15 and 16 Verfes; Behold I will make thee a 6 new sharp threshing Instrument, &c. The next Scripture is in *Jer.* 57. 20, 21. 'Thou art my Battel-'Ax, (fpeaking to his own People) and Weapon of War, for with thee I will break in pieces the Nations, and with thee will I deftroy Kingdoms, " Gre. I might produce many more, that God will ' make N 4

e make use of his People in doing of this great " Work ; Rev. 17. 14. Thefe Shall make War with the " Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them, for he is the Lord of Lords, and King of Kings, and they that are 6 ٢ with him, are call d, and chosen, and Faithful. ç In the great Work of Jefus Chrift against the Ċ Horns, he hath a Remnant, called, and faithful, C and chosen, ftanding by him in this Work, which ç doth mightily correspond with these two Prophec cies. Therefore, feeing that the Lord will make C use of his People, as his Battel-ax and Weapon of 6 War, and that they are a Faithful and Chofen Remnant, I only leave this one word, by way of " Exhortation to the Lord's People that have Faith ' in these Prophecies, to be looking to the Qualifi-C cations of his chosen Remnant, and that they have in Rev. 14. 2, 4, 5, &c. p. 24. Hence it appears plainly, that the old Leaven of Millenarianism was not clean purged out of the Anabaptistical Congregations, in 1661; that those Principles were held forth in their Meetings; then fometimes at least, when they thought themfelves fecure, nay, immediately after so willanous and barbarous an Attempt, in 1660, and fome Executions pass'd for the fame; Nay, which is more in the groß Sense, by Force of Arms; and more than that, to demonstrate in what Sense, as to the Administration of it, these baptiz'd Believers understood it ; this dying baptiz'd Believer urges it to his Brethren (whom he endeavour'd to confirm in this Belief of the Millenium, and to ancourage them in the Profecution of the Defign of Erecting a Fifth Minarchy) by Fire and Sword, by a general Deftruction of Men and Women, Young and Old, all Orders and Degrees of Men from the highest to the lowest, as you will find in his forecited Chapters out of the Prophets. The Refort unto him in Prifon, of his Friends and Brethren, was confiderable, and by his being a Preacher among them, no question of some Ac-

Account with them, and by his last Legacy and Sealing this Doctrine with his Blood, manifefts the great Concern he had upon him to fortifie that Party, and encourage them to perfevere in that Belief, which all along had been one of the prime Articles of the Anabaptifical Creed, and ought to be look'd upon as fuch at this day, and undoubtedly is; by which at one time or other, they hope to rival it with Mahomet himfelf, and in the bottom, no doubt, a Transcript from that bellish Original, varnish'd over with a little religious Cant, to make it pass the more readily amongst the Mob, the Ignorant and the worfer fort, who are always the most Numerous, fond of Liberty, only for the fake of Licentiousnes; for whom the whole Scheme of Anabaptism is calculated, as may be shewn afterwards in another Treatife. But by what hath been faid, I think it is fufficiently evinc'd, that little heed ought to be taken to our Modern Anabaptistical Apologies, whereby they would fain perfwade us of the wast difference between them and the German Anabaptist. We find them agreed in chofe Points that have rendred them juffly abominable to all that have any Acquaintance with their Principles, and we had fome Experience of them what they would have been at in that Parliament (whereof a very confiderable part were Fifib Monarchists) that was Diffolv'd, Decemb. 12. 1653. As to their then Behaviour in the Houfe, it was obferv'd, and then publish'd to the World, by fome of the Members, that they had nothing in their Eye, but to Erect this Fifth Munarchy, and enflave all the Nation belides, by throwing all into Confusion, and for that end, neglected all those weighty Concerns for which they were conven'd, and had no manner of respect to the National Interest. Thus they thwarted and croß'd, and fet afide every thing that was mov'd by the oppofite Party, that did not fuit with their Whimfies, and damn'd it immediately as Antichriftian, and

and voted, or represented all uncapable of Place or Trust, who were not godly, or for the fetting up the King-dom of Christ Jejus in their Senfe, owning themselves only to have a Right of Governing the Nation as Saints, having an extraordinary Call thereunto from Chrift, which was never to cease till it brake in pieces all Powers, by making War with them. Answer to the true Narrative of the Cause and manner of the Dissolution of the late Parliament, Dec. 12. 1653. p. 2. 'Hereupon they write Letters to their Party all the Nation over, to blaft that part of the Houfe that agreed not with them, and at a fet Meeting at a "Member's Houfe, of divers Members, Confulta-C tion was had to leave the Houfe, and Remon-C ftrate against them, as Hinderers of Reformation ; · ____ and things indeed amongst them were grown to that heighth, that it was evident, in a fhort time, fcarce any fhould have been judg'd meet to Publish ¢ ' the Golpel, or receive the Magistrate's Counte-' nance, that had not been Baptiz d into their Spirit and Principle. And this I cannot but mention, that when the laft Debate was about Ejeding

P. 3.

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' fcandalous Ministers, it was confidently 'averr'd, None should be countenanc'd ' by the Magistrate, but such as difelaim'd

' their Ordination. Now the great Mystery of this Disclaiming their Ordination, was a Hellish piece of Millenarian and Anabaptistical Policy, to make them Felo's de se, thereby to renounce all Claim or Right to legally fettled Maintenance, particularly by Tythes and Glebes, exactly according to lying knavish Cann's Notion of the then Ministry in Possession, and to be incapacitated to demand or fue for the fame, for thus this Munsterian-Circumcellian writes in his Second Voice from the Temple ; ' Howfoever, faith ' he, I do observe that the Independents, and Presbyterians do appear most for Tythes ; yet the Truth is, neither of them, by the Law of the Land, have any

any Title to it : For they are not fuch Incumbents C . 6 or Ecclesiastical Persons, as the Law allows in cafe ç of Tythes. For whofoever hath not been Ordain'd 5 Priest or Deacon by a Bishop, that is, whose Miniç ftry is not effentially from the Sea of Rome, to use 5 Mason's words: Or, as the Nonconformists ex-¢ prefs it, he whole Entrance into the Ministry is 6 not by a Popish and Unlawful Vocation, strange 6 from the Scriptures, and never heard of in the Primitive Church, cannot (as a Minister) by Acts of Parliament, claim any Propriety of Tythes. c 6 C Again, for such as have renounced their Ordination by 6 Bishops, and take Themselves to be Ministers by E.-' lection and Ordination SOME OTHER WAY; Thefe the Law of the Land counts Sectaries and Schismaticks, Men that have forfeited their Livings and

' Places, and so to be suspended. Thus you P. 11. fee how exactly these Millenarians and

Anabaptists jump. But to come close to the Business, the main Point; to prepare the way for the Fifth Monarchy, these [Saints] in the first place, were for * Stopping the Soldiers Pay, by hindring the paffing • of the Bill of Affeffments, which was a meer Defign to Difunite the Army, break them in pieces, to make them odious to the People by Free Quarter, " which appears by their Endeavours and Difcourfes ' of changing Commanders in the Army, or to fay more 6 properly, Advancing Men of their own Principles ¢ [to pulh on their own Deligns.] Confusion Confounded, p. 10. Or as the Answer to the true Narrative of the Manner, &c. and Diffolution of the late Parliament. ' There appear'd an evident Defign to alter the Government of the Army, and have put ç it in fuch hands as would perfectly have corref fponded with their Principles, and given them a ' fafe Opportunity to have imposed whatever they had pleafed, upon the Nation.----- This was certainly given in Direction to divers Members f met

" met together, to pull down fome in the Army, and fet up others, either with or before them, as

' is most notoriously known, &c. Now
P. 4. to point out the very Men they would have fet up, as it's very probable, I'll fet

down two Queries out of the second Narrative (fet out by these Anabaptifical Millenarians, in the Year 1658.) of the late Parliament fo call'd. 'Ninthly, " whether the Protector be fo wife and understanding, ' fo tender and careful of the Common Intereft (as ' is pretended) above all others whatfoever; Yea, ' above and beyond the Four Parliaments he hath ' Diffolved ? And may it not be enquir'd, how he ' came to this height of Knowledg and abfolute " Understanding; feeing there are very many wor-' thy Patriots, fometimes his Equals (at least) of as ' high a Defcent, of as good Breeding, of as great ' Parts, of as fair an Interest, as also, as well vers'd ' in Government as himfelf? Whether it may not ' be wonder'd at, that he fhould be fo exceeding ' wife, and tender above all, even above Parlia-" ments themfelves ? Tenthly, Whether Sr. Henry " Vane, Major General Harrison, the late President " Bradfbaw, and Sir Arthur Hasserig, Lieutenant. "General Ludlow, with hundreds more of worthy ' Patriots, that have ventur'd far in their Country's ' Caufe, for Juffice and Freedom, may not ratio-' naily be thought to be as careful and tender of the

P. 11.

'Good of their Country as the Prote-'ctor? The SECOND thing attempted, was the Removal of the Chancery, and total

Alteration of the Law, &c. Now what they meant by that, will appear (fo far this Party of Men have thought fit to publish their Intentions and Meaning) from John Spittlebouse, an Anabaptish Millenarian, in his first Addresses to Oliver Cromwel, Printed 1653. But, faith he, to the end that Simeon may suffer as well as Levi, being Brethren in Evil (viz. the Law-

Lawyers of this Nation, as well as the Priefts) Ishall, in the next place, fet before you the Dragenical, " Heathenish, or Kingly Power of Nations over the People of God, which, whilft you likewife in-6 tend to continue in Being, you do allo clearly de-C clare your felves Amagonists to the Kingly Govern-¢ ment of Jefus Christ ; for what are Mational Laws ¢ of Kings other than the Decrees of Tyrants, and corrupt Men, whofe Foundation and Inftitution 6 had their Being from the corrupt Reafon of the Heathen, whofe Proceedings, Laws, and Punifh-6 6 ments, do infinitely differ from the Laws and Pu-6 nishments imposed by God ? &c.---- Consider 6 therefore - what a shame it will be unto you, if ¢ you henceforth countenance fuch Laws and Lawyers in the leaft, feeing they are the very Brood or Off-fpring of the Heathenish DRAGON, mention'd Rev. 12. In as much—as they are fo ¢ diametrically opposite to the aforefaid Divine Laws. ¢ instituted by the Everlasting God himself, whose Serć vants you profess your felves to be in point of O-' bedience to the fame. As alfo in as much as the Apostle James affirmeth, that there is but one C Lawgiver to the People of God, Jam. 4. 12. 6 which the Prophet Isaiab rendereth to be the Lord Jehovah; where, speaking of the Exaltation of the Kingdom of Jefus Chrift, and the Spoiling and Ruinating of the Adverfaries thereof, he faith (Ifaiab 33. 1.) Wo unto thee that fpoilest, and 6 6 thom wast not spoiled, and dealest treacherously, and they · dealt not treacheroufly with thee; when thou shalt ceafe to (poil, thou halt be (poiled; and when thou halt make an end to deal treacheroufly, they shall deal treacheroufly 6 with thee, (viz. When the limited time appointed for their fo doing, shall be accomplish'd, ¢ not that they would otherwife willingly ceafe, either to fpoil or deal treacheroufly with the Saints ¢ of the most High God ;) a Chapter worthy your moft

most ferious reading and meditation, (as also the precedent and following) where in ver. 22. the
Prophet declareth, that at the Accomplishment of
the aforefaid Judgments, that then the Lord himfelf will become Judg unto his People, as also their
Law-giver, and their King, and their SaP. 17. viour. Again, ——forasfmuch as the

faid Judicial Law is not in the leaft Repealed, why ought it not to be in the like Repute
with you, as it was to the Antient People of
God, unto whom it was first delivered, (viz. the
the Jews) feeing that it cannot be denied, that
believing Gentiles are as well the Seed of Abraham,
Gal. 3. 9, 23. and fo confequently, Jews as
well as they; yea, and that in a far more tranfcendent Relation, by how much the Unbelieving
Jews are efteemed no Jews, &c.

P. 18. 'Again, whereas it is alleged that 'neither Jefus Christ, or his Difciples, or Succeffors did ever yet affume the Power to put the aforefaid Laws in Execution: I answer, that the aforefaid Perfons have ever been under Reftraint, as Captives and Sojourners, and therefore were always under the Laws of them that were Lords over them, (viz.) Heathenish Magistrates, and therefore were in no wise permitted to

make use of the aforesaid Laws of God.
P. 22. As in the time of Jesus Christ, his Abode upon Earth, &c. And-where-

as it is alleged that Jefus Chrift himfelf did not practice according to the faid Laws, &c. I reply, That it was becaufe as a Man, he was under Rettraint, as the reft of the Nation of the Jews, and therefore, had no more Power than they, to null or make void the prefent Laws of Cæfar. (2.) In that his Kingdom was not of that prefent World, he being at that time, in a fuffering Condition, his then being in the Flefh, being only asan

an Example of Patience to all his Disciples 6 But this Reftraint was to continue but its appoint-6 ed Seafon, viz. until fuch Times as Jesus Christ's World fhould be made apparent, in which he fhould reign as King over the Face of the whole Earth, ac-6 6 6 cording to the afore-mention'd Prophecies: Which 6 Kingdom, I judge, took place, as foon as the fatal Blow 6 was given to the late King ; which being done, im-6 mediately the late Parliament did utterly renounce 6 the Government of this Nation by Kings, as Ty-6 rants; as appears in the Old Exchange, where over 6 the Place where the late King's Pourtraicture was 6 fixed, was engraven Exit Tyrannus; Which doth 6 clearly import a Change of the Government from fuch Kings as the Ifraelites defir'd to be govern'd 6 by, in I Sam. 7. 5. unto that Government which c · they were formerly govern'd by, as by Judges, &c. and fo confequently of the Laws, according to ç · to the Saying, New Lords, new Laws; which did alfo clearly appear by the late AEt of Adultery, ¢ where they made the Sin punishable by Death ; 6 which doth clearly manifest, That the late Parlia-6 , ment was carried on, tho' in Darkneß, to put in Exc ecution the afore-faid Laws of God; instance alfo the late Act of the Lord General (if as reported) in not permitting simple Theft to be punish'd by Death ; which are two evident Teffimonies that 6 the Lord is stedfastly purposed to promote his own 6 Laws, instead of the present Laws of the Nation : ć And therefore if you will fet your felves with all ¢ your Might to profecute the fame, you will thereç by be made famous to all Posterity; for thereby you will not only be made Conquerours over the 6 whole Earth, as in the afore-faid Prophecies, but C will also be inftrumental to the Conversi-6

on of the antient People of God, viz. the P.24. *Jews.* Thus much as to their Delign to

deftroy the whole Conftitution of our Laws, and to deftroy

destroy all PROPERTY, and Titles, and Rights, that the Saints might come in with their Scripture Pleas, and feize all for their own Use, in the Name of King Jesus, and fo turn all the Ungodly out of Posses.

Their third Defign was to take away the Fus Patronatus, the Right of Prefentation to Church-Livings, from the Nobility and Gentry, and the Tythes and Glebes, &c. and to appoint Commissioners to ride thro' the Nation in fix Circuits, and joyning with other Commissioners in the feveral Counties, should eject all prophane, scandalous, or infufficient Ministers, and place able and fit Men in their Rooms. [See the True Narrative of the Caufe and Manner of the Diffolution of the late Parliament, Dec. 12. 1652. by one of the fifth. Monarchy] Members, page 5.] not only a grand Intrenchment upon Propriety, but a down-right Rooting out, or Extirpation of the Ministry it felf, as the most effectual and fure Method of Setting up our Saviour's Kingdom. And now, as a Commentary upon, and an Elucidation of this infpired Text, let's confult Prophet Canne, and your illuminated Spittlehouse, who speak the Sense of all the Anabaptistical Millenarian Party, for our fuller Instruction. Now faith Canne, ' What Way or Courfe can be taken more effectual " and certain to starve and famish Antichristian Idols, " (as the falle Church, Ministry, Worship, Government) " than the Magistrate to take away the Food and " Maintenance whereby hitherto, and at this prefent ' they are nourifli'd, fed, and kept alive. Second " Voice, p. 2. Again, if the Civil Magistrate be at " all concern'd in taking Vengeance on Babylon, as to fet himfelf in array against her, bend his Bow, fan her, and empty her ; if the pouring out of ' the latter Vials do any way belong unto him, this then is most proper to him, (as acting within his own Sphere) to null all Statutes and Laws which. Idolatrous Princes have made, (when they gave their Power to the Beaft) whereby the Antichrifian

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fian Kingdom ever fince hath ftood and been fupported, *ibid.* and fo on.

So your accursed Spittlehouse : 'That then, faith C he, which the Lord Chrift expects from you, at C this your Convention, is, (1) That you would ' make his Foes his Footftool; which, certain I ¢. am, can be no otherwife effected, than by pluck-' ing up All those Plants which the Heavenly Faf ther hath not planted; (and that as well Root as Branch) [that is, All, without any Difcrimina-' tion, that are not Anabaptists, and true Munste-' rianism, as much as Satan is the Devil;] which I do affirm to be the Priests and Lawyers of this Na-Ľ tion, or otherwife the devouring Locufts and Caterpillars of this Nation, viz. all fuch Priefts 6 C (under what Name or Title foever dignify'd or diftinguish'd) as shall be found in Babylon, viz. ¢ ALL SUCH AS HAVE NOT DISCLAIMED THEIR RANTISM AND ORDINATION. ¢ which they have receiv'd from the Popes of Rome C and their Succeffors, in as much as they are of the fame Lineage and Offspring with the Grand Harlot 6 of Rome, mention'd Rev. 17. 5. where she is nam'd ¢ €. the Mother of Harlots. - Spittlehouse's first

⁶ Addreffes to Oliver Cromwel. — and P. 6: ⁶ therefore I shall prove, that the Presbyterian

Priefts of this Nation, are fo guilty as aforefaid, and
confequently muft bejudg'd accordingly; which
that they are, is prov'd (1) in that all Men know
it is their daily Practice to Rantize Infants to all
Ends and Purpofes, as did the Prelates. (2) In
that their Ordination is alfo unavoidably deriv'd
from the Bifhops, who received it from the Popes
of Rome. (3) In that Tythes are of the fame

⁶ Lineage with Monkeries, Abbies, &c. And P.7. now foran Inftance of these diabolical Saints Meekneß, Mercifulneß, Tender-heartedneß, in comparifon to whom the Turks and Jesuits are Incarnate An-O zels.

Refp. I agree with you in all thefe, as to a feeming
bard Meafure: But ! inalmuch as the People of
God are in Babylon, Rev. 18. 4. and inalmuch as
they have been fo earneftly folicited by the MESSENGERS OF GOD to depart or come out thereof, but will not, it is not the Will of God,
P.8. ' that then then then they for the function, or for that they
' have great families, and no other way of
' Libelihood, but that in cafe then then they fall res
' fufe to come when call'd, that then they fhall
' be puniffy'd even as Dabylonians; as in the
' fame Verfe. Again: What Refpect hath been
' made to the Prelates and their Brood ?
' Object. Many Cavalier Priefts are yet continu'd

albeit they have formerly been in actual Arms against the Parliament.

⁶ Refp. That was either a manifeft Milcarriage of ⁶ the Parliament, or otherwife becaufe they made ⁶ Friends, or that Chameleon-like, by changing them-⁷ felves into every Judgment that retaineth Tythes. ⁶ And hence it is that many Papifts have formerly ⁷ pretended themfelves to be Prelaticans, many Pre-⁶ laticans to become pretended Presbyterians, and ⁶ many Presbyterians pretended Independents, &c. that ⁷ yet juftifie the Antichriftian Effential of BAPTI-⁶ ZING INFANTS, when they feem to condemine ⁶ National Churches by their gathered Congregations. ⁶ Can any rational Man then imagine, that fuch ⁶ Perfons are either Papifts, Prelaticans, or Presbyteri-⁶ ans; or that they do it meerly to creep into the ⁶ Favour

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⁶ Favour of the Magiftrate, by clofing with his O-⁶ pinion, to the end they might be maintain'd by ⁶ fuch Romifh Provisions? Witnefs many Indepen-⁶ dents in and about London, who to keep up Tythes, ⁶ will lecture it to them they account the World; and to ⁶ keep in with the Magiftrate, will also have a pri-⁶ vate Congregation, halting downright betwixt Chrift ⁶ and Antichrist, in a fhamelefs manner.

Object. But you will fay, Some Mercy would be extended, in respect of Wives and Children.

⁶ Refp. In as much as there is a general Mercy to ⁶ be extended to all, you may in Charity give ⁶ fomething, according as your Wifdoms fhall think ⁶ meet; but not in the leaft, as the aforelaid Priefts ⁶ are either Jewish or Popish Harpers, or Prelatical ⁶ Musicians, or Scotch Bagpipes, or the aforelaid Inde-⁶ pendent Trumpeters, Rev. 18. 22. neither as they ⁶ ase Saylors, Crafts-men, Factors, or Mer-

^c chants of Romilh Wares; as in the faid P. 10; ^c Chapter. These were the design'd glori-

ous Acheivements of our Millenarian, Gifted, Inspired, and Extraordinarily-Call d-Parliament-Men in 1652. And what was very remarkable in this Parliament of Saints, to give the better Colour to their ungodly. barbarous, and Antichristian Defign, they of the Millenarian Persuasion, set apart divers Days to seek the Lord by Fasting and Praying : Under this Pretence, confulting with the reft of their Brethren (Canne, Freak, Spittlehouse, &c.) how they should manage the great Businels of fetting Christ upon his Throne, and then at last, like a Parcel of Enthusiasts, come into the Houfe with their Bibles in their Hands, thundring out Texts of Scripture, and impoling fuch Senfes upon them, as one of the Members on the other Side faith, 'As all gracious Hearts would ⁶ have been griev'd at ; but then he adds afterwards this fevere Reflection upon them, 'It is never a " worfe Time, than when good Means are tamper'd with e to

' to bad Ends; when Ahab proclaims a Fast to accuse ' Naboth. _____ And that these Days fet apart from the House, were only us'd to engage the Minds of well-meaning Men, and the

Answer to the

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better to carry on Things before refolv'd and determin'd. And thus we Narrat. p. 9. fee thefe abominable Hypocrites pretending fo much Zeal against Popery,

to Holiness and the Spirit, and fetting up Christ's Kingdom, and to purge the World of all the Ungodly, by the Inftigation of the Devil, or the real Spirit of Antichrist, did in the first place damn all Form of Ministry as Antichristian; and then, upon these Grounds, resolv'd to diffolve the Ministry, and to leave it to any that should think fit to take that Office and Work upon him, in this exactly fymbolizing with the Turks, whom they refemble in a great wany Particulars, who have no stated Ministry amongfl them, no SOLEMN CONSECRATION to that Office ; in that Particular, different from all Mankind. So that by this we may divine what fort of a Ministry would have been planted all over the Nation, if our Anabaptifical Millenaries had carried the Day. And here I must call in the Help of the two Millenarian Anabaptistical Prophets, the two Witneffes, to give in their Testimony.

To this purpose Feroboam Canne tell us, Ordination is useles, a Trifle, Antichristian, and Satanical: ' That none should preach unless ordain'd, this (as the National Ministry and Tythes) came like-" wife from the Sea of Rome: For Gregory IX. in ' the Year 1227, made a Decree, That no Lay-' Man should preach. Here began the Abomination that maketh defolate. Now the Occasion ' was to suppress the Truth, which at that Time ' began most gloriously to break forth by the Waldenses, so that no higher can they bring this Pra-'Aice than to the Year 1227. Neither have they

⁶ they any other Author, to father and faften ⁶ it on than Satan and Antichrift. For howfoever, ⁶ before this Time many foul Abufes and Corrup-⁶ tions were crept into the Church, yet it was fo ⁶ many Years after Chrift before this Decree of the ⁶ Pope came forth, that no Layman

⁶ Pope came forth, that no Layman ⁶ fhould preach. — Then after-⁶ wards, p. 26. Should (fays he) there ⁷ be no Preaching till there are Mini-

⁶ fters, then neceffarily after the General Apoftacy ⁷ of Anticbrift there could never be rais'd up either ⁶ Churches or Officers. For it is fo abfurd and ⁶ ridiculous to imagine Officers before Churches, and there-⁶ fore we well know, by the Preaching of Men ⁶ out of Office, People were firft called out of Ba-⁶ bylon, as being feparated from the World, they ⁶ covenanted together to walk in the Faith and ⁶ Order of the Gofpel, and they became the true ⁶ Churches of Chrift, Electing and Or-

⁶ daining afterward their own Mini- P. 26. ⁶ fters, according to the Apoftolical In-

· ftitution. ----

And to fhew the Preeminence and Ex. cellency of fuch a Ministry as these Wolves would recommend to all Christendom, and impose upon them, let's hear what he faith Page 27. 'I do affirm and ' will abide by it, fince it pleafed the Lord to ' draw out the Hearts of *fome Soldiers*, and others, ^e publickly to preach, (which is not above ten or twelve Years) the People of this Common-wealth ' have had more true Light, and glorious Difcove-' ries of Chrift and hisKingdom, than all the Nations ^f Ministersever before madeknown unto them, fince " first they took their Calling from the Sea of Rome to this Day. O rare Prophet Canne ! Now I have found you out, and shall easily make the Discovery of the true Lights you brag of, and prove them to be Ignes fatuos, or more groß and palpable than Agyptian 0 3

Agyptian Darkneß, and that the Spirit of Ignorance, Error and Darkneß, the Spirit of Lying and tham Vifions, and Revelations, had possessed these Gifted Soldiers as well as your felf. It's true, the Soldiers mounted the Pulpits in those Days, and turn'd Preachers amongst the rest of the Rabble that usurp'd that Sacred Office, where, and when they pleafed, and every-where exclaim'd against the Ministers as ' Po-' piff, that it was unlawful to hear them — hop'd to fee them all pack'd to Rome, and their fupersti-⁶ tious Steeple-houfes pull'd down to the Ground ; Some affirm'd, that they had Visions and Re-" velations : Second part of Gangrena, p. 5. The Millenary conceit the common Subject of their Sermons, and a Church on Earth, without fo much as an Hypocrite. One of these Booted Apostles, a Lieutenant, affirm'd and maintain'd violently, that God [revealed Sins] immediately by himfelf without Scripture, without ' Ordinances, Ministers, or by any other means de-" ny'd the Trinity of Perfons, affirming them to be Three ' Offices, and made it a Question, whether there ' was a Refurrection or not: Second part of the. Gangrena, p. 7. Amongst this Rabble of Self-fent Preachers, in those horrid Times, was one Boggis, a young Fellow, who ftrol'd about with Oats, one of your famous Apostles, whom Oats cry'd up for a Man much superiour in Parts to himself, who coming to a Perfon's Houfe of Great Tarmouth, in Norfolk, and being requefted to flay at Dinner, was defired to give Thanks; he ask'd, 'To whom he shou'd give Thanks, sybether to the Batcher, or to the Bull, or to the Cow, there being then a [§] Shoulder of Veal upon the Table; And the Informer's Wife faying, 'That Thanks should be given to God, the faid Boggis reply'd, and faid, Where is gour God, in Heaven, or on the Earth, aloft, or below, doth he fit moon the Claude or where doth he fit with doth he fit upon the Clouds, or where doth he fit, with his? _____And the Informer's Wife, difcourfing with

with him about the Church, and concerning the Bible: the faid Boggis wifhed he had not known fo much of the Bible, which he faid was only Paper: Second part of the Gangrena, p. 63. This Samuel Oats the Anabaptift, no lefs Blasshemous than this Boggis, after he had Baptiz'd a Woman, bid her gape, and she gap'd; and he did 'blow three times 'into her Mouth, faying words to this purpose, 'Either receive the Holy Ghost, or, now thou hast re-'ceived the Holy Ghost: Gangrena, part 2. p. 147. Herein agreeing with, or imitating Knipperdoling at Munster, who 'once fell flat to the Ground, and creep-'ing upon his Hands and Feet, he went to several Perfons of the Assembly, and blowing them in the Mouth, faid, 'The Father bath Sanctified thee, receive the Holy Ghost; Short Hist. of the Anabapt. p. 28. And doubtles, should they ever get any Head, we should have all the Munsterian and German Pranks play'd over to a tittle, with vast Additions and Improvements.

But to return to Inspir'd Canne (for it would be endless to purfue this Subject any farther) who fo earnestly contends for a new and extraordinary Miniftry, nay, the absolute Necessity of Mens preaching out of Office, after the general Apostacy of Antichrist, &c. Behold here a Scheme of Independentism, and as many Falsities as Lines, a clutter of Impossibilities ! Behold here the Serpent casting Water out of his Mouth as a Flood, after the Woman, [the Church of Christ] that he might caufe her to be carried away of the Flood, Rev. 12. v. 15. Or, the Devil, that Antichrist, nal' ¿ zoniv, speaking Blasphemy against God and bis Christ, bringing railing Accusations against his one Church, accusing the Brethren out of the Mouth of this lying Prophet Canne. Where is it faid any where in the Holy Scriptures, that there should be a General [that is, an Univerfal] Apostacy from Christianity ; for, this must be suppos'd to evince such a total Failure of a' true Evangelical Ministry, as he implies? What O 4 Text Text

Text of Holy Writ predicts fuch a total Failure of the ordinary flanding Ministry, establish'd by Christ and his Apostles in the Church, as to be forc'd in any fucceeding Age, to have a Recourse to an extraordinary Supply? To suppose a general Apostacy, is to suppose an Intercision, or Annihilation, or Cessation of the Church, contrary to Chrift's Promise, That the Gates of Hell (hould not prevail against it, Matth. 17. and confequently, that it was not built upon a Rock, the Rock of Ages, but upon the Sand : And to fuppose a Failure of true Ministers contrary to Christ's Promise, that he would always maintain a standing Ministry in this his Church, one of the greatest Exertions and Manifestations' of his Kingly Power : Matth. Chap. ult. ver. ult. Lo I am with you always; that must mean the Apostles Successors, there shall never be wanting a Succession of Ministers in my Church, to Preach the Gofpel, and Convert the World, to fulfil your Ministry, to feed my Flock, no, not for one Moment, even to the end of the World. His very Hypothefis is Blasphemy, his Inferences Antichristian, and the End and Design of them Diabolical, because 'tis to set up a Ministry in Opposition or Rebellion against Christ's own Institution, fuch an one as of necessity must Administer nothing but Curfes, because destitute of Christ's Bleffing ; their Ministrations only of Death and Perdition, not of Life and Salvation, and confequently, the actual Enlarging of the Kingdom of Darkneß. Then again, What places of Scripture for this Covenanting, for an expreß explicit Covenant between Pastors and Members, in his Senfe, the Independent Senfe? And can any of his Clann pretend to shew one Text for their Mobb's Electing and Ordaining Pastors ? It's evident by the foregoing Difcourfe, they cannot, have not one fingle Text, and therefore there's no more Truth in his faying, it's according to the Apostolical Institution, than in his lying diabolical Prophecies. As

As to what follows of his Red-coat Preaching, and Propagating the Light and glorious Discoveries of Christ and his Kingdom, by which he means the Fifth Monarchical Principles stollen from the Alcoran, and no more agreeable with the true Notion of Christ's Kingdom, than the Goffel with the Alcoran, or Jefus Christ with Mahomet; I shall fay fomething to it afterwards : But as to our main Design, with Reference to our new upstart Ministry, our new Apostles, let's see what fort Spittlehouse, another Oracle of our Anabaptists would recommend unto Cromwel and his Comrades; 'Have not, faith he, the People of God in this Nation, the fame immediate Teachings " of the Spirit, as had the Prophets and Apostles of le-' fus Chrift ? Are the Scriptures of the Old Tella-' any other than the Dictates of the Spirit of God ? * 2 Pet. 1. 19, 20, 21. Are they not the same in ⁶ Print, as they were in the Apoffles Writings ; and ' the fame in their Writings as they were in their "Words; and the fame in their Words, as they " were in their Thoughts; and the fame in their ' Thoughts, as they were in their Conceptions; 5 and the fame in their Conceptions, as in the In-C fusion; and the fame in the Infusion, as they 5 were in their Infuser, viz. the Holy Ghost? &c. Spittlehouse, First Addresses, p. 11.

And if fo, what need of Universities to breed Divines, fince the Holy Scripture alone is sufficient to compleat a Practitioner in that Profession, as aforefaid; as also, in as much as he, whosever of the People of God, that is able to speak to Edification, Exhortation, and Comfort of their Brethren, are compleat Prophets of God, what need have we of such devouring Wolves as aforesaid? Oc. p. 13, 14.

To answer these last Paragraphs of Spittlehouse: Are we not come to a fine pais at this rate of Arguing, and in a direct Path for Quakerism, and to throw off all the Ordinances of the Gospel, with the Scripture

Scripture it felf at last? This is a large step towards it, and borders very near upon Boggifm, and Munsterianism: No wonder that Anabaptism hath been all this while the Decoy, the Stalking-horfe for Quakerism, as daily Experience confirms it, but one Remove, one little stride from it. In the first place, I deny that the People of God, as he calls them, have now adays, the immediate Teachings of the Holy Spirit, as (that is, in the fame degree, or he talks at random) the Apoftles, the Prophets had. They had immediate Infusions, that is, without Means, without Scriptures; but the Scriptures are Means, or the Mediums, by which the Spirit of God teacheth us, inftructs us, edifies us; nay, the ordinary Means God hath appointed for our *Edification*, by the Ministry, by him inftituted for this end; How Shall they bear without a Teacher ? And how shall they Preach, except they be fent? Rom. 10. 14, 15. Here are plainly two Obligations upon the People of God, to hear the Gofpel, or the Word preach'd, and to hear none but fuch who are fent in the regular and ordrnary way that Christ himfelf hath fettled in his Church, none but fuch as are Authoriz'd, have Chrift's Commission to Preach; and the People of God [that is, in Covenant with him, Members of the Church, for zone elfe ordinarily are fuch] are bound in Duty to hear no other, or to accept them, or own them as Preachers of Chrift, because no other are fent by Chrift, appointed by Christ, to take this Function or Office upon them in the Church of God, and none others take upon them this Office, but fuch who are actually out of the Church, separated from the Church, and by their own ASt, cut off from the Communion of the Church, and Union with Christ, which cannot be had out of the Church, and confequently, to have any Communion with such in any Ministerial Acts, is to communicate with them in their Sins, and to be obnoxicus to their Punifoments, by partaking in their Guilt.

Guilt. The Reason of this is very obvious, because the People of God are expresly and strictly forbidden to have any Communion with fuch in any Publick [pretendedly Religious] Administrations. If there come any among you, and bring not this Dostrine, [or by parity of Realon, teacheth any Dostrine contrary to the Truth of Christianity] receive him not [even] into your house, [entertain him not, reject him, turn your Backs upon him, have no Correspondence, Communication with him, much lefs hear him, or countenance him with your Prefence, or give him any reverential Respect, whereby you may be conftructed to own him, or acknowledg him to be a Teacher, authoriz'd and commiffion'd by Chrift] neither bid him God-speed, [wish him any Success in his Undertaking;] for he that biddeth him God feed, gives him Encouragement to profecute his Defigns directly or indirectly] is partaker in his evil Deeds [muft expect to provoke God's Anger against himfelf, and bring his Judgments on his own head thereby, as an Abetter and Encourager of the Enemies of Chrift.] 2 John 2. 12. But on the contrary, [hun | their] prophane and vain Bablings [the wicked Cantings, and impertinent, yet pernicious, venemous Preachments] for they will increase [ftill] unto more [and more] Ungodlineß [as they never tended to any thing elfe, or unto the Subversion of more Souls. For the Endeavour of all Sectaries, is to gain. more to their Party, as they get more footing, and find Success to vent more and more Herefies and wicked Opinions;] and for this, I appeal to all Experience, and therefore by the way, 'tis to be observ'd, no heed ought to be taken to their Confeffions of Faith, they are only Calculated to ferve a Turn, an Exigence, and are meerly occasional : One thing whilft they are under the Hatches, and when apprehensive of Danger, quite another when they think themfelves fafe, and are at Liberty, and have their

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their full Swinge. And their word [their falfe Do-Arine, contrary to Godliness and found Faith, if once received into the Soul, will go on and fpread, and] eat as doth a Canker [or Gangreen] till the whole be corrupted. Secondly, who denies that the Scriptures were the immediate Dictates of the Spirit of God to the Prophets and Apostles; but then it's nonfense, to fay they are as immediate Dictates to us now, as they were to them, they received them at the first hand, we, but at the fecond ; we have them by the Mediation of, or by the Apostles, as the Mediums or Means by which they are convey'd down, or transmitted unto us. They were immediately dictated by the Holy Spirit to the Apostles, and they had withal, the immediate Illumination of the Spirit, the word of Wildom and Eloquence, to exhort and convince, powerful and eloquent Exhorters, Rom. 12. 8. Eph. 4. 11, ---- 1. 17. This word of Wisdom feems to be expressed by Utterance, I Cor. 5. 1, 5. I Cor. 8. I. 2 Cor. 8. 7. By Speech, 2 Cor. 8. 11. 6. By Word, I Tim 4. 12. By Exbortation, Rom. 12. 8. I Tim. 4. 13. The Word [of] deep Knowledg [and Learning, to teach and expound] by the fame Spirit [were profound and folid Doctors and Teachers, I Cor. 12.8. See Rom. 12. 7. 1 Cor. 13. 2. Epb. 4. 11. 1 Cor. 8. 1. Express'd by Doctrine and Teaching elfe-where, I Tim. 5. 17. I Tim. 4. 12. The GIFT of Prophecy FRevelation of fupernatural Mysteries, of Things future or absent, of the secret Thoughts, Orc.] the Gift of Discerning of [the Quality of the right use of feveral] Spirits. The Gift of fpeaking of divers kinds of [strange] Tongues. The Understanding and Interpretation of [these Tongues] 1 Cor. 12. 8, 10. But in what Chapter or Verfe is it faid, That these Gifts, which were extraordinary, should always continue in the Church, or should be reviv'd again, or that the People of God should have these Gifts always immediately infus'd into them by the Holy Spirit ?

Or,

Or, fhould have the immediate Teachings of the Spirit ; which Notion, some Enthusiasts, and of your own Sect, have carried fo far, as to flight and despise the Holy Scriptures, as much as the Quakers, the common Receptacle of your Unstable ones? Or, that the Sense, Meaning, Understanding, Explication, Interpretation of them, should be extraordinarily, or immediately infpired into the People of God, as he would have it? Thirdly, I do own, if it could be proved, that the People have the fame immediate Teachings of the Spirit, that the Prophets and Apostles had, that is, without Means, that then their Teachings, Expositions, &c. ought to be receiv'd with as nuch Reverence, and would be of the fame Authority, and as much submitted unto by us, as the H. Scriptures themselves, would be as infallible, and as certain a Rule of Faith and Manners, and the refusing of them, most highly dangerous and damnable : But then this Gentleman, and those of his Persovasion, must, to assure us of these Gifts, these immediate Teachings, have one Gift more, that of working of Miracles, to give credit unto, and vouch for all the reft; and what is more, in a far more transcendent manner than Christ and the Apostles had, or, we must be forc'd to reject him, and all fuch Pretenders, as Cheats, Impofors, as Deceivers, Seducers, as Dragonical and Antichristian, and Introducers of but a little more refined Sect, than that of their grand Examplar and Model, Believer-Mahomet ; for as I remember, the Turks as emphatically call themfelves Believers, as our Anabaptists. But we find your Mission, your Prophecying, your Miracles, your immediate Teachings, your Fifth Monarchy, and all your Pretences, fo far as they are peculiar and fingular, all Cheat, all Nonsense, Antichristian, Dragonical, Cancerous, and Effectual in nothing but in their Infection, Contagion, Perdition. But, Fourthly, Supposing these immediate Teachings, in the true, proper, literal Notion of them, then I must reioin

rejoin, all this Babbling of Spittlehouse about the Scriptures, is gratis dictum, Nonsense and Contradiction; where there are immediate Teachings and Inspirations, there can be no farther use of the Holy Scriptures, they are only an infignificant fuperfluous dead Letter, as the greatest Pretenders to immediate Teaching, the Quakers affert, the utmost Perfection and Progress Anabaptism can pretend to make, the ultima Thule, the ne plus ultra of these infernal Dogmatists. And it was in confequence of this Notion, that your great Man Boggis, in Oats's Account, fcoff'd at the Scriptures, and when prefs'd by Authorities or Arguments from them, as may be rationally fuppos'd, his Re-ply was, I have the Spirit, --- I thank God, I have enough of the Spirit; Gangrena, pt. 2. p. 162: For if God Almighty ever defigned in this Gospel, and last Dispensation, to have Taught all'Men, or his peculiar and chofen People immediately, he would never have inspired Holy Men to have confign'd his Word to Writing, nor have endu'd them with the Gifts of working Miracles, and Prophecy to have attested them, that the Church, without any farther fcrupling, should receive and embrace them as the Word of God, the Rule of their Faith and Practice. Nay, more than this, Christ would never have inftituted a Ministry to continue to the End of the World, one cheif part of whole Bufinels should be to instruct his Church in those Truths out of the Scriptures, that are fo indifpenfably neceffary to Eternal Salvation. And fo far the Quakers are in the right on't, to fet afide, as they do, the Scriptures and Ministry, as of no use upon this Antichristian and Diabolical Supposition. But we find God hath appointed these two Mediums, or Means of Salvation, the Holy Scriptures, and a standing, perpe-tual successive Ministry; and where they are not to be had, viz. among the Heathen, they know nothing of Christ; and why? Becaufe they have not the ordinary Means whereby to know him ; and therefore

fore it's plain, where he hath appointed ordinary Means, in the Courfe of his Providence, he doth not employ, or to be fure, very rarely, extraordinary Means. Where, therefore he hath given Scriptures and the Ministry, he doth not ordinarily teach without them: Men may as well expect God should ordinarily preferve Life, and Strength, without Bread; Scandret's Antidote against the Quakers, p. 58, 59. But, Fifthly, what Neceffity of this im-mediate Teaching; either it is to manifest to us something not already reveal'd, or the fame things already discover'd unto us in the Holy Soriptures ; but I suppofe, none in their Wits will pretend the latter, becaufe this is abfurd, frivolous, and unneceffary : But, if fome things are either directly contraryto the Holy Scriptures, or New ; then whoever pretend to fuch immediate Teachings, do as good as introduce, or fet up a New Gofpel, pervert the Gospel of Chrift, and fo render themselves obnoxious to St. Paul's Anathema, Let him be accursed, Gal. 1. 8. who de viseth, or maketh a Lie, and confequently, shall ne-ver enter into the New Ferusalem, and shall be reckon'd as without; that is, with or among those who shall be for ever excluded with Dogs, Sorcerers, Whoremongers, Murderers and Idolaters, Rev. 21. 27. comp. Rev. 22. 15. Sixthly, It may either be observed from the Novel Opinions and Practices of Spittleboule, and those of his Sentiments, as generally are the Anabaptists, that there's a Necessity they should run to immediate Teachings, Impulses, and Infpirations, as to their Afylum and Refuge, because they have not expreß Scriptures on their fides, or to maintain their Novelties by ; but by violent Diffortions and Wreftings, and notwithstanding their plausible Zeal for the Hely Scriptures, afferting them to be the Rule of Christian Faith and Obedience, to amuse and catch the Ignorant and Simple; yet, when pinch'd, and put to a Nonplas, they prefently take San-

Sanctuary in a private Spirit, and immediate Teachings, Mahomet's Pigeon, extraordinary Miffion, becaufe they find themfelves difappointed, forfaken, and destitute, as to the ordinary Means Christ hath deposited with his Church; they are very conscious to themfelves of all this, and therefore, and for no other Reasons, have Recourse to extraordinary Mission, immediate Teachings, without any, even imaginary Grounds, in the Judgment of judicious, and fober intelligent Persons, and herein are inexcusable before God and Man, and felf-condemn'd, need no other Sentence but their own, when that Day shall come, wherein the Secrets of all Hearts shall be disclos'd, and when there can be no Plea for 'wilful Errer, Hypocrisie and Dissimulation. To what hath been faid, I shall add, that as by these their Pretexts of an extraordinary Call, immediate Teachings by the Holy Spirit. They prefume to Teach and Practice Doctrines and Immoralities directly contrary to the Truths and Morals reveal'd and enjoin'd by the Goffel. and even desiructive to the Eternal Interest of Mankind, and undermining of, and blowing up the Goffel of Christ, and Subversive of our common Hope; fo it demonitrably follows, and evidently preves it to be a falfe, most pernicious and Diabolical Principle, in that the Consequence of it is infinite, and no Bounds can be fet to it; and countenances all the Immoralities in the World, admits of no poffible Restraint, and therefore never to be check'd. 'Tis but pretending to an im-mediate Impulse of the Spirit, to act all the Villanies in the World; 'tis but faying, I am inspirid, I am immediately taught by the Spirit, and under this Notion I may vent all the Heresies conceivable, there's no Rule lest to try the Spirit by, and to oppose me, is to fight against God; to restrain me, is to quench the Spirit, and to be a Reprobate. Or, if I think fit to force an erroneous Heterodox Meaning upon the written Word of God, and publickly Preach'd it as the

the Word of God, if you will not receive it, embrace it as fuch, why then you reject the Word of God, you refuse the Gospel, you despise fesus Christ, you do despite to the Holy Spirit ; Nay, farther, to thew the fad and borrid Confequences of this wild Notion, it makes and prepares the Way for all the Immoralities, all the Villanies that the corrupt Heart of Man can conceive, and the Devil suggest, as might be manifested by the innumerable Instances we have of abominable Practices (scarce fit to be nam'd among the Professors of the most Holy, most Innocent, and pure Religion of the Bleffed Jefus, that immaculate Lamb of God) of all the Sects or Separatifts from the Church, from the Apostolical Age, to this very day, even by every Self that ever got footing in the World, not one exempt, nay, and justified by them : This is as demonstrable as that they were, and are Men. There never was any Sect yet, I fay, but hath been infamous for fome allow'd Immoralities, which even they have mantain'd by Principles, fuch as they were or are, fo impossible is it for Satan fo far to transform or transfigure himself into an Angel of Light, but he must inevitably, by the great and infinite Mercy of our God, betray himfelf by his Clovenfoot, or fome way or other difcover himfelf; there are none of these damnable Sects, but are discoverable by the Brand or Mark of the Beast, their Father the Devil, whole Bond-flaves they are, having fold themfelves to work Wiekedneß, mark'd out for everlasting Destruction, without the singular, and even extraordimary Mercy of God, and a timely and fincere, and most particular Repentance, and returning to the Truth, and into the Bosom of the Church, out of which there's no Grounds for Hope, that we are acquainted with. Seventhly, As I faid, granting this immediate Teaching by the Spirit, How shall the Spirits be try'd ? Every one may for himfelf urge thefe immediate Teachings, all have equal right to do it, and none P have

have Authority or Grounds to contradict them. The Spirit teaches you one thing, me another, and a third contrary to both, and fo in infinitum : It teacheth one that he may commit Murder; another, that he may Rob? a third, that he may have as many Wives as he pleafeth; a fourth, that he may lie with all Women indifferently, without any regard to Confanguinity or Affinity, or Propriety; and thus many Sectaries have held forth, and practifed accordingly, from the Beginning to this Day : and thus they did in the pureft Ages of the Church, even in the Apostles times, and who shall controul fuch allowing this most blasphemous and ungodly hellish Principle of our Saints ? Nay, to the eternal Shame of you and your Brethren in Iniquity, the Independents few of them much differing from you) for all their Renunciation and Declaration against the late horrid Insurrection and Rebellion. acted in London (by the Millenarians) 1661. no more to be credited by any that know them, than the 7esuists Apologies after the Murther of Henry IV. of France) to which I'll oppose the Speeches and Discourses, and Prayers of Colonel John Barkstead, Col. John Okey', Mr. Miles Corbet, all proseft Congregational Men, justifying their Rebellion, and the Murther of Charles the Martyr, of ever Bleffed and truly Glrorious Memory, most feditiously and maliciously Publifi'd by that Party, 1662; which will be an everlasting Monument of the Spiritual Infatuation, Hypocrifie, Obduration, and final Impenitence of those Men in particular, and that Generation of Saints in general. You, for many years, most impudently contended for a Toleration, even by Act of Parliament, for all manner of Herefies whatloever, without any manner of Limitation or Dscrimination, as appears by many of your Writings (in those times of Licentiousfnefs,) for fhame then, if you have any Tindure of that Grace in you, as to blush for your Impicties, never pretend to diffinguifs your felves from the Ultramarine

marine Anabaptists, as far as you have had opportunity, you have acted as ill as they at least; nay, I'll tell you, worfe, becaufe you had a hand in all that borrid Tragedy, acted from 41, till 1660, even in the most odious and unchristian parts of it, as might easily be prov'd, and may, if God gives me fit Opportuity for it. Eighthly, It ought to be remark d, that whereas I am lenfible you will appeal to your Confesfion of Faith, as I find upon all Occasions you do, that this will not ferve your turn; all Men of Reading, Judgment, and Observation, know too well, that this is nothing but Artifice, Trick, and meer Evafion, the constant Practice of all Sectaries ; Instance, the (clemn League and Covenant, for the adhereing to which, many amonft the Presbyterians and Independents, in their Senfe, dy'd Martyrs in their own Accounts, and of those of their own Parties; yet, all the World knew, they did more Jefuitically (if poffibly) equivocate in their Senfes of it, and Prattices upon it. The Presbyterians interpreted it one way, the Independents another : Had different Intentions, profecuted by different Means, and yet shelter'd themfelves under the folemn League and Covenant : And thus, you yourselves, play fast and loose with your Con-fession, have diversities of Opinions and Prastices, yet when you are put to it, fly immediately to your Confession : That's a Nose of Wax to be wrung, fashioned, and to be twirl'd about which way you pleafe, and to fland to any Point of the Compaß that may ferve your present Defign and Interest. The Publication of your Confession

was never defign'd fo much as a Standard or Rule for your felves, as to * impofe * An old *state* Juggle of Hereticks.

To this purpofe I shall infert a Noble Passage out of

Irenaus: Adversus cos qui frustrantur Paulum Apostolum. Neque enim contendere possunt Paulum non esse Apostolum, quando in hoc st electus---- fortassis enim & proprer hoc operatus est Deus plurima Evangolia ostendi per Lucum, quibus

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upon,

tecesse haberent (fort. hærerent) omnes, uti sequenti testificationi ejus, quam habet de Actibus & Doctring Apostolorum, omnes sequentes & Regulam veritatis inadulteratam babentes, falvari toffint, igitur testificatio, eius vera & Doctrina Apostolorum manifesta & firma, & nihil subtrahens, neg; alia quidem in abtcondito, alia vero in manifesto docentium. Hoc enim fictorum & prave seducentium, & Hypocritarum est molimen, quemadmodum faciunt hi, qui à Valentino sunt. Hi enim ad multitudinem propter eos, qui funt ab ecclesia, quos communes Ecclesiasticos ipsi dicunt, inferunt sermones, per quos capiunt simpliciores, & in deliciis eos fin.ulantes nostrum tractatum ut sepius audiant, qui & querantur de nobis, quod cum fimilia nobiscum sentiant, sine causa abstineamus nos à communicatione eorum. G cum eadem dicant G eundem habent doctrinam, vocemus illos hareticos, & cum dejecerint aliquos à fide, per questiones qua fiunt ab eis, necnon contradicentes auditores suos facerint, his separatim inenarrabile plenitudinis sux enarrant Mysterium. Decipiuntur autem omnes, quia quod est in verbis verisimile se putant posse discere à veritate; Sualorius enim & verisimilis est, exquirens fucos error, fine fuco autem eft veritas, & propter hoc pueris credita eft næus, Lib. 111. cap. XV.

upon, and decoy, and cully others that differ'd from you, and therefore we reject all your Appeals to that, as meer Cheat and Juggle. For inflance, you feem to speak therein Honourably and Reverently of the Holy Scriptures; but, as hath been prov'd, you opine and act contrary to the Scriptures themfelves, and fet up your own private Opinions and Dictates, new Lights and Revelations contrary unto them. You feem to own and profes your Obligations and Obedience to Magiftrates, but then you mean under the Rofe, only fuch as are of your own Stamp, and in your Millenarian Senfe, not a Syllable therein to Recognize our Kings and Queens, who differ from you, to be, under God, the lawful Magistrates of these Realms, to whom all Degrees and Diffinctions of Subjects, owe Fidelity and Allegiance; or, to own Monarchical Government to be from God; only Magistrates, in a large or general Sente; Magistrates de facto, in a referoid and equivocal Senfe of your own, and then laugh in your sceves, and grin, to fee how you ingenicully, fo: footh, palm your little Waggeries upon

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a stupid, heedless World. So this inspired Spittlehouse, presently after he had bolted out his immediate Teachings of the Spirit, &c. runs on a main to cry up the Scriptures, as the Rule of Faith, Ge. but his Meaning and Design, was, all this while, to undermine them, by declaiming against all Books and Writings befides, meerly to refolve them into private Interpretations, and to leave it to the Choice of all his Brethren and Fellow-Saints, whether they would be determin'd by them or no, by ftripping them of the Teftimony of the Church, thro' all Ages, by which we have the most rational and convincing Affurance at this time of Day, that they are the Genuine Writings of the Prophets and Apoffles, and confequently, the Word of God. ' What, faith this Spawn of Mabomet, are the Authors which their Libraries are " ftuffed withal, other than Heathenish and Antichri-" fian ? Again, Is there any Promife annex'd to the Practice of reading them? Yea, doth not Experience teach, that molt, if not all fuch ¢ " Commentaries, Expositions, &c. which have been ¢ composed by such Heathens and Antichristians, are ¢ found to be light as Vanity? Inftance, the volu-¢ minous Volumes of the Antient Philosophers, ¢ and Antient Fathers (as they call them) yea, fo Ight, that they are of no Effeem at all amongft ¢. the People of God that are come out

" of Babylon; [of no Efteem with his Addresses p. 13. Rag-men, Fortune-tellers, Coblers, who

are become now able Ministers of the Gospel, and the only Judges of Learning, Gifts, &c.] Now, by rejecting particularly, all the Writings of the Fathers, those Glorious Lights of the Church of God, one of whom, by the way, as St. Barnabas was an Apostle, a Fellow-labourer with St. Paul; Clemens, not only a Companion of the Apostles, but by them Or-dain'd a Pastor of the Church at Rome; St. Ignatius at Antioch ; St. Polycarp at Smyrna ; Hermas, a Disciple P 2 and.

and Companion of the Apostles, &c. Many of whom dy'd Martyrs for the Testimony of Jesus, feald our Holy Faith with their Blood, and by the good Providence of God, handed down the Divine Oracles themselves unto us, which otherwise had been utterly loft, had not they been, under God, the Glorious Instruments of their Preservation, under Dioclesian, Julian, and other perfecuting Emperors; and kept, and transmitted the Faith, pure and undefiled, thro' all the Ages of the Church : and by branding all the Expositions and Commentaries upon the Holy Scriptures with Antichristianism, is it not as radiant, and evident as a Sun-beam, that hereby is laid a Train to blow up the Scriptures themselves, to make way for Enthasiasm at least, and Mahometanism, with which Spirit, he, and many Anabaptist-Millenarians, were, and are infallibly acted, or, if poffibly, fomething worfe; for, the Mahometans are the fworn Enemies of all human Learning : Hence, those damneble Herefies of Familifm, Antinomianifm, Socinienifm, Quakerifm, Anabaptifm, Millenarianifm, Muggletonianifm, and a Multitude more ; nay, all the Herefies that are extant, for rejecting the Authority of the Antient Fathers, Dochors, Martyrs, and Confessors of the Church, and trampling upon Antiquity. Hence, those Reproaches cast upon the Holy Scriptures, by John Goodwin, that Arch-Independent, with which Sect the Anabaptifts fymbolize more than with any other; 'That it is no Foundation of Christian ' Religion, to believe that the English Scriptures, or that Book, or rather Volumes of Books, call'd 6 the Bible, translated out of the Original Hebrew f and Greek Copies, into the English Tongue, are "Word of God. That, questionless, no Writing Then Law-rence Clarkfon. Whatfoever, whether Translated, or Charkfon. Originals, are the Foundation of Chriftian Religion: That the Scripf ture, whether true Manufcript or no, whether Hebrew,

' Hebrew, Greek, or English, it is Human, fo not ' able to difcover a Divine God. Then, where is ' your Command to make that your Rule or Difcipline, that cannot reveal you God, nor give you Power to walk with God. Both quoted by the London Ministers, in their Testimony to the Truth of Jesus Christ; Printed, 1648. p. 5. 'That no Opinion is Damnable; or, that a Man may be faved in any Religion. Discourse touching the Peace of the ' Church, Chap. 5. That Men cloathed with the ' Name of God and Religion, are generally the ' most dangerous and deceitful Men in the World. " For inftance, Aaron, the Kings, the Priefts and 6 Prophets, in both Old and New Teftaments ; f nor can it be otherwife, whilft Kings and Priefts C claim a Right from God, to be above other Men: 6 Norwood's Additional Discourse. That Man is a right Rule, yea, the Rule of all Things, ibid. That 6 those Ministers that sing David's Plalms, Baptize C Infants-fay Men are not perfect in this World, ----- or that fay, the Letter of the Scripture, or the written Word of God, is the Light and Word of God, --- and call the Four " Books of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John the Gof-6 pel, are Seducers, not Ministers of the Word, G and shew the Spirit of Error: Easter Reckoning. ' That he who is not infallible in his Judgment, ' when he gives Counfel and Advice, is no Minister ' of Chrift : Farnworth's, To the Law and to the Teftimony, quoted in the second Beacon fired, Anno 1650. To these I shall add some of the horrid Doctrines of Cann's Red-Coat Preachers he fo much bragg'd of above, ' A Surgeon belonging to the Army, in ^e his Preachment in the West, on Coloff. 2. out of ^e verse the 14th. The Hand-writing of Ordinances; ' The Ten Precepts or Commandments-altogether taken away; Gangrena, Part. 2. p. 125. This Surgeon afferted, He knew no other Word but P 4 s chat

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that Job. 1. 1, i. e. difown'd the Old and New ' Teftament, p. 153. Lieutenant 7. concerning " Prayer, affirm'd, That we must not pray Morning ' and Evening, but when the Spirit puts Ejaculations into us, for that were to make Prayer an Idol; p. 154. The aforefaid Surgeon deny'd the Ordi-nances of Baptism, the Lord's Supper, and faid, he knew no other Seal but the Spirit, and call'd the Ministry it felf an empty Shadow, p. 152. The fame Lieutenant deny'd the Necessity of Repentance under the Covenant of Grace, p. 153. But to draw towards a Conclusion of this Matter in hand, Mr. Edwards tells us, ' That in thefe times, ' our Sectaries deny'd the Scriptures, Trinity, Justifi-' cation by Chrift, the Gospel, the Law, Holy Du-' ties, Church - Ministry, Sacraments, all Ordi-' nances ; They held, there were no Devils, no Sin, no Hell, no Heaven, no Refurrection, no ' Immortality of the Soul, [a Book upon which Subject, John Canne Printed in Holland] &c. Ed. Gangr. part 2. p. 177. To thefe, I might add an infinite Number more of Herefies vented in these Times, when the Church and Monarchy lay wafte, under the Names of new Lights, and new Truths, all the Effects of Connivance and Licentiousness, whilft a Toleration by Law. was endeavour'd for by the Independents and Anabaptists, &c. for 20 Years together; which Connivance however, gave fuch Encouragement, 'That fundry Sectaries from other Parts [then] reforted hi-' ther, and with [fuch] a welcom'd Boldnefs, fundry odious Hereticks (which in other places had been banish'd) and branded with Infamy ' vented their poisonous Opinions amongst us, as f if they intended to make England a common Receptacle of all the finful Dregs of Foreign Counf tries, as well as of former Ages : London Minifters Declaration, &c. p.-2. And in the Clofe of this Declaration, they take the Boldness to reprefent.

fent, ---- ' That a Publick and General Toleration ' will prove an hideous and complexive Evil, of " most dangerous and mischievous Consequence, if ever (fay they) which God forbid, it shall be confented to by Authority, for hereby the Glory 6 C 6 of the most High God will be laid in the very Dust ; the Truth of Christ, yea, all the Funda-٢. 6 mentals of Faith will be razed to the Ground : 6 All Chrift's Ordinances, Officers, Worthip, Re-' ligion, and the Power of Godliness, will be ut-terly overthrown, Thousands, and ten Thoufands of poor Souls, which Chrift hath ranfom'd with his own Blood, fhall hereby be betray'd, fe-duc'd, and endanger'd to be undone to all Eterni-6 ty; Magiftracy and Ministry, and with them, all 6 religious and comely Order in Church and Commonwealth, will be pluck'd up by the Roots, &c. ٢ p. 32. And what these Presbyterians (so accutely discerning the Motes in others Eyes, and not discerning the Beams in their own, by making the Way plain, easie and smooth for all manner of other Innovations as well grounded as their Own, by tearing up the Foundations of Church and State) fore-faw, and feemingly dreaded, only because it spoil'd their Game, actually came to pass, and by their Means, giving the fad Occasion and Opportunity for it; their playing fast and loole, chopping and changing, and time-ferving, and lifting, and inviting all forts of Sectaries into their Service, and giving them the Loofe.encouraging and abetting them in all their Villanies acted againit the Malignants, forfooth; their Hypocrifie and Diffimulation, &c. prefently fet them upon a Level with themfelves, and in a fhort time to fet up for themfelves in good earnest too, it being ever as lawful for one Man to be a Knave as another; and the Sectarians perceiving that all their End and Aim of raising Rebellion, center'd in difossessing others, to make room for themfelves, they thought it as reasonable to ferve them the

the fame fauce, having as specious Pretensions as they, and fo far they was in the right on't; and thus they very fucceffively undertake the Matter, and out-did them in their own Craft : They could cry out Popery, Antichrist, Perfecution, Tyranny; they could enveigh against set Forms, stinting the Spirit; they could petition for Liberty of Conscience, plead Providence, pretend to immediate Teachings of the Spirit, Liberty of Prophecying, Experiences, Visions, Dreams, Tran-ces, Revelations, sudden Impulses of the Spirit, Returns of their Prayers, Seekings, and a great deal more. But then, my Masters, to return to our Matters again, I must tell you, not to defraud you of the Honour of your Noble, and never to be forgotten Achievments; 'twas you that first sprung this Game, and fet up for these new Lights and Discoveries, which have ever been promoted against the Holy and inspir'd Scriptures themselves, because the Antientest Sect, next to Presbytery, fince the Reformation, tho' I have not opportunity at this time, being very diftant from Books, to run it higher than your Prophetical King John of Leyden : 'Twas you that more or lefs have convey'd this Poilon, this Contagion amongst all the Sects; For, I find in the short Histo-ry, 'That another main piece of Anabaptism, is, " That over-confidence that many have, that are ruld by the Spirit, which maketh them despife all ordinary Cal-" ling to the Ministry, all written Prayers, all Helps of Study, all Reason and good Counsel; Why? All thefe bind the Spirit, who bloweth where he lifteth; 6 and some begin to make Conscience to hear and sing * Psalms, because they are written Prayers, which bind the Spirit, chusing rather to condemn the Word of God, " than their own Inventions ; as he that would not be-' lieve the Sun, because it agreed not with his Watch. I expect that fome will fay, with John of Leyden, that if the Word of God were lost, they might foon supply it with another. (p. 55.) [Yes, 'tis not to be question'd,

question'd, if they had fucceeded in their Enterprize, and got ground, but we had had a new Alcoran long ago, to countenance their Polygamy, and inspired Milton's new Lights, as to the Doctrine of Arbitrary Divorces.] The hellish impure Liberty that fome in our late Licentious Times, disputed for, to take and put away Wives at pleafure ; nay more, they had the Impudence to out-vy the very Turks, and all civiliz'd Heathens, in their Bestialities, to plead for the Liberty of inceftuous Marriages ; ' That that Marriage is most just, which is made without any ambitious End ; and if this Liking and mu-' tual Correspondency, happen between the neareft of Kindred ; then it is also the most Natural, the " most Lawful, and according to the Primitive Purity ¢ and Practice : Little None-fuch, Lond. 1646. p. 12. cited by the Lond. Min. Decl. p. 19. It would be an endless Task to ranfack this Augean Stable, to enumerate all the Antichristian Doctrines of those Times, in which, if ever Satan was let loofe, if ever a People were abandon'd by God, and deliver'd up to the Devil's Disposal, Seductions, Delusions, if ever the good Genius or Angel was retir'd, the Angelus Ecclesia, as Chrysoftom fpeaks fome-where, 'twas most infallibly, indubitably then. 'Twould make ones Hair stand an end, and strike a Man with the utmost degree of Horror and Astonishment, to consider the deplorable Wickedness, Spiritual Infatuation, (the worst of God's Temporal Judgments, and a Preludium or Preface to Éternal Destruction) the fulfome, naufeous, odious, provoking Hypocrifie, with which the Generality of People at that time, were over-crufted, as with the most loathfom Leprofie, yet all Godly, all Saints, the modifh Compellation then of that Age of Braß and Impudence, a Generation of Men, that without the unconceivable Mercy of God, are now a Scandal to Hell it felf, and make the Devil blush to find himfelf fo transcendently out-done by them. But

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that which doth fome-what abate my Wonder, what I have often reflected upon, is, That Characteriftick or Diagnostick that our Bleffed Lord hath given of falfe Prophets, Seducers, Hypocrites ; Ye shall know them by their Fruits [by their Drift, their Aims, their Ends, by the Means they employ to compass their Ends by.] A good Tree cannot [it is not in the Nature of it, it's impossible, a Contradiction to all Reafon, Obfervation and Experience] bring forth evil Fruit ; neither can a corrupt Tree, bring forth good Fruit. Wherefore, by their Fruits [by their Actions, by their Ends, by their Means they use to obtain their Ends] you shall know them; and by carefully applying this Rule to them, or examining them by it, you cannot err, or be miftaken in your Judgment of them. Matth. 7. 18, 20. Evil, corrupt Principles will, nay, must bring forth corrupt, abominable Actions; and it's impossible any Man should indulge himselt in wicked, immoral Actins, unlefs he hath corrupt Principles. And where we find Men proceeding in a virtuous Courfe of Life, finning babitually, where we observe Parties of Men under the Notion of Religion, acting contrary to the Precepts and Spirit of Christianity, and avowing, afferting, justifying fuch Unchristian immoral Proceedings, contrary to Reason, natural Light and Conscience, we may, without any Violence unto, or Breach of Chrifian Charity, conclude, that these Men have in referve (tho' not professedly, a Set of Principles that are really Antichristian, infus'd into them by the Devil, and are by no means influenc'd by the Spirit of God. the Spirit 'of Christ, and the Goffel-Spirit, notwithstanding all their Pretentions thereunto, and Boastings of the Spirit, (for if we may give Credit to innumerable Relations, actual Magicians, Sorcerers, Wiz-zards, and Witches, have made the fame, and have been Famous, and noted for their Gifts of Prayer, Usterance, and the like, even in some of these Sectaries.

ries Meetings, Congregations and Affemblies, and look'd upon as most Holy, Spiritual, Gracious Persons, and even make use of the Names of God, Christ, and the Holy Spirit, seemingly devout Prayers, Ejaculations, Scripture Phrases in their Infernal, Magical Operations, Charms, and the like, and have their Trances, Rap-tures, Extafies, Visions, immediate Inspirations, Dictates, Groanings, gracious Looks, Airs, Cantings, Whinings, Sobs, Tears, Genuflexions, Prostrations, and all the lit-tle affected, Artificial, Mimical Trinckets of our Sectarian Saints, fo that it's very difficult to Difcriminate them (and as to the most) unquestionably from the fame ferpentine Spirit of Seduction and Delusion, I fay, fuch Perfons, as I have been defcribing, acting fo wickedly, as generally they do, by raising Rebellion a-gainft lawful Governours, both in Church and State, pursuing their Designs by all the Arts of Violence, and intemperate Zeal set on fire by Hell, with Bloodsched, Assainations, Robbery, Perjury, Lying, Slandering, false Accusations, Malice, Revenge, Sacrilege, Prophane-neß, Unmercifulneß, Barbarousneß, attributing all their Ungodly, Unchristian, Antichristian, Diabolical Proceedings, to the Impulse and Movements of the Holy Spirit of God, the Spirit of Unity, Peace, Charity, Meekneß, Humility, Patience, Gentleneß, Love, &c. to the positive, express, immediate Commands of God (as in the Cafe of the Munsterian, and other German Anabaptists) can never be supposed to do all these horrid Things, and carry on their ungodly Projects and Contrivances, but by Principles; and thefe being contrary to all Gospel-Rules, are realolvable by nothing but Spiritual Infatuation, or Infidelity. Thus we read, Muncer tells the German Boors, or Rabble, ' That he ' was fent from God to Command and Lead them [in ' their Rebellion.] Short Hift. Anabap. p. 9. And affur'd, 'That God himfelf, that cannot Lie, had 'promis'd him Victory, and commanded him to De-" ftroy all Princes and Magistrates, p. 10. To this I might

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might add a many Instances; but I shall spare my felf and the Reader the Trouble, because not necesfary ; and here I shall rather chufe to obviate an Objection fome of them make, That we are not to judg of them by the Principles or Practices of the Foreign and German Anabaptifts, and therefore shall proceed in flort, to shew how exactly they agree in many of those groß Principles, which they would feem fometimes to detest and abbor. I shall pass that of the Fifth Monarchy, wherein, Canne, Spittlehoufe, and many more of our English Anabaptists, exactly jump with Nicholas Stock, or Stork; Short Hift. p. 6. Melchior Hopman, p. 14. Muncer judg'd all things out of the Bible, and by Divine Revelation, p. 7. ' judg'd all Cafes by Scriptures, p. 12. With them, Spittlehouse, and other English Anabaptists agree. 'Tis faid likewife of thefe last German Anabaptists, that they Rebaptiz'd themfelves ; to the Author of Perfecution Judg'd and Condemn'd: Reprinted, and Publish'd by our Anabaptists, 1662. Again, these German Anabaptists, when preis'd by Arguments drawn from the Scriptures, their Anfrwer was, That the Spirit taught them otherwife, &c. Much to the fame purpose Spittlebouse, with his immediate Teach-ings. So the Author of Persecution Judg'd, &c. Re-printed, &c. p. 54. That the Interpreter of this Rule of the Scriptures (p. 52.) is the Spirit of God whomfoever, and the Scriptures themfelves; but if we confult other Writings, and Expressions of the Anabaptifts, they fay downright the Spirit in whomfoever. In rejecting all Human Learning, Spittlehouse, and the Prophet Matthias at Munster, are of the fame Opinion, who there commanded, 'All Books that could be found, excepting the Bible, to be burnt; Shore Hift. p. 22. With Jack of Leydin's

Leyden's Apostles, the Author of Persecution Judg'd. Gr. And the generality of our Anabaptists agree, (as I am well inform'd from their Preachments, and fince, from feveral Paffages in Tho. Grantham's Works, one of the most fober of them) that themfelves only are of the True Religion, exclusive of all besides. But these Men add, That from the Apofiles Time to this Age, the Word of God had never been truly Preach'd, nor Righteousness Practis'd; which, upon Enquiry, I am inclin'd to think, will be found the Sentiment of most of our Moderns : That the Diffinction of Parishes is Antichristian, which only an Anabaptist Preacher afferted in his Diffutation with Dr. Bryan, and fo no Churches : To these may be added, The Abolishing Tythes, Demolifhing of Churches; fo John Canne. And here I cannot flip a very pretty Notion of his; ' I fee, faith he, there is at this time, much ado about Typhes, and great Thoughts of Heart fome have for the Maintenance of Ministers : I could with that fomething were confider'd, and effectually done for the Encouragement and Enabling of fuch as are willing to give themfelves freely to the Work C of the Lord, to spend, and to be spent; And for their Livelihoods, to live by Faith in the Promifes of the Gospel,_____Then a little after --- But now feeing we have better Men [than those of the last Parliament, Diffolv'd 1653.]--- fo we may ex-C pect better things; namely, that these Publick C Places (which are the States) may be otherwife, and better disposed. It is not the Place we affect, for if they were razed to the Ground, it would be well: Second Voice, p. 28. 29. Another of these German Anabaptists Opinions, was, which is that likewise of some of our English ones, viz. That Men Rebaptiz'd cannot fin; [that is not Mortally or Damnable] which Notion is got into the Heads of our Antinomians and Quakers ; I do not fay, all of them

them hold fo, but it's certain many do, and under the Rose it ought to be one of their main Articles, because, by this Means they are much embolden'd and encourag'd to go through stitch, to stick at no Means, how indirect or unlawful foever, to gain their Point ; for 'tis as much their Practice, and of all other Sects too, as of the Jesuits, to compass their Ends per fas aut nefas, by book or crook, no matter how; and 'tis certain, they must either go by this Principle, or some that is equivalent, to fatisfie, or rather to stifle their Consciences. But after all, I am much tempted, when I reflect upon the Manners, Ends, Interefts, Conduct, Professions, Practices, Hypocrisie, Duplicity, Treachery, Malice, Revenge, Hatred, Cruelty, Pride, Infolency and Ambition of these Sectaries ; to think it's most natural and feasible to solve all these things by the Spirit of Infidelity. - It's morrally impossible to conceive otherwise, nay, Uncharitableneß to think, notwithstanding all their Whining and Cant, that they really (I mean chiefly, the defigning, projecting part of them) and in their Hearts and Confciences believe the Gospel, a Future Judgment, Eternal Torments, &c. and all as they do ; it's impossible all these things should be reconcileable to a fincere and true Belief of the Articles of Christian Faith ; or at least, they must have some damnable Principles, to make Perseverance in the grandest, deliberated and premeditated Immoralities, and final Impenitency in them reconcileable, and confiftent with the Terms and State of Salvation, which is tantamount to Infidelity ; 'tis impossible fuch can ever be Christians in God's account, or acknowledg'd for the Disciples of the Holy, Meek, and Peaceable, Loving Jefus, fo far as 'tis poffibe to Judg by Goffel-Rules. Then what can be expected in fuch a horrid state of Religion, as this Nation of ours is in at prefent, fo over-run with the horrid murtherous Sects ; should we run into the fame Confusion again (which God Almighty forbid, and nothing but

but a Miracle of Mercy can prevent) which almost banish'd Christianity out of this Island for near 20 Years together, from 41, to 60? Thefe Sects increase and multiply daily, there being nothing left to check their Growth. Their Affections, Principles, Aims, Designs, Ends, the fame as ever, they are as Treacherous, and as much Enemies to Church and State, nay, to all Government not precifely of their own Mold and Fashion, and exactly of their respective Perfouations and Interests, as ever : Their Malice, Rancour, Revenge, [without Hyperbolizing) undoubtedly, infallibly greater than ever, and daily increasing : they only want Opportunity, and lie gaping and watching for it inceffantly; they are as reftleß, indefatigable as ever ; their Policy, by fo many Years perpetually plodding, contriving, confidering, confulting deeper, the Plots and Defigns more cunningly and advisedly laid, they only want for a nicking time; and altho' every Seet hath its distinct Interest, altho' they bate each other, yet will never fail for all that, to unite against the Church, the common Enemy, as they will have it; (where it may be noted by the way, that by the Divine Providence it is fo order'd, that none but the wilfully Blind can be ignorant, which is the True Church here amongst us, notwithstanding all those almost numberless and grand Sects in this Island, which obfuscate it; the united and concurrent Opposition and Malice of them all against her, point her out, and make her visible, as upon the top of a Hill, and shewing her Head above them all.) Thus the Arians, and all other Hereticks united against the Orthodox of old ; Thus the Presbyterians, and all forts of other profligate Ragamuffin Sects, United against Church and Monarchy in 41; and thus have they United ever fince, tho' in reality most mortally hating each other, in divers Plots, and thus are they United now. These are common Principles, in reference to Church and State, they are all agreed in; they are always 0

ways prepar'd, and in a readinefs, they only wait the Call, and they're all up in an inftant. As I faid, they all make no Scruple of employing the most Unrighteous, Scandalous, Ungodly Means that Hell it felf, and corrupt human Understanding can suggest or invent, one whereof is to be the Refuge and Receptacle of all the Debauch'd, Atheistical Varlets of the World, the Reproaches and Scandals, and Monsters of Mankind, provided they have but that Grace to be Antimonarchical too; this with them shall fanctifie and palliate all the Wickedness otherwise they can be guilty of ; they shall be dubb'd Saints, and Men of the greatest Probity into the bargain, whether they will or no, godly, and all the precious things in the World ; and if they chance to run their Necks into a Halter, calendar'd for Martyrs. All are Godly that will join with them, tho' profeffed, open and branded Atheists, if, tho' but politickly and feemingly they espouse their Interests. What then, without the Interposal of extraordinary Mercy and Divine Providence, may not be dreaded from fuch an infernal Combination ? Even the most borrid, the most wicked Effects that can come within the compass of Human Imagination. The utter Ruin of all the dearest Interests we have, that can be within their Power, the Defru-Etion of all that's Sacred ; the fetting the Empire of Satan, Antichrifts indeed, under the Pretence of Chrift's Kingdom. What lefs can be expected from the Children of the Devil, Hypocrites void of all Grace and Goodneß, Saints only in Masquerade, abandon'd, cast off by God, and left entirely to their own Lufts, and to follow their Inventions, and confign'd to Satan, and everlasting Darkness, and Perdition, as all are who wilfully, deliberately, or malicioully separate themselves from the Church of Christ, in order to pursue their own Lufts, and Wordly Projects, and Interests, which are the main Motives to Herefie, Schifm, and Apostacy, otherwife their Sins would not have been reckon'd

reckon'd by the Spirit of God amongst the Works of the Flesh, and the Effects of Concupiscence, or of our degenerate State and Nature, as contrary and opposite to the Fruits of the Holy Spirit, and the Effects of Grace; for the Flesh lusteth [to work or act] against the Spirit, [the Holy Spirit] and the Spirit [inciteth us] against the Flesh, and thefe are contrary [in their Defires, Affections, Motions, or Actings] the one to the other [and thereby, are to any fincere, truly religicus and heedful Christian, distinguisshable, and to be discern'd one from another, as the Tree is by the Fruit;] Gal. 5. 17. And are not Hatred, Variance, Emulations, [flowing from Pride, Ambition, Avariciousnels] Wraths, Strifes, Seditions, Envyings, [the Characterifticks of Sectaries and Separatifts, easie to be diffinguish'd from Love, Peace, Long-suffering, Gentleneß and Meekneß, the Characters of Genuine Christians, the True Members of Chrift, ver. 21, 22. When Persons of fuch Characters, by the just Judgment of God, shall come to be let loofe upon us, what, I fay, can we expect from in the *first place*, but all the direful Effects of an Implacable Malice, Hatred, and Revenge, Avariciousness? It's not unknown how often the Sects in general have threatned a thorough Extirpation of all they call Idolatrons, Babylonifh, Dragonical, Beastly, Antichristian; that is, the Church of Christ amongft us in particular, as well as Presbyterians and Independents, those two topping and most prevailing Sects, till now of late (tho' the latter their greatest Friends, Favourers and Encouragers;) Then how will they, the Anabaptist-Millenarians, ferve those they account their Enemies, against whom they have expressed the greatest Rancour, by way of Menacing, in many of their printed Books ; to have they formerly in their Holdings-forth : witnefs, their Martyr John James, Octob. 19. 1661; for which he was Indicted, Arraign'd, and Condemn'd, and Executed. The Substace of the Indictment was this; 'He flood Indicted by the Name of John James; (1.) Q 2 For

. For compaffing and imagining the Death of the King, (2.) For endeavouring to Levy War a-gainst the King. (3.) For endeavouring a Change ' of the Government, and in his compaffing, ima-' gining and contriving the King's Death, &c...... ' declar'd the words: (1.) That the King was a ⁶ bloody Tyrant, a Blood-fucker, and Blood-thirfty ' Man, and his Nobles the fame. (2.) That the ' King and his Nobles had fhed the Blood of the ' Saints, at Charing-Croß; and the Blood of the ⁶ Covenanters, in *Scotland*. (3.) That the King ⁶ was brought into this end, to fill up the Measure ⁶ of his Iniquity ; and that the King's Cup of Ini-6 quity, had fill'd more within this laft Year, than in many Years before. (4.) That he did bemoan, C that he had not improv'd their Opportunity, when they had Power in their Hands; and that he did fay, it would not be long before they had Power ' again, and then they would improve it better ; ' and that he did bewail the Apostacy of the People ' of God, and fay, They had not fought the Lord's " Battels throughly; but when the Lord should give Power ' to them again, and give his Work into their Hands, " they would do it better. (5.) That the Death and Destruction of the King, drew very near. Narrative of the Apprehending, &c. of fohn fames, p. 12. And thus this Man dy'd a Martyr, as the Publishers, his Partisans, intimate to all the World, in the aforesaid Narrative; and like a true Trojan to his Principles, he bequeathed this his last Advice to his Brethren ; ' To all his Friends that came to visit ' him, he gave good Encouragement to Perseverance ' and Constancy, in the Matters of Worship and Testi-"mony, and that they should not fear Man's Power, "nor be afraid, assuring them, that Sufferings from Man, for Righteousness sake, [i. e. for Plotting and raising Rebellion against their Lawful King, cutting innocent Mens Throats, and feizing their Effates, turning their Wives and Children to Beggary, if not Ravilhing

Ravishing the one, and dashing out the Brains of the Brains of the other against the Stones, by way of Retaliation, or (in the Language of the Saints) doubling, or millioning for one, cutting Thusands of Throats, or facrificing Thousands by way of Expiation, for the Imprisonment or Pilloring of one Saint, and feizing Thousands of Pounds for one Shilling Forfeiture for not coming to the Parish-Church on Sundays, Ge. Pray confider the Saints Doubling and Rewarding Babylon [it's a Notion of very grand, and the last Importance] were not fo bad as they feem'd to be. [Then O ! the Diabolical Revenge of these Cannibal Saints, to return fo much Evil, for what tended to fo much Good and Advantage, and Honour, and Glo-ry, and Reward to them, to think cutting of Throats, and fending Men head-long to Hell before their times, and to Ruine innocent Wirses and Children, to be only an Adequate, and just Reward for fending them to Heaven; Thefe are Days of Light with a witnefs, the poor Martys under the Ten Perfecutions, were blind, ignorant Bats: had they been vouchfafed thefe Mens Illuminations, they might have prevented the Effusions of Oceans of innocent Blood : See p. 36. Narrat. of John James. But here I must beg leave to add, that this John James had like to have prov'd a much truer Prophet than his Brother Canne or Spittlebouse, he was within an ace of it; for whereas he told believing Brethren, that it would not be long be-fore they had Power again; I must needs fay, they bid fair for it, in Octob. 1663. The main Body of the Sectaries, were over head and ears in a Plot, (which was managed by a Council of Forty, and a Council of Six, which were the Representatives of fix Sects) to Cut off the Royal Family, and all the Nobility and Gentry; for which Defign, Four were Executed, George Phillips, Tho. Tonge, Nathaniel Gibbs, Francis Stubbe : Gibbs own'd himfelf to be an Anabaptist in his Dying-Speech. Brief Narrative of that stupendious Q 2 Trage-

Tragedy, intended to be acted by the Satanical Saints of these reforming Times : Printed, 1662.

I have not room to pursue the restless and indefatigable Diligence of these Sectaries any farther, my Defign being only to give a Tafte or Specimen of their Principles and Practices, by way of Caution, that the honelt peaceable Members of the True Church of Chrift amongst us, may stand upon their Guards, and never think themselves fecure from their Hellish Machinations, and to prevent their being feduc'd by them. They are everlaftingly in a Plot, and all their Réligious Cant, affected Sanctity and Preciseness, Tenderness of Conscience, is only a meer Stalking-horse, and in or-der to their Carnal, Worldly Designs, to get all into their own Hands, (for no lefs will fatisfie any fingle Sect amongst them) by the Destruction and utter Extirpation of all that are truly and fincerely Religious, Loyal, and as one who was once a Ringleader, and a topping Teacher amongst them, describes them, they are nothing but a Pack of Knaves, as Sr. James faith, Deuble-minded, make great Professions of Holinefs, whilft their Hands are full of Blood, Oppreffion and Violence, and their Hearts over flowing with Malice, Strife, and Envy; and where Envying and Strife is [as it is always infeparable from Sectaries (for they could not be fuch without thefe) there as Confusion, and every evil Work.] All Good, because to be separated from the Body of Christ his Church, is to be destitute of Grace; all Christ's Promises of his Holy Spirit, of his own Prefence, and most Gracious Superintendence and Protection, being made to it alone, fo that ordinarily, to be fure, Grace is not to be had with any comfortable Affurance out of this One Church of Christ. But then fecondly, What may we expect in reference to Religion, that unum neceffarium, the greatest Concern of all, should (which God in his Mercy forbid) thefe Mifcreants once more prevail, and get all Power here below, into their Hands; they have they are they

they have threatned hard to go thorough fitch; that is, to deftroy all Magistracy and Ministry; and we may, by reviewing the State of Religion, between 41 and 60, fee to what a horrid paß it was brought then, nothing settled, every one professing what he pleas'd; nay, come to that (as the London Ministers tell us in their Seasonable Exhortation, Printed 1660.) 'That 'fome were grown (as are credibly inform'd, (fay 'they) to that height of Wickedness, as to Worship 'the Devil himfelf, p. 10. * If it was so then, as these very Men tell us,

and fadly complain (to be fure) more out of Apprehenfion for their own perfonal Interest, being become the

* Which Paffage, I find to be taken out of the Gagg for the Quakers, Publish'd 1659. And these very Worshippers of Devils, to be Anabaptists, and what they are generally

resolved into at last, as their utmost Progress, Quakers. The Paf-(age is this, in short: 'In Septemb. last, 1659. there was a strange Difcovery made of divers Witches, in, and near the Town of Sherburn, in
Dorfet-fhire, there being near 200 of them at one Meeting, most of them " Quakers and Anabaptists. Three Men, and two Women, formerly Quakers, ' committed to Dorchester Goal, where they now are Prisoners, have " confess' d upon their Examination, and fince their Commitment, ----' (1.) That when the Devil first appeared to, and tempted them to be-< come Witches, he first of all perfuaded them to Renounce their Baps tifm; becaule, in it they Renound'd the Devil and all his Works, · with all the finful Lufts of the Flesh: Which they did actually « Renounce, before they made a Contract with him. (2.) That the · Devil did often visibly appear to them in fundry Forms (and perfuaded · them, as he, Mat. 4. 8, 9, 10 Luke 4. 5, 6, 7, 8. tempted our · Saviour) to fall down and Worship him; which they did. (3.) That · he infligated them to torment, bewitch, and deftroy ---- Mr, Lyford, e late Minister of Sherburn _____ being tormented with a painful , and sharp Difease, of which he died : And Mr. Bamfield, whom they forc'd to defert the Town, his Successor. (4.) The two Women confest to all, That the Devil hath oft-times had actual Coe pulation with them in fundry Shapes, but commonly in that of Mr. Lyford, and Mr. Bamfield, ____ whom they most hated, and c endeavoured to destroy. (5.) The Devil, since their Imprisonment, c hath frequently appeared to them all, and actually posselfed them, bruising, tearing, like the Unclean Spirit, Mark 9. 18, 5%, , toffing them frequently up and down the Prison in a strange manner, e tormenting them with strange Fits, -Quakings, -Swellings in s their whole Bodies, that their Skins are ready to break, which " makes them cry out, and rear with great Horror, &c. very

very Scorn of the other Sects, and their Caufe every day more and more declining, than for the Glory of God, the Love of the Truth, or the real Benefit of Souls; for we do not read of the real Penitence of any one Man among them, for all their Rebellion and Hypocrifie ; that all the Symptoms of God's Difpleafure, were upon this Nation, and the Candlestick in danger of being removed ; we can morally expect nothing lefs, upon fuch Mens prevailing, as this prefent Generation appear to be by their Threats; which puts me in mind of a Notable Paffage I have met with, to the purpose in hand, which is very fuitable to be inferted here, written ' You know (faith my Author) who has 1659. ⁵ faid it, He turneth a fruitful Land into a Wilderneß, for the Iniquity of them that inhabit therein. And truly, he that thall ferioufly confider the fad Catruly, he that shall feriously consider the fad Cae tastrophe of the Eastern Empire, fo flourishing in ⁶ Piety, Policy and Knowledg, Literature, and all the Excellencies of a Happy and Bleffed People, " would almost think it impossible, that in fo few ' Years, and amidit fo Glorious a Light, Learning, e and Religion, fo fudden and palpable a Darkneß, fo strange and horrid a Barbarity should overfpread them, as now we behold in all that goodly F Tract of the Turkish Dominions ; And what was ç the Caufe of all this, but the Giddiness of a wan-' ton People, the Schifms, and the Herefies in the ⁵ Church, and the prosperous Success of a Rebellious 6 Impostor ; whose Steps we have purfued in fo many ç pregnant Infrances, giving Coutenance to those ç unheard of Impieties and Delusions, as, if God be ç not infinitely Merciful, must needs involve us 6 under the same Difasters? For while there is no " Order in the Church, no Body of Religion agreed " upon, no Government Eftablish'd, and that every Man is abandon'd to his own deceitful Heart, whilf.

whilft Learning is decry'd, and Honefty difcountenanc'd; Rapine defended, and Virtue finds no 6 Advocate ; what can we in reafon expect, but the most direful Expressions of the Wrath of God, an Universal Desolation, when by the Industry 6 6 of Satan and his crafty Emiffaries, fome defperate Enthusiasm, compounded (like that of Mahomet) of Arian, Socinian, Jew, Anabaptist, and the impure Gnoftick; fomething, I fay, made up of all these Heresies, shall diffuse it felf over the Na-' tion in a Universal Contagion, and nothing less 6 appear than the Chriftian, which we have ingratefully renounc'd. An Apology for the Royal Party, 1659. p. 9.

These are the dreadful Expectations, and nothing lefs, that all who differ from them, or oppose them, shall be exposid unto, should they ever be fo unhappy and miserable, as to lie at their cruel Mercy once more, not only to be robb'd and plunder'd of all the Comforts and Supports of this Life, but to fee the Abomination of Defolation fet up in the Holy place, to fee our most Holy Religion banish'd out of this Island, and foniething equivalent to Mahometanifm, fet up in its ftead, the ordinary standing Ministry, Christ's own Ordinance, cashier'd all its legal Maintenance, Support, and Encouragement taken away ; nay, more than probably, all the Publick Places of Divine Worship Demolish'd, the Universities, Colleges, Libraries, and all Human Learning, diffolv'd, pluck'd down, and burnt. And that the Reader may have an exact Idea of what these Fifth-Monarchist-Anabaptists defign'd in the late Civil Wars, I shall prefent him with a Model, in as few words as I can, that William Sedgwick offer'd to the Army, the then Supream Power in Act or Poffeffion of this Nation, in 1649. (in his Second View of the Army Remonstrance, or Justice done to the Army, wherein their Principles are new model'd, &c.

&c. By which, the Army, and the whole Kingdom are under the Conduct of the Spirit of God, led out of the Wilneß to the view of a Canaan. Dedicated to the General [ic. Fairfax] and the Council of War; by which he may judg what near Approaches this abominable Generation made to that execrable Impostor.

P. 5. 'Now, faith he, it is exactly to be 'obferv'd how fecretly God paffes out of 'one Form' into another, as from King to Parlia-'ment, and from Parliament to the Army, and not 'fo fecretly, but his Footsteps are seen visibly upon, 'and in the Actions of Men, and he rides his Jour-' ney upon their Backs. This very much concerns 'the clearing up the Armies Case, and there-' fore I shall — unfold it in these five

P. 6. ' particulars: (1.) That there is a tranf-' mitting, or translating of Power from

the Parliament to the People or Army. (2.) That ' this Change of Power from Parliament to Peo-' ple, is according to Human and Divine Reafon. (2.) That this Power of the People fo rais'd by ' the Parliament, is a fuperiour and ftronger Power than that of the Parllament. (4.) That this Ar-' my is truly the People of the Kingdom, already form'd into a Body of an Army. (5.) That this Form of an Army, is the most excellent, agree-' able to God, and fittest for the present Work, and ' the Mother of other Powers.' First, The Parliament having all Power, by the Prefence of God with them, and the Majesty of a King dying into them, they do, by the Will of God, convey all they had to the People gather'd together in Arms for their own Security; and this he proves thus, (1.) By their ceafing and expiring; their End ceafing: They being unfit, unable to go through the work for which they were call'd, they ipfo facto cease. (2.) By their raifing another Power (i. e. an Army) fuperiour to themfelves, and inconfistent with them. (3.)

(3.) Becaufe an Army being rais'd of the People, who are the Subftance, the Parliament who are but Reprefentatives or Shadows, vanishes in course.
(4.) Becaufe the Raising of Army is an Act of God Himself, and for the carrying on his own

Defigns, to shew forth his Glory, &c. To P. 7. prove the fecond Particular, he argues

thus, That this Defcent of Power is moft natural and agreeable to the Will of God,——Humane and Divine Reafon: Becaufe, Power did originally arife from *fimple*, poor Man, had its Original from the Duft of the Earth, Common People, and thence rifes into the Glory of Kingdoms, Lordfhips, Monarchy, &c. and in Extremities, Convultions of Government, Tyranny, &c. naturally returns to its Center, &c. p. 8. The third Partivular he proves thus: (1.) Becaufe the Parliament, in their Declarations, appeal'd to the People, and by that their Act, fubjected themfelves unto them. (2.) Becaufe they are Higher, being appeal'd unto, and have more Strength and Ability to do Juffice, and to defend themfelves, than any other Power in being, &c. The foruth Particular,

viz. That the then Army were truly P.9, 10. the People of England, and had the Na-

ture and Power of the *whole* in them, he prov'd thus: (1.) Because they were of a *popular* Stature, Men of the common and ordinary Rank of People, $\mathcal{C}c.$ (2.) Because they were the Heart and Life of the People, Men of strong and lively Affections for the Publick Good, who had endur'd and hazarded much in their Persons for the Nation, $\mathcal{C}c.$

(3.) Becaufe they did accept of the Ap- P. 11. peal of the Parliament, &c. They are

the People in Virtue, Spirit and Power, gather'd'up into Heart and Union, — in a scleeted, choice way; the People in groß, being a Monster, a groß Heap, waveildy, rude Bulk, of no use, &c. p. 12. The Fifth

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Fifth Particular thus; ' That the Army are the People gathered and united into a most Excellent and Divine Form : Or, any Army is a singular Ordinance f of God appointed for special Purposes, and at this time, rais'd by God as most fit for those noble, ho-' nourable, and difficult Works he hath ' now in hand. For the clearing of this, ' I wou'd have confider'd, That an Ar-P. 13. " my is a peculiar Ordinance of God, wherein he hath ' a special Delight, and appropriates it to himself, ' as a Power that hath more near Relation to him, ' and more immediate Dependance upon him, and in which he will most vifibly shew himself, and therefore chuses to often to be call'd the Lord of ' Hofts, &cc. Now, to illustrate this Notion, he tells us, (1.) When God brought forth the first Creation, he cast them into this Mold, an Army, and fo laid the Foundation of all his Works in the Camp; Gen. 2. 5. When he had finish'd the Heaven and the Earth, and all the Host of them. In this posture he hath put all things, not only the Stars, who fight in their Order, march in their Courfe, but the very Locusts go forth by Bands, &c. (2.) When God expreffes his Prefence with his People in the World, he manifests himself to be in a Military State, I will encamp ' about my Houfe : Pitch his Tents about them, ⁶ &c. (2.) When he comes in his last and great Glory, he brings his Hofts with him, and comes as a General and Lord of Hofts, Thousands of Thou-" fands attending upon him, all his Saints and An-"gels, &c. In the Providence of God in the World, God hath made great use of Armies: (1:) They have been the Parents of all the Empires ' and Kingdoms of the World : All the prefent Common-wealths upon the Earth, must P. 14. ' own the Sword to be their Original, &c. ' (2.) As all Kingdoms came out of an ⁶ Army, fo are much cherish'd and upheld by the

fame,

fame; moft Kingdoms flourishing, while their
Military Virtues are kept bright and clear by use,
and quickly languish when the Sword is wholly
laid atide, &c. (3.) As Kingdoms are begotten
and nourish'd by Armies, so do they again refolve
into them, as into their first Principles; And, when
by Strength of Wickedness, civil Societies are
disturb'd, they naturally retire to a Minitary, as
unto their own Father, for Safety, &c.

Now as to the Work of this Divine Ordinance, this Heavenly Hoft: 'The Work that God, faith he, 'hath now in hand, is not an Earthly, fix'd thing, but he 'is upon Motion, marching us out of Egyptian Darknefs and Bondage, into a Canaan of Reft and Happinefs, and therefore 'tis proper for him to gird 'up himfelf, to contract himfelf from a vaft Body of aKingdom, into a narrower Compafs, 'into a few Spirits, into an active Body, P. 15.

fuch as an Army is, loofe and free

from the Clog of old Forms and Customs, to act lively his Pleafure, and to follow him into those new Ways and Paths of Truth and Liber-

' ty, that he shall lead them.

P. 16.

* Here follows the Character of this Army.

'Know therefore that the Lord' the moft high God is in the midst of you, is in you, and with you, in a glorious Prefence, as you have profeß'd: The Glorious God, or the Glory of God dwells with you, or God in his highest Glory refts upon you; fo that you are not only the People of England, but the People of God, fantified by the Holy, Mighty, Wife Spirit of God, and endow'd by the Divine Wifdom, Strength and Justice; And you are as an Army, fo the Lord's Host; Or, THE LORD HIMSELF in his greatest Majefty, appearing amongft Men in an Host, the whole Holt of Heavenly and Bleffed 'Men

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Men and Angels, with all their various and innumerable Excellencies and Perfections gather'd together, and embodied upon the Earth in you: An Earthly Army in Union with the Heavenly Hoft, or the Lord of Hofts in Mount Sion, among his People glorioufly; This is your Righteoufnefs, the Lord Jehovah is your Covering, and your Garment of Salvation, and only this can justifie you; Honeft Intentions, and good Meanings, are rotten Rags, and too narrow to cover your Nakednefs.

How the Lord of Hofts was prefent with this Army.

' First, The Lord is with you in the highest and greateft Majefty : There is no Power, no Gloup of God, but 'tis in pou, and with you ; nor nor no Power nor Glozy greater than that " which dwells in you ; none besides, none above, none beyond it. The Lord is here, the most ' High God, and with him, all Power in Heaven ' and Earth ; there is no Wildom or Strength that you ' have not, and all Imaginations of a Power absent from you, either in Heaven or Earth, is an Injury, 'or Acculation to God and You, is Theft and " Robbery, stealing away the Riches of God from ' you, and from himfelf in you; if you look upon the kingdoni of God, the Rew Creation, Rew Deavens, and Dem Carth, as absent og to ' come, you deny the Holy One with you, who ' is prefent in Deed and Power, tho' under your · Weaknefs.

Their Union and Communion with God explain'd.

⁶ Secondly, The Lord is with you in perfect U-⁶ nion and Communion; You are what he is; He is ⁶ what you are: Whatever is in him, 'tis commu-⁶ nicated to you; and whatever is in you, is com-⁶ municated

municated to him : Is there Power or Glory in 6 6 God ? 'Tis in you alfo : Or is there Weakness in 5 you? It lies upon him : Or is there Righteoufnefs in God? 'Tis in you as it is in him, to live in it, act in it, and by it, to employ and bring it 6 6 ¢ forth : And is there Infirmity in you ? 'Tis in 6 him as 'tis in you, a Clog, a Burden, an Enemy, ha-6 ted, separated, taken away, orc. Nothing now is spoken of God, but may be spoken of you ; you being in Union with him : or nothing spoken, or done to you, but 'tis done to God with you, you being one : C And 'tis Blasphemp of Bell and Debil, to feparate God from pou, og pou from God. Will 6 6 Men fay, you are Rebels, Deffropers? They ¢ fay it of the Lozd. Or, will you, or Satan in 6 you, fay, You are Mealt, and Men, and can't ¢ do fuch high things? They are too great for us. ' You and They will know you speak the same ۲ of God, and fo judg him weak and unable to 6 do them. For in nothing you must be divided ; or if you think that is God's, but this is your 6 Work, you wrong God and your felves; you C must speak the Words, and do the Works of God: 6 God is now God in Earth, and you an. Army in c ' Heaven. (Thirdly) The Lord is with in Spirit ' and Truth, Eternally, Inseparably, in a Kingdom that never shall be destroyed, in an Everlasting Covenant 6 C that cannot be broken. The Kingdom is fo with ç you, the Lord's People, as it shall never be taken from you, but shall endure foz ever; and all op-6 preffing Fears, or dark Doubts, they are of the 5 ' inalicious One, your Enemy, &c. and all At-' tempts of Satan, or his Inftruments, will be as ' Waves against a Rock dash'd in pieces, and you ' shall grow from a little Stone, to a great Mountain ; from a little Branch, to a great Tree, that shall spread ' it felf, and fill the Earth with Fruit, &c.

· As

As to this Army's Work in particular, in reference to themfelves ; ' Seeing the Lord hath paffed from other Powers to you, and exalted or let up you as the present standing Power of the Kingdom, ' and hath given himfelf to you, and taken you up ' into his glorious Prefence, then must you exalt the Lord, publish, declare the Name of the Lord,

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P. 18. ' confeis him to be in the midst of you, ' found him forth evidently, boldly, aloud ;

' fay, the Lord lives with you, that he is come to " Reign among St you glorioufly. Bring him forth in " Brightneß and Power; Let this Oppressed One go free; "Tell it to all the Nations, The Saviour of Ifrael is come to Redeem his People from all their Enemies. ' You do mutter it, and speak it softly, and by ' halves, but declare it fully, that we may hear the Shout of a King in the Camp; that God himself is in you of a truth: Let us hear the Sound of that . Trumpet in the Camp, which the Seventh, laft ' and Bleffed Angel founds ; And those great Voices ' in Heaven, faying, The Kingdoms of this World are ' become the Kingdoms of the Lord and his Christ,

and he shall Reign for ever and ever. Do you, not in Words, but in Power and Truth, B ' cast down your Crowns down to the Earth, fall " with your Faces to the Earth, your Crown of Successes, ⁶ Vittories, lay them down in the Dirt, being but ⁶ Earthly: And your Faces, your Excellency of ⁶ Honefty, Valour, Wifdom, Honour, lay it down ' to the Earth, for it is but Dust; and as you worfhip God, love God, confes God, exalt God, &c. give up your felves from human, weak, or fleshly State, as Thanks, or free-will Offering, to the Glory and Majefty of God, to att, and live the ' Life of the Almighty, put on the Almightines of God, ' be cloathed with God Almighty, &c. - He hath ' taken his great Power, and hath Reigned, he hath " already begun, hath taken his last and great Pow-

er,

⁶ er, and is in the Exercise of it. Therefore, Arife ⁶ and fhine forth, for thy Light is come, and the Glory of ⁶ the Lord is rifen upon thee : For, behold the Darkneß ⁶ fhall cover the Earth, and groß Darkneß the People, but ⁶ the Lord fhall rife upon thee, and his Glory fhall be feen ⁶ upon thee, and the Gentiles shall come to thy Light, ⁶ and Kings to the brightness of thy Rifing.

' _____You being the People of Erg- P. 19. ' land, and all Power and Dominion de-

fcending, and coming down into you, you are
the Mother of the Nation, the Earth, Bafis, and
Foundation upon which all lie; and being thus,
in the Light and Strength of God, you are Jerufalem which is above, the Mother of its all, and therefore muft;

The Army's Work in reference to this Nation in particular.

⁶ (1.) Spread your Arms to receive the whole ⁶ Nation; open your Bofoms to us, and let us fee ⁶ you carry in you all the Happinefs and Welfare of ⁶ the Kingdom, manifeft the Largenefs and Com-⁶ prehension of your Spirits, that you have in you ⁶ the King, and his Royalty; the Parliament, and ⁶ their Wildom and Majesty, these two in Treaty; ⁶ nay, in perfect Union, that Religion, Trade, Justice, ⁶ Order, Covenant, Settlement, Reformation, Riches, ⁶ Honours, Prepriety, lies treasfur'd up in your Breafts; ⁶ What you have not, Gather unto you, all the Offices, ⁶ Treasfure, Authorities, Seals, Judicatures, ⁶ all the Prerogatives, Privileges of the P. 20.

all the Prerogatives, Privileges of the P. 20. Nation, let nothing lie out of you and

be loft, but be you the Center of all, and call in ¢ C all into you. (2.) Let it appear that they are 6 in you, as in the Lord; in the Lord, in you, &c. C (2.) Receive, and retain them all in Judgment; make a thorogh Digeftion of the Good and Evil of ¢ 6 them all; keep them, as in a Fire, by the Sword 6 of Divine Justice, with the Exactness of God; · Cut R

Cut off all evil Things and Perfons, feparate the Precious from the Vile. — Know, the Lord is upon the his Throne amongft you, and every one, every thing that is not his, must be rejected; every Plant that he hath not planted, must be plucked inp, there must be no Judge but the 2003; and no fulle of accepting and retuining, but the Divine Law of the Spirit of God. What God will own, and fay is mine, shall live; and what he will diform, must die; and the poor narrow Minds and Fancies of Men, must not be Enthron'd, nor have leave to judg amongst you, P. 21. ' &c.

Now for the Work in good earnest.

⁶ Laftly, Let me prefent you, and bring you forth as the Lord's Holt in the great Majefty of an Army; in this most excellent Form, in whom the Lord is as a mighty Man of War, cloathed with Zeal, as with a Garment, and making bare his Arm in the most terrible and masculine Conflitution of an Army; Glorious in his Apparel, travelling in the Greatness of his Strength; red in his Apparel, and bis Garments like him that treadeth the Wine-fat; for the Day of Vengeance is in my Heart, and the Year of Work must be cut short in Righteousnes, quick Pace of and the too in parta Luion

P. 26. ' and fpeedy, and that too, in perfect Union with Salvation and Redemption, which

muft be long, a Year, it muft laft for ever; The Year of
my Redeemed is come. (1.) In this respect, you
muft appear most Absolute in your Commands, Mighty and Indisputable in your Authority; and, 'tis proper in the Work you are in: Dan. 4. 35. And be
doth according to bis Will, in the Army in Heaven, and
among the Inhabitants of the Earth, and none can stay
his Hand, or say unto him, What dost thou? An Army
in Heaven, that's your place, standing in God, and
inspired by the Spirit of God; One with the Heaven-

ly Hoft ; Majesty and Absoluteness is but due bere. and that without Danger, when the Wife God 5 6 guides your Refolves, &c. (2.) You must ap-¢ pear in greater Terror to evil Doers, than any Power 6 before you, with your Sword whetted, furbishid, 6 bath'd in Heaven, made bright and glittering with the 6 Spirit of God; that it may awe and ftartle the Eyes ¢ of the Nation into a fear of Transgreffing. For-6 mer Swords have been too dull to cut up Iniquity-6 6 Severity, every Act and Word of Justice

piercing to the Heart, feraching between 6 the Soul and Spirit, between the Bone and Mar-6 row, to kill Wickedness in the Root of it :-----٢. Not only strike at Human Miscarriages, ---- but 6 at --- Diabolical Wickednefs, ---- which C you are able to do, having a Sword bath'd in Hea-6 ven, and executing Divine Justice ; and by doing ¢ this, you shall fecure the things you do, and for ec ver difable Satan to bring forth any more

" Milchiefs upon us ----- This is that P. 27. you have harped at, the fulfilling of that

' Promise, Plal. 149. 6. Oc. the Praise of God in their Mouth, ---- and a Two-edg'd Sword in their 6 Hand ; one of Flesh, another of the Spirit ; to cut 6 up Sinners with the one, and Sin itfelf with the o-6 ٢ ther. The first is common to every Heathen; the ' fecond, the peculiar Honour of Christ. To destroy, or cut off evil Men only, is Heathe-٤. nish ; to destroy wicked Works only, and not Men, 6 is Christian ; to cut off both together, is the last, ¢ 6 and great, and perfect Judgment of the World : By this you shall do that which hath been fore-٤ told in Dan. 9. 24. to finish Transgreffion, and to 5 6 make an end of Sins, and to bring in everlasting ^s Righteoufnefs; ----- to deftroy the Wickednefs ' out of the Earth, Root and Branch, that there may

' no more come out of their Loins; that Sin may R 2 ' be

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' be Barren and Childlefs': This is the fecure Con-' dition you aim at, and that which is promifed, and " will be made good to you : To fet up fuch true ' and bright Laws, fo Holy and Incorruptible, in fuch ' Power and Efficacy, as no Ungodliness shall be ' able to pass through them, or stand in the fight ' of them : _____ Sin shall not abide in Mens Actions, no, nor Hearts; nay, not in the first Father of it, Satan, but in all it shall be utterly destroy'd : _____ So set up L' ' the New Jerusalem in fuch Brightness and ever-' lafting Purity, as no unclean thing shall come in-' to it, nothing defile it. As you shall come forth ' in flames of Fire against all the Work-P. 28. ers of Iniquity, fo *fhall not one escape*, &c. This is your true State, and the first and least of it; and less than this is not your Righteoufnefs : I can't fpeak or think lefs of you; ' and he that thinks or fpeaks lefs than this, or contrary to this, be it Satan in 3 ' you or others, blasphemes the Tarbernacle of God, and them that dwell in Heaven : This is your own Life, and all below it, are Fancies, ' Dreams and Lies, Babylon and Confusion, keeping and holding Zion from her Glo-P. 29. ry.

An Objection answer'd.

'I shall, I know, meet with this Objection from your felves and others, that this will be true, but not yet, &c.

' To this I answer, That this Truth is Eternal, and there is no moment wherein you can fay 'tis not;

'itis He that was, and is, and is to come: That therefore is Darknefs that denies it; or that's a deep Pit that fays it is not here. Do not abide in fuch Darknefs of Hell, where

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where Eternal Truth will not be admitted. If you can yet fay, thefe things are brought forth in you, but not in us, &c. No ! 'tis yours as well mine; and not mine as diffinct from you, but mine in you, and with you; for we have but one Life, one Spirit; and if it break forth firft in me, 'tis for your fakes. 'Tis not a Perfonal or Private Spirit, but the Spirit of God, and of all his Saints, 'tis the Life and Soul of the Army, and therefore you cannot be Strangers to it: Sure, fo foon as you fee it, you will fay, This is our Portion, our Rock, P. 30. our Strength.

Another Objection.

'If now you object ---- your being in the Flefh, your Weakneß, Inability to manage these high and great ways, &c.

Obferve this, _____Know your Sins lie upon the Lord, they are his, he bears them all ; there is none now under Iniquity, but 0 " Christ : You are Righteous, the Lord is vour Righteoufnefs, &c.____ The Confideration of your Unworthiness, Unfitness, may be to ' you fad and troublesome; it is to me, Glorious : ' It being the great Defign of God, to visit ' ' his People in a low Condition, in Pri-P. 31. ' fon, in Babylon ; and to Glorifie Him-' felf, and the Riches of his Power and Mercy, to love freely, to cover and take away Iniquity; _____ God hath now taken your filthy Garments from 6 ٠ you, and cloathed you with beautiful Garments, c and put a Crown upon your Heads; He gives you Beauty for Ashes ---- I P. 32. have no more to lay, or rather I will ever fay; — Behold, the Lord hath proclaimed unto the End of the World: Say you to the 6 ç Daughter of Zion, Behold thy Salvation cometh; R 3 And

And thou fhalt be called, fought out, a City not forfaken; 'tis your Salvation that is come, you fhall
fee Evil no more, let all the World know, let the
News of it fill the dark and troubled Earth, proclaim it openly; He gives you a Reward for all
your Pains and Sufferings, He brings all. Good
with him, _____ and his Work is before him;
'Tis now clear what he will do, Reign over the
Nations in Righteoufnefs, fet up an Everlafting
'Kingdom for the Saints, that fhall ne-

P. 33. 'ver be deftroy'd, and all muft own and 'confefs you to be the Holy People; Holinefs, that hath been the World's Scorn, will now
be their Saviour; That which they have derided,
fhall they now trust in, your Righteoufneß and
Faithfulneß. You are Holy with the Holinefs of
God, or Holy as your Heavenly Father is Holy, to 'rain down Bleffings upon the Just and Un-P. 34. 'just, &c.

Behold now here a Specimen of an horrid and far worfe (tho' in many particular Circumstances parallel) Design, than ever came in the Head of Mabemet (for we do not read that he ever defigned to cut off Root and Branch of all those who were of a different Perswasion, or to root out Christianity, (as these Doctrines, and the infinuated Practices thereupon, in their own natural tendency, will and must) repeated with the most accursed Blasphemies that ever Satan, infpir'd into the Heads and Hearts of any Man, on Generation of Men, fince Chriftianity appear'd in the World ; a Defign, without an Hyperbole, which is Satan's Master-piece of Cunning as well as Malice, by Millions of Degrees exceeding all the Projects he put into the Heads of Heathen Emperours, Popes or Mahometans, and referv'd as his last Push for the latter Ages of the World, to be put in Execution by the pretended, fworn, and declar'd Enemies of Antichrist, by Men who call themfelves the

the Successors of the Apostles; nay, immediately too. denying, as fome of them do, that there hath been any True Church of God for almost 1500 Years; that call themfelves Saints, and the only true Protestants now in being in the World, the only true Believers and Members of Christ. Here we have an Army of Rebels, the Scum of all the Sects, with all the Signs of Reprobation upon them too, (as will follow from this Blasphemer's own Pen, as you shall fee) whofe Hands were full of Innocent, Loyal, Christian Blood ; guilty of the most horrid Barbarity, Rapine, Sacrilege, Perjury over and over, Treachery, Hypocrifie, Apostacy; call'd the Ordinance of God, invested with all his Attributes, Perfection, Holineß, Purity, Justice. Righteousnes; taken into the most intimate Union and Communion with God, in as firict a Senfe as he could express. Here you have the Lees, the Dregs of the World, the Tail of it (Sedgw. Fustice done upon the Army, p. 50.) whom he call'd before Enemies to the Spirit, and to the Croß of Christ, p. 12. and told them, They had not the Spirit of God, walk'd not in the Wisdom and Strength of God, nor in the Love of God, had not Communion with God, and mistook Earthly and common Bleffings for Heavenly and inward, crying, Lord, Lord, whilft they did the Works of the Devil, &c. Men living and perfifting in actual, literal Rebellion against God and their lawful King, Persecuting the Church of Christ, Oppressing all boneft and good Men, and Rioting with the Ruins of bundreds of Families, Invested with the Glory, Power, Majesty, Strength, and Justice of the Great GOD of Heaven and Earth; All his Perfections communicated to them, and all their Infirmities [i. e. in the Language of the Saints, all their Capital presumptuous deadly Sins, fuch as Rebellion, Murder, Injustice, Ra-pine, Debauchery, Whoring, &c.] all their Immoralities and Villanies charg'd upon him ; by which, at least in this Blasphemer's Senfe, babitual Sins of any kind, ar e R 4 COM-

confiftent with a State of Grace and Justification, or the Saints [provided they hate the Church and the King] are *impeccable*, cannot fin, fo as to hurt them, or forfeit God's Favour; this feems clearly to be his Opinion, when he faith, that in his *Millenium*, or or *Reign* of *Christ* upon the *Earth*, which was not actually begun, when he wrote, in 1649.

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actually begun, when he wrote, in 1649, 'Sin fhould not abide any longer in Mens' 'Actions, no, nor Hearts; nay, not in Sa-

tan himfelf; amonstruous Opinion, which can imply no lefs than that Satan should revert to his Primitive Station, become again an Angel of Light, and Purity, and Bliß; and then why not all the Wicked that ever were upon Earth, to their Original Innocency, and at length, inherit Eternal Glory too. Let the Reader ferioufly confider and reflect upon what this blasphemous Wretch hath faid, and then judg whether he hath not refin'd upon Mabomet, or rather quite out-done him; whether here be not a Gap open'd for all the Licentiousnels that it's possible for wicked and degenerate Human Nature to wifh and defire ; and whether these fort of Men did not (and those now in being, who espouse the same Opinions) do not drive at a fecond Mahometan Empire, or more wicked, Antichristian, Diabolical. Conceive it but poffible or probable for fuch Miscreants, as the then Army confifted of, an Hotchpotch of all Sects and Perfwafions contrary to the one Gospel; I mean, of the Scum and Refuge of the Sects, Men living in Habitual, Unrepented Sin, to be, notwithstanding, in actual Communion and Union with God, even with refpect to all his Attributes and Perfections, Glory and Majesty, Holiness and Righteousness (we may add Evernity too;) conceive but all this, I fay, and then what can reftrain fuch Men from running into the greatest Excels of Riot, Luxury, Impurity, and what not that's vicious, immoral and abominable, and odious? ' It's but fancying themselves to be Elect, it's bus

⁶ but knowing himself by the Spirit to be in a State of ⁶ Grace, tho' he be drunk, [in the Act of Adultery and ' Fornication, &c.] commit Murder, God fees no ' Sin in him. Averr'd by Mr. Simfon; See Gatak. God's Eye on Ifrael : Ep. to the Reader, p. 18. Let me speak freely to you, faith Dr. Crisp, and in so doing; tell you, " That the Lord hath no more to lay to the Charge" of an Elect Person yet in the height of Iniquity, and in the Excess of Riot, and committing all the Abominations that can be committed ; I fay even then, when an Elect " Person runs such a Course, the Lord hath no more to lay to that Perfon's Charge, than God hath to lay to the " Charge of a Believer; nay, God hath no more to lay to ' the Charge of such a Person, than he hath to lay to the Charge of a Saint Triumphant in Glory : Crifp's Sermon, Intituled, Our Sins are already laid on Chrift, p. 274, 275. Cited in the Testimony to the Truth of Fesus Chrift, by the London Ministers, p. 16. Printed 1648. Could Mahomet himfelf, or all the Impostors in the World, fay more to encourage Viciou/nels, Licentiou/ness, and to harden Men in their Sins? Could all the Popes and Antichrifts that ever were, pretend to give a greater; nay, did they ever allow fo eafie an Indulgence in all manner of Sin? The Devil hath made his Work now very easie, it's only to impress upon the Minds of wicked Men, a ftrong Imagination or Conceit of their being Elected, and all runs (mooth and easte ; and how much this Antinomian Opinion prevail'd in those lamentable Times, appears sufficiently from their Writings and Practices ; a view of which may be taken from Edwards's Gangrena : and Dr. John Edwards mentions this Antinomian Opinion to be very prevalent at this very Day. As to this Communion and Union of Sedgwick's Army with God, whom he impudently calls the New Jerusalem, it's the most damnable Heresie that ever Satan invented; with as much, Truth it may be affirm'd of all that have but so much of Christianity in Profession, as may qualifie

qualifie them to be Hypocrites, for even himfelf beflows' all thefe Elogies and high Privileges upon the fame Men, whom, in his Justice done upon the Army, he had charg'd with all Sins and Vices imaginable, and in the fame Year too, as with Apostacy, p. 50. with being led by an Unclean Spirit, a falfe Spirit, an erring and feducing Spirit, [that is, by the Devil] C with being given up to strong Delusions, to believe a Lie; · --- Doctrine's of Devils, of Wrath, Malice, Accusations, Diforders, Confusions, Defructions, --- speak-' ing Lies in Hypocrifie : ----- He tells them, " Their Justice, Publick Interest, Common Right, are all Lies. And that they fpoke them in Hypocrifie, cunningly to deceive and feck themfelves and their own Interest, having their Confciences feard G C ¢ with an bot Iron, that God had fet fome Brands and ¢ Marks of Favour upon them, giving them Some Victories . C and Success, to' enshare Hearts; to puff up the Flesh ' for its Destruction ; Sedgwick's Justice done upon the Army, 1649. Now, I fay, if fuch vile and profligate Perfons as these, without any Repentance, Amendment, or Alteration of Principles or Practites, in actual Rebellion agaitist God, as Apostates, Hypocrites, Men of sear'd Consciences, may yet be said to be in Communion and Union with God; why not all the Adulterers, Swearers, Drankards, Extortioners, Sorcerers, prophane Perfons, the most Debauch'd of all Mankind, that make any the leaft Profession of Faith in Felus Christ? If a Rebel, a Traitor, a Murderer, a Plunderer; why not a Whoremonger, a Common-fwearer, Sabbath-breaker, a Polygmift? One is as well qualified for this Communion and Union with God, as the other. What Fellowship hath Light with Darkness, Furity with Filthiness, Christ with Belial? If wilful, deliberate, presumptuous, unrepented Sin keeps us in its own Nature. at a diftance from God, what Communion or Unions' can be suppos'd with God at the fame time? Two contradictory repugnant Wills, can never be united at GBE

one and the lame time? They who have found out the Art of Reconciling Contrarieties, or Contradictions, I confess, may do things past Human Comprehenfion. And this I find is the grand Arcanum, or Secret of our Millenarian Saints, and fo I shall never henceforth be furpriz'd at the most irregular or extraordinary Things that they can A&. I'll not wonder at all at the Liberty Jack of Leyden, and his Comrades took. as to Multiplicity of Wives, and lying with as many Women as they pleas'd, and indulging themfelves in all manner of Criminal Excess; and then they and the Familifts, and Ranters, upon these Principles. can never do amis. This is an extraordinary Doctrine indeed, and requires an extraordinary Miffion to pro-mulge and attest it. The Holy Scripture no ways countenances any fuch Notion, or Practice upon it. The affur'd way to arrive at the Mystical Union and Communion with God, is, in the first place, to have our Wills in Unity or Conformity with his Reveal'd Will in the Holy Scriptures; Thy Will be done, in Earth as it is in Heaven; to walk, to live, to converse as the B. Jefus did, (as far as He is immitable by us) by an entire and fincere Obedience to the Will of God, to observe the Gospel-precepts, to make them the Rule and Measure of all our Actions, Intentions, Thoughts, Desires, Affections, to live foberly, righteoufly and godly in this prefent World, to have Consciences void of Offence both towards God and Man, to mortifie all our corrupt Affections, and to refift the very Appearances of Evil, to avoid the Occasions of Sin, to struggle against the very first Motions and Temptations to Sin, to deny all Ungodline(s and worldly Lufts, and to exercise an Universal Charity towards all Men ; to take up our Crofs daily, to chufe Suffering before Sinning, to Renounce and Despife the Pomps, the Riches, the Luxury, the finful Pleasures and Delights of the World ; to be Meek, Humble, Poor in Spirit ; to be contented in all even in the loweft and meanest Circumstances of Life, 'as confidering that this

this Life is a time of Probation and Penitence, that we are every hour liable to Temptations, and too frequently apt to make falle Steps, as to our Duties and Obligations unto God; furrounded only with infinite Temptations from the World, the Flesh and the Devil, and therefore ought to bemoan our Frailties and Infirmities, and frequent Laples into Sin, and to make it our Business to acquire, by the Assistance of God, his Pardon, Favour, Reconciliation, and Peace of Confcience ; which if we do fincerely, and as it highly imports us, and ftand upon our Guard against all our Spiritual Enemies, will afford us little time to carefs our felves, and to indulge our felves in the Enjoyments. of outward, transitory and worldly Pleasures; to hunger and thirst after Righteousness, to lay up our Treasures in Heaven, above all things to fecure the Interests of our immortal Souls, the one thing necessary, the greatest Stake, which alone can bring or procure Peace at the laft, and give us the trueft and only folid Satisfa-Etion; To be merciful, compassionate, tender-hearted, long-suffering, of forgiving Tempers, to render Good for Ewil, Blessing for Cursing, Benefits for Injuries, and to love our very Enemies, and to do good for them that hate us, defpitefully ufe us, lay in wait for, and hunt after our Lives [or perfecute us;] To have pure Hearts, holy Intentions, and Designs regulated by the Word of God, conducted by the Spirit of Christianity, conformable to the Will and Commandments of God in all things, referring all to his Glory, or intending fo even in the minutests Actions of our Lives; doing all to the Glory of God, or fo that God and our Holy Profession, the Gospel, may be Glorified thereby, and not Difgrac'd and Expos'd to the Scorn, and Derifion, and Mockings of our Enemies, or Infidels, or not acting any thing inconfistent with our Holy Profession, contradicting its Purity and Simplicity, hereby acting nothing unworthy of God, reflecting Difhonour upon him and our Christian Profession, but walking in all Uprightnes

nefs and Sincerity, as becometh the Gospel; To rejoyce in Sufferings, Poverty, Difgraces, Persecutions, Afflictions, for the Truth and Righteoufness fake, and to use no unlawful, dishonest, indirect Means to avoid them. 'Let us, faith Chryfostom, not only fimply adhere to Chrift, but let us be glu'd and fastned 6 [infeparably] unto him : For if we in any wife ¢ depart from him, we shall perish; therefore let us C be conglutinated unto him by Works [of Rightec oulnels, Charity, Holinels :] For he faith, He 6 that keepeth my Commandments, abideth in me. ¢ And truly, by many Inftances, he joins us toge-¢ ther. Observe, I pray you, He is the Head, We the Body; can there be any middle, empty Space 6 between the Head and the Body? He is the 6 Foundation, We the Superstructure or Building, ; He 6 the Vine, We the Branches ; He the Bridegroom, 6 We the Bride, the Spoufe ; He the Shepherd, We 6 the Sheep ; He the Way, We the Travellers ; We 6 the Temple, He the In-dweller, or Inhabitant; He the 6 First-born, We the Brethren; He the Heir, We the Co-6 beirs ; He the Life, We the Living ; He the Refurre-¢ Stion, We that are Rifen; He the Light, We the Illumi-¢ nated. All these demonstrate, or hold forth Union, Con-6 glutination, and leave no Vacuity in the midft, not in 6 the least respect; for he who recedes, tho' but as little [as is conceivable] if he but moves, will be at a 6 farther Diftance : For the Body, if at never fo little distance from the Sword, presently corrupts and 6 6 putrifies: A Building, if it cleaves a little, is 6 foon tumbled down: If a Branch be never fo ¢ little divided from the Root, it grows ufelefs. There-6 fore fuch a little is not little, but must be look'd 6 upon as all the whole, or altogether; and thus let's 6 not despise little Things ; to be never so little off, c or feparated from Chrift [is to run the Rifque of an Eternal Difunion from Chrift :] Chryf. Hom. 8. in Cap. 2. I Ep. ad Cor. in Metali. So that we fee -

fee the first Step towards the Mystical Union or Communion with Christ, is by the Conformity of our Wills to his Will, which is manifested by an Univerfal Obedience to his Precepts, laid down in the Gospel, as the truest and wisher Tests of our Love and sincere Affection unto, and Faith in him; and without which. we can never arrive at the Mystical, Invisible Union and Communion with God and Christ. All this Obedience must be the Effect of Faith and Love, wrought in our Souls by the Spirit of God, the Root of all thefe. By these we are prepared and qualified for Membership in Chrift's Body, for the Mystical Communion in the Blood and Merits of our Bleffed Lord ; and by actual Communion with his Body the One Church visible here on Earth, we become Members of the Heavenly, Inwisible, Archetypal Chathelick Church Triumphant, the Society of Bleffed Angels, the Patriarchs, the Prophets, the Saints and Martyrs, and United after an ineffable manner with the ever Glorious Trinity it felf. As the Principles and Means of this Union and Communion. are only to be had in the Church Visible and Militant here on Earth, and as the ordinary Ministers of Christ, continued thro' all Ages, from the Apoftles Days to this very Moment, and fo on by an uninterrupted Succeffien, 'till the Confummation of all Things, are and must be the visible Principles, and the Ordinances, Sacraments and Ministrations, by them the outward, visible, sensible Means of this Invisible, Spiritual Union and Communion with God and Christ the Head, Corner-stone, or Foundation of the Invisible, Archetypal Church : So those who wilfully separate themselves from the Church visible, and refute Communion with the true Ministers of Christ, are ipso facto, depriv'd, destitute of all the Means of attaining unto, or claiming any Right to this invisible Union or Communicn ; and by being out of the visible, have no Right, no Interest in, and thereby are uncapable of, unqualified for any Communion with the Church invisible, the ferusalem above.

bove, the Mother of us all. This being a generally receiv'd Maxim, even amongst most Sects, and all real Christians besides, That those who are separated from the one visible Church, are ipso facto excluded from the invisible Church, the ever Blessed Society of Saints and Angels. To apply this, confider those Principles that have been hitherto infifted on throughout this Difcourfe, and was there ever fuch Blasphemy, Inconfistency utter'd by the Mouth of Man, as what Sedgwick hath affirm'd with fuch Impudence and Assurance? To tell these Rebels, Murderers, Traitors, Perfidious, Sacrilegious, Schismaticks, a Hotch-potch of all Sects or Persuasions, Enthusiasts, Seekers, Antinomians, Independents, Presbyterians, Anabaptists, Antitri-nitarians, and all Separatists from the one Church, to a Man, living and perfifting in the open Violation of all the Laws of God, as well as the Laws of the Land; That these Soum and Dregs, and Riffraff of the People, Reproaches to Humanity it felf, and all that's good, Suppressors of the Liberties of their Native Country, profeft Persecutors of all the Loyal Party, all boneft Men; "Men, whole Practice, as Sedgwick tells them, is Destruction ; Destruction is your Practice, 'tis your "Work, 'tis your End, you cannot fee beyond it, 6 and you are hafting to it, 'tis the Center to which ¢ you tend, _____whofe God is their Belly; your 6 Faith, Understanding and God, is funk into your c Bellies ; and your Rule, your Strength, your Confi-6 dence is only in fenfual and brutish Things, ---whole Glory is in their Shame : You are full of ¢ 6 Glory in your great Things that you have done; 6 wonderful Things, a mighty Presence of God : But in fum, what is it? You have torn a poor finful ' Kingdom in pieces; you have executed Wrath upon your Brethren, Friends and Countrymen; 6 ' you have laid Defolate your Father the King, the ' Parliament your Mother, your own Country; " This is your Glory, to be Executioners, Affyria the · Rod

" Rod of mine Anger: What a Crown is this? ' Have you reftored, bleffed, healed, comforted, 'or faved any? No, you have but plung'd the ' Kingdom and your felves into a Pit of Darknefs ' and Confusion ; when the Things of God are propos'd to you, to fuffer for others, to love Ene-C mies; to do good to all, to blefs all; you glory in " your Shame, and fay, You ferve the Lord in this, and there be lower as well as higher Dispensations ; ' You are indeed, Servants of God, fo was Nebu-⁶ chadnezzar, fo is the Devil; and you do the Work ⁶ of God, but ''tis bafe Drudgery, 'tis his 'ftrange "Work, to be' Inftruments of his Vengeance ; and 'its a lower Dispensation indeed, to dispense Curses, ' not Bleffings, to be below in Hell, exercised in ' the Wrath of God, not above in Heaven, in the Glory and Love of God ; — your Proceedings; are against the Lord, — you act against God, and God against you, your Souls loath him, and his Soul loaths you: Ep. Ded. to Sedgrw. Justice done upon the Army;) and all the Members of the True Church of Christ; I fay, to tell fuch Profligates as thefe, that they were Saints in Union and Communion with God; nay, the only People upon the Earth, with their Adherents, in Communion with God, his Elect, his Chosen, his Treasure, and the like ? Could Hell it felf ever invent a more palpable Lie, or a more outragious Blasphemy? At this rate, and as he argues too, the Devils themfelves, may one Day arrive at this Union and Communion, and Damnation it felf must be but a Temporal Punishment; fo that in effect, 'tis no matter what Men believe or act, all will be well one Day, if Sin, as he faith. Ihall be destroyed, even in the First Father of it, Satan himfelf; then fo in all others confequently, all faved at the long run : Second View of the Army Remonstrance, p. 28. I shall not infift farther upon the Confutation of this Army-Saint, one of

of Cann's Red-coat Apostles, the Event (bleffed be God) hath better confuted him, than all the learned Pens in the World; nay, the Angels themfelves could ever have done otherwife. I am not affur'd whether the Man were an Anabaptist or no, but he writes like them; I'm fure he was affifted and prompted to it by the fame Spirit, and I am much inclin'd to think he was one of their Gang. He hath nothing in him but what was extraordinary and immediate Teaching, fuch as it is, from the Anabaptifical - Millenavian - Munsterian Spirit, and gave his Brethren fuch a Model, as he calls it, of Principles, that would carry all that fhould imbibe them, thorough flitch, through all the Villanies in the World, and indemnifie them in all the Wickedneffes they could conceive or imagin. But the Event demonstrates the Original of this Delusion to be from Satan, fo that the higher this Enthusiastical Writer elevated them towards Heaven, the lower and more dangerons their Fall, and shews the Fondness of his and their Conceitedness; In his Justice done upon the Army, he tells them, 'They are the Dregs and Lees of the ' World, the Tail of it : You think, fays he, you are the best, but you are the worft, for the World ' grows worfe and worfe ; and the deeper you go ' into it, the further you are from God, and the " nearer to Hell, to Confusion : ---- 'Tis a fond " Conceit arifing from the groffeft Ignorance and " Self-love, to think that you are better than others, 6 all your-ways being more abfurd, viclent, irratio- / çc nal, than the worft that have gone before you. 6 You may read your Description, excellently penn'd long ago, 1 Tim. 4. 1, &c. The Spiric 6 speaketh expresly, &c. He speaks Truth, therefore doth your Glory fade away, becaufe the Spi-C rit of the Lord hath blow'd upon it, and he fpeaks expressly, &c. Justice done upon the Army, p. 50. ---- in the latter Times, ---- that time where-· 113 S

' in we are looking for the greateft Good, then ap-" pears the greatest Evil; And that in Apostates, ' some shall depart from the Faith ; the Spirit fays ' now expresly, You are these some, you have departed from the Faith : First, from the Do-' Arine of Faith, express'd in the last verse of the ' former Chapter; and in ver. 6. of this Chapter, ' In the words of Faith and good Doctrine. The " most forward of you in Religion, do depart from the chief and main Doctrines of Chrift, and nei-' ther do, nor can hold forth those Mysteries God " manifested in the Flesh, &c. And from all Rule ' of Faith you depart by Profession and Practice; to fpeak to you concerning those Commands of Sub-' jection to Kings, Superiours, &c. is Literal, Legal; you have a Spirit above those Commands, and ' those concerning the Worship of God; you are ' above Ordinances, &c. p. 51. So that from Sedgwick's own Pen, this Army not proceeding to act according to his Model, from Saints and Elect, are relaps'd into Villains and Reprobates; and falling from Union and Communion with God, are become one Mass of Wickedness with the Devil and the Damn'd. These are the Glorious Lights and Discoveries of Christ and his Kingdom, made by the Buff-Apostles Canne brags' of, and the delicate Fruits of Spittlehouse's Immediate Teachings of the Spirit. Here you have White and Black, Light and Darkneß, Christ and Belial, God and Mammon, the Elect and Reprobate, Truth and Error, by a new fort of Legerdemain Hocus-pocus, united, and the Same in an inftant ; and Hell it felf converted into Heaven, and Heaven into Hell ; in a word, the Gofpel Transpros'd and Inverted the Gospel Alcoraniz'd, and Satan Transform'd into an Angel of Light, Heaven it felf turn'd topfy-turvy. Bu we need not run fo far as Munfter, and other Part of Germany, for these New Lights, England hath been too productive of these Monsters of Impiety : As the hay

have forg'd a New Gospel, so our Anabaptists have found out a New Saviour. No Disappointments can discourage or abash them ; if one Project fails, presently the Spirit of Impudence and Delusion is pregnant with, and brings forth another : and thus, after the shameful Foiling of Sedgwick, Canne, Spittleboufe, and I fancy, fome more that I have mils'd of ; Up flarts William Franklin, a Rope-maker, to compleat the Bufinefs, who whilft he profess'd himfelf to be of any particular Sect, was a zealous Anabaptist; and whilf he continu'd fo to be, fell into many ftrange 'Temp-' tions, faith my Author, and utter'd many Blaf-' phemous Paffages and Expressions, faying, That ' he was God, that he was Christ: Pfeudochristus, Publish'd by Humphrey Ellis, Ann. 1650, p. 7. For which he was admonish'd by the particular Congregation (I fuppofe, of Anabaptifts) Recanted, and feemingly return'd to a fober Mind. 'But however, 'not long after, he fell again into, and was more ' deeply than before, plung'd in fuch Spiritual De-' lusions; for now he pretended to have received fome Revelations and Visions, --- to Prophecy and ' Reveal Things to come : He got acquaintance (a farther Step) amongst fome of those that deny Ordinances, Scriptures, Christ, &c.---- He then pretended, ' That he could fpeak with New Tongues, and would babble out words, which neither himfelf or others were able to understand .---- By these ' Spiritual Deceits he fo fell into, was he alfo led ' into much Impiety, as to beat and abufe his Wife ; ' to deny her to be his Wife; to keep Company ' with other Women: For all which Evils, he was at length—excluded the Congregati-'on to which he belong'd, p. 7. In fhort, this En-thusiast and Impostor Franklin, becomes acquainted with one Mary Gadbury, a marry'd Woman, p. 9. Who after many strange Tremblings, Convulsions, Visions, Revelations; in some of which, she faid, That it S 2. was

was Reveal'd unto her, that this Franklin was Christ; and one time especially, Franklin coming to her Houfe, being foon after that time that the Voice faid unto her. " That the Lord would (end his Son to Reign in the Perfon of a Man; She demanded of him thus, " Hath God reveal'd to you, that this Son shall Reign in ' the Person of a Man; To which he reply'd, I AM " THE MAN. Whereupon fhe (as laughing at his "Words) faid, That the look'd for the fame Body to come, as was laid down in the Sepulchre at Jerufalem. ⁶ To which he answer'd, That was an Old Body, ⁶ but that which he hath now, is a New Body. She then ' told him of his Relations, that he was a marry'd Man, ⁶ and had Wife and Children, which fhe was startled at. ⁶ To which he answer'd, That the Body and Nature of " Franklin, Born at Overton, conceiv'd in Sin, and ' brought forth in Iniquity, the Lord had deftroy'd; tho' " the Destruction thereof were not as of the Body laid in ⁶ Dust, visible to the Creature to be seen by it : And as. for the Woman his Wife, he own'd her to be his Wife, subile he carry'd about that Body, in subich he swas fo ' join'd to her ; and he then alfo crun'd his Children to be the Children of that Body, but now they were no more " to him than any other Woman and Children; and that he ' had a Command from God to Separate from her, and ' that Company he had before with her ; and that he had " not Bedded with her as formerly, for three Years before, p. 11. Here I defire the Reader to confider, that the grand Design of Satan in these his Emissaries, was, to fet up the Millenarian Project in the Vulgar, - Anabaptifical gross Notion of it, or a Fifth Monarchy, much like that of Mahomet; which indeed, is the exact Model of this, to be propagated by the Sword, and encourag'd by Licentiousness, and the Ruin and total Extirpation of all forts of Superiors, Emperors, Kings, Princes, Nobility and Gentry; the most probable Bait to catch the Mob, who naturally hate and envy all that are above them, and live in better Fashion

Fashion than themselves ; and all this, under the Fretext of fetting Christ upon his Throne. Thus, in one of this Mary Gadbury's Fits, a Voice fpake in her, and faid, ' It is the Lord, it is the Lord; and again, Baby-' lon is fall'n, is fall'n; There shall be no King, but the " King of Kings, and Lord of Lords .----- It faid alfo, "The Saints shall Judg the Earth, and the World shall confess, and say, This is the City of the Lord. --- The ' fame Voice speak again to her, I have fent many a " Love-token to thee, but now thou shalt see me face to face. It faid also, I will fend my Son in Person of a Man, who shall Rule over the Nations, and they shall e fee him Face to Face, Eye to Eye. ---- There were also Trumpets founding, as it were, within her, and they had Names given them, as of Seven Angels " pouring down at every Sound, Vials of Wrath; and at " last it was (aid, Now the Seventh Angel Soundeth. She declar'd, That she did not believe to see a Personal " Reign of Christ, but only Spiritual in the Soul, 'till she ' had heard the Voice Speak, as is before-mention'd, p. 10. To make this Strumpet amends for her fo favourable Revelations, William Franklin tells her likewife, 'It was Keveal'd unto him, that she was the Woman " which was fet apart for him ; as her feif also declar'd afore, p. 12. And accordingly they lie together, and go for Man and Wife, p. 12. And the Voice spake in her, and faid concerning it, ' This is the Bride, the Lamb's Wife, p. 14. And, thus now ' is Franklin in the room of Christ to her, he taking to bimself what is proper to Christ; and she putting her self in the Room of the Church, Christ's Mystical Body, to ' be the Spouse of Christ, the Bride, the Lamb's Wife, p. 16. Now they come down to Hant-*(hire ; here he Preaches in an Inn, People reforting* to him; prefently he takes occasion to go to London : In his Absence, like Mahomet's Wife, ' Mary Gadbury [his Whore] gives out amongst the Goffips, That her pretended Husband is a Prophet, p. 17. and S 3

and spreads it abroad, That she had seen Christ in the Perfon of a Man, and fo prepares the Minds of the People, gradually to believe their Delusions, p. 18. describes his Person, his Cloaths, &c. that all Circumstances must jump with the Appearance of her Spark. The End of this Appearing of Christ, she gives out to be, to Erect and set up his Kingdom here upon Earth, Land her felf confequently, Queen and Empress of the World ; Ay ! to be fure.] p. 19. When places from Scripture were urg'd against her Blasphemies, &c. fhe flighted them, and 'alleg'd her own " Dreams, Visions, and Voices against them: And all " the time of his Abfence, hath Visions, Revelations, ^c &c. And in her Fits and Pains, the Voice cries out, Shall I bring to the Birth, and not give ' Strength to bring forth, p. 20. and fo pretends to be in Spiritual Travail, and applies accordingly that ⁶ Saying of the Lord by *bisProphet*, concerning Sion, Sion ⁶ bis Church, and concerning the Birth of Christ the Man-" Child, and of all his People rais'd and born together, " virtually with and in him, in his Refurrection, Ifai. 66. ç 7, 8, 9. ---- and was usually wont [likewife] ¢ as wickedly to apply to her felf, in these her falfly pretended Travails, that Speech of the Apostle, Gal. 4. 19. Saying in general, That she did travail in 6 6 " Birth, 'till Christ were form'd in them, to those with " whom she conferr'd, p. 21. The first Seduc'd by her, was Edward Spradbury ; this Spradbury riding towards Crooxeason, call'd in at Mr. Woodward's, Minister of the fame Town, and there ' told his Wife Spradbury and the were both zealous Anabaptifts, ' by the way] what he had heard this Woman to fay, viz. of her having feen Chrift in the Perfon ' of a Man : But then Mrs. Woodward, not endu-⁶ ring to hear it, faid, I do think it is a Devil; Eut that a few days afterwards, Mrs. Woodward -had it in a Vision reveal'd to her, That this Mrs. Gadbury was the Woman in the Revelation, cloathd

cloath'd with the Sun and the Moon under her Feet, and there travailling in pain, p. 22. In fhort, their Blafphemy was this ; William Franklin afferted himfelf to be the Christ, and Meffias, and Saviour of the World, Crucified for the Sins of the 'People, that his Body had been wounded, broken, and often offer'd up for Sin ; and that it was but Three Years and an ' half fince that he affum'd this fleshly Body of his, and that he was not to fuffer any more in his mor-C ' tal Body. It being told him, That he could not be Chrift, Chrift being in Heaven at the Right ٢. ' Hand of the Father, as the Scripture testifieth ; but he being here bodily, must be a Deceiver: ' He answer'd, Those things of the Scripture were gone and were nothing to him, but Types and 6 Shadows, p. 41, 53. Mary Gadbury, as blafphemoufly 6 call'd, and calling her felf, The Spoufe of Chrift, the Bride, the Lamb's Wife, the Lady, the Queen, ¢. the Mother of Chrift that bears him, the Woman cloathed with the Sun, who travails in Birth for 6 ' the bringing forth of those Spiritually, that were feduc'd by them, p. 53. Here then we fee plainly another Fesus, another Gospel preach'd by our English Anabaptifts; the Effects of their immediate Teachings, and immediate Calling they fo much boaft of; and infifting upon it fo much with the accurfed Donatifts of old, whom they exactly imitate in all their villanons and abominable Practices and Doctrines, whofe Succeffors, as Canne professeth, they glory them-felves to be, as to condemn the whole Church of God. And what is very remarkable, as Mr. Humphrey Ellis tells us, is, ' That fcarce any appear'd to hearken ' to these Deceivers, to countenance them, and in-" cline to their Deceits, but fuch who had been this way [i. e. of the Anabaptist] engag'd, p. 60. How far these Seducers might have proceeded, had not they been ftopt in their Career, by being taken up, and call'd to an Account for these their Blasphemies, bv S 4.

2.64 . The Anabaptists Ministry

by the then Government, God only knows. They enterpriz'd this Business but in Nov. 1649. Carry'd before the Magistrates, January following ; and in March, Try'd by the Judges at the Affizes, as may be feen in the aforefaid Relation of this Business. They had made divers Profelytes, many reforted to them during their Confinement in Prifon, and plentifully fupported them with all Necessaries. The Noife of it spread far and near, and greatEndeavours were us'd to keep up the Hearts of their Party, and what Lies and Romances they forg'd, to strengthen and promote this Delusion, appears from part of a Letter of a Villain (who, in a short time, runt thro' divers Sects and Opinions, forfook his Wife, and betook himfelf to a Strumper) to his Spiritual Concubine, or Holy Sifler ; excellently well qualify'd, no doubt, for fome Grand Post under King William Franklin, and Queen Mary Gadbury (for the Devil hath his Hierarcby) and accordingly, the First-Fruits of this Falfe Christ, were distributed into Offices; ' Goody Water-" man, the King's Daughter, all Glorious within; Mrs. " Woodward, the Elect Lady ; John Noyce, John the Baptist, whose Office was to Declare the Coming of this " Counterfeit Chrift into the World : Edward Spradbury, * one of the Two Witneffes, and an Healing Angel; Henry Dixen, one of the Destroying Angels or ^{\$} Muggleton's Curfing Angel] whole Office was to ' Curle and Deftroy the Earth [I'll warrant you, to Cut off Emperors, Kings, Princes, Nobility, Gentry, and all Men of large Effates, Oc. the old Munfterian Project.] ' William Holmes; Junior, another De-ftroying Angel. &c. Pfeudochrift. p. 53.) being one of Canne's Buff-Preachers, an Army-Saint; perhaps might have been promoted to have been Generalissimo of his Cut-throat Milfionaries. This Rafcal, I fay, wrote thus to his Miß; Well! 'I am fill'd with the " Duickning Spirit, and with the Holy Ghost; and I hope, ere long, to enjoy that Light I told you of: ' For

For here is Elias flying in his Fiery Chariot. Already, strange Things are done about Andover and Winchester ; many Mens Hearts fail them for C fear : For, there is one who faith he as Chrift ; and with him, the Lady Mary, who declares frange Things ; They never mils to make Trumpets Sound 6 in the very Bellie's of their Converts, and great Ships 6 appear to the view of all Pcople. If they defire to fpeak with any one whom they never before faw ; if C they (peak to any one to go for them, they must, and C cannot refrain, when that they fend for them ; \$ and Meffengers and all come, tho' they go Five 6 or Six Miles, they come again in half an Hour; Lights appear upon the Breafts of many; Let them 6 ٚۮ difcourfe with whom they will, Priefts or others, 6 they all are converted, leave all, and follow them : 6 For the most part, it is thought they have Con-' verted to them five or fix Hundred, and now they ' are in Winchefter Prison; and fince that, he hath been feen amongst his Members, many of them : I fay, he hath been feen amongst them in Appearance, and yet his Body all the while in the Prifon; ' with a Hundred more of the like nature, which here I cannot declare ; Pleudochriftas, &c. p. 47. Imagin now, what a Noife all these things made about the Country, and confider withal, the general Infatuation the whole Nation lay under at this time of day; all Things unsettled, as to Religion, every one following his own Imagination; most particular Familes confifting of divers Religions, fuch as they were ; all Sectaries pretending to the Spirit ; Truth difcountenanc'd, and a general Aversion to it every where ; Satan let loofe, and taking his full Swinge ; Men changing their Opinions as often as their Garments, or rather oftner; the People prepar'd to entertain every Imposture that offer'd it felf; all having itching Ears, gaping for new Lights every day ; Disputing and Bandying Religion in every Corner, like a Foot-ball; in con-

constant Expectation of Changes and Revolutions. Confider withal, the general Over-fpreading of the Millenarian Opinion, the Second Perfonal Coming of Chrift. This Notion got deep Rooting amongst even all the Sects, the frequent Pretences to Revelations, Visions, Dreams, Prophecies, Immediate Teachings of the Spirit, and nothing to restrain Men from running into, and professing the most Scandalous, Blasphemous, and Heretical, and absurd Opinions, except touching that tender Part, the Civil Government; and then you will not wonder, if what was fo Univerfally expected, was fo readily, greedily fwallow'd down and entertain'd. Add to this, the juggling Tricks, and even Sorceries, that were employ'd by some of our Sectaries, to promote their Designs, and augment the Numbers of their Disciples ; as of old amongst fome of the earliest Hereticks, as hath been above observ'd from Ireneus, Tertullian, Epiphanius. As for the Quakers, 'tis too notorious how much that damnable Antichristian Sect was beholding to the Black-art, Witchcraft, for its Propagation in this Nation; for which Confult, particularly a Treatife call'd, The Quakers Shaken; and therein, the Relation of John Gilpin, Printed 1655. and Underbil's Hiftory of the Quakers, Ann. 1660. p. 32, 33. and the Snake in the Grafs. To these Diabolical Arts of downright Sorcery, or at least, to the Co-operation of the Devil with these Seducers, Franklin and Gadbury, upon the Fancy and Imaginations of fome of the Perfons seduc'd by them, may be ascrib'd the Revelation of Mrs. Woodward ; Pfeudochrift. p. 22. and Joan Gar-ment at an Hundred Miles diftant, p. 23. As like-wife, the Brightnefs like a Multitude of Stars, which Mr. Woodward the Minister, beheld about this Mary Gadbury ; by which he was, as he fays, Converted, or Deluded ; p. 27, 28. And the Voice speaking to the fame Mr. Woodward in his Barn, p. 29. And the forcible Submission of Goody Waterman to this Imposture, p. 28, 29.

p. 28, 29. tho' most averse unto it. I fay, laying all these things together, and it's not strange in the leaft, to suppose, if the Mercy of God had not interpos'd, but this Delusion might have over-run the whole Nation in a very fhort time, to the very Extin-Stion of the Gospel-light amongst us. And no doubt: had it made but some farther Progress, all the Anabaptists, and Independent's, and Ranters, and Seekers, and Antinomians, and the reft of that Hellifh Rabble, had join'd them, One and All. Mentioning this Mary Gadbury, it calls to mind a Passage of John Gadbury an Astrologer, who in his Dooms-day not so near as dreaded, p. 21. tells us much to our prefent purpofe. which demonstrates how easie the People were to receive fuch kind of Impressions, by the modify Preachments of those Times : ' It is still fresh in my Memory, faith he, that in our late Times of Confufion here in London, [and confequently all over " the Nation] many Ministers of the Gospel, as Saltmarsh, Sedgwick; &c, and from their Exam-^e ples, many illiterate Men and Women were confantly, from the Years 1647, to 1656. canting, ' That the End of the World was come, and that 6 the Day of the Lord was at hand. _____ Enthufiastick, and direct Madness did so extreamly rage. and reign in those Years (and a spice thereof we 6 have in thefe) and the End of the World was fuppos'd and talk'd of to be fo near, that many Peo-6 ple (upon my Knowledg I fpeak it) fold their E-6 states, and threw Money about the Streets (expecting themfelves to find the fame Quarter as Solomon's Lilly) but asterwards turn'd Beggars, 6 C and were glad to live on the Alms of others. Some there were again, that they might be the 6 more noted for their Meffage and Embaffy, and to ¢ 6 demonstrate themselves the more eminent Converts unto this great Delusion, would wear Sack-6 cloath, and fasve their Crowns, that thereby they might

might the more aptly ape and imitate the True Prophets, formerly fent of God. Others would wear
Papers in different Shapes and Figures, upon their
Breasts and Backs, with idle Inscriptions thereon,
pretending to come before, as a Guard for the King
of Heaven, who they said was coming.

And others there were that ran Naked, not only 6 about the Streets, but into Churches, denouncing Destruction to the Preachers, &c. Which mov'd 6 ' Dr. Boreman, in his Nuntites Propheticus, to fay, ' That there fprang up more Herefies and strange Opinions in England, in one Year, than in an Age c in any other part of the World there did before, p. 30, 31. Nor were the Graver or more Soberfort of Sectaries, the Presbyterians, behind the reft, in those Days, in Supporting and Keeping up the Spirits of their Party, with Prophecies, and lying Predi-Etions, Revelations, &c. as might be prov'd, had I room to enlarge upon this Subject. I shall only give a little Specimen at prefent, and fo refer the inquilitive Reader to his own Observation from other Writers. The Zealous Mr. Edwards, in his Gangrena, Part 2. Predicts the Destruction and utter Extirpation of Independency in particular, and of the reft of the Setts, from p. 179, to p. 193, and from Mr. Brightman, the Exaltation of Presbytery, but more especially that of the Scots, from p. 192, 195. This Book was Prented in the Year 46. But we find experimentally, that he was quite out, in England, ever fince, Independency prevail'd, and does at this Day ; and tho' Presbytery hath held up her Head for fome time in Scotland, She hath quite loft her Hold in France, and Piedmont, and lofes ground, I believe, in England every day, by the Prevalency of all other Sects. So we know, the Expectation of the Presbyterians was much rais'd, and they waited the Accomplishment of that noted Distich, in 62, and 66.

MDLLLVVII.

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MDLLLVVII. 1662.

BarthoLoMaVs fLet quia Desst Presbyter AngLVs,

MDLCVVVI. 1666.

ADVentV Læta est SanCta Marla tVo.

⁶ During the Operation of this Prophecy, they ⁷ remain'd pretty filent, 'till the time elaps'd; and ⁶ nothing effected, they faw it neceffary to ⁶ fpread a falfe Report all the Country over, of a ⁶ Toleration prepar'd for them, fays my Author; *Anarchy Reviving*: or, *The Good old Caufe on the Anvil.* Printed, 1663. p. 12.

But we find all this Expectation vanish'd into Air, neither feems there any probability of Presbytery ever getting uppermost here again, being justly odious and abominable in the Eyes of all *Parties*, without distinction.

Thus we find the generality of our Sectaries in those Times, were leaven'd with Anabaptistical Principles, and thereby fit Subjects, ready and prepar'd to entertain the groffest Delusions and Biasphemies; and that which is very observable of these two Impious Deluders, is, That whatever they deliver'd from their Visions, Revelations, Voices, was gilded over with Scripture-Phrases, as the most effectual way to impose upon the People, tho' directly contrary to the Scriptures themfelves; and plainly, and in politive Terms, Undermining and Subverting them. And 'tis from this Anabaptistical Spirit, that from the very Beignning, oppos'd, vilify'd, and neglected the Scriptures, that divers of our modern Sectaries have look'd upon them as below them, and themfelves above them; and none more than the Anabaptifts themfelves, Witnefs, Sleidan and other Authors, and their Off-(pring

spring the Quakers. The Reason of this Contempt of the Scriptures, is obvious, plain and clear as a Sunbeam; the Doctrines and Precepts of the Holy Scriptures, are directly opposite unto them, and their Designs, and condemns them, and make them manifeft, and discovers what Spirit they are of: The Scriptures are Enemies to them, and therefore they are against the Scriptures. They use the Scripture only as a Tool and Instrument, and employ it in their Drudgery; They own it not as a Rule and a Judg, but make themselves Superiour unto it; as do the Quakers, who, after all, are nothing but a Species of Anabaptists; and should but these Unmask, and Declare themselves, and set up their Design, the Great Myftery of their Kingdom, and get Footing, these very Quakers would foon appear to be all one (however they behave themfelves for the prefent) and unite most cordially, there being as little Difference beteween them in the bottom, as between a Mahometan and a Turk, Satan and Beelzebub. And that which is observable farther, is, they never run to their *Revelations, Voices, Visions,* and *Immediate Teachings,* but when they are at a loss, and darc not abide by the Touchstone of the Holy Scriptures, because notorioufly opposite to them. To be fure, tis to give Countenance to fome Uncouth, Uncemmon peice of Villany, when they shelter themselves under these Pretexts, as appears from those Revelations of Jack of Leyden, Matthias, Knipperdoling, Franklin and his Strumpet. Or when, by the just Judgment of God, they are inftigated by the Devil, to hurry themfelves into present Ruin and Destruction. ' Thus Theodoret a Taylor, who bore himfelf a Prophet at Amsterdam, fell ' flat to the Ground, and pray'd with fuch vehe-' mency, that he fcar'd all the Affiftants out of their "Wits : Then rifing, as it were, out of an Extafie, ' I have feen, faid he, God in his Majesty, and ' have fpoken with him; I was rap'd up to Heaven; ' then

then I descended into Hell, and there fearch'd e-very Corner; the Great Day of Judgment is 6 coming, &c. After four Hours spent in Praying and Teaching, the Prophet being Arm'd 6 · Cap-a-pe, ----- first he put off his Head piece, then his Corflet, then his Sword, then his Gar-C ments, and his very Shirt, and threw all into C the Fire : Then he commanded the Company, 6 in the Authority of a Prophet, to do the like; and fo they did, Women and all, &c.---- Then the " Prophet commanded them all to follow him, and do ¢ as he would do ; and fo rush'd into the Street ftark-naked, ---- running and crying horribly ' thro' the Town', Wo, Wo, Wo, the Divine Vengeance, " the Divine Vengeance ; whereby they put the whole ' Town in an Uproar : ----- and being taken, 6 no Perfwasions nor Threatnings could prevail ' with them to put on their Cloaths, faying, They ' must have no Covering, for they were the Naked " Truth ; and fo after a while were Executed : Short Hist. of the Anabap. p. 42, 43. Add to this, the Revelation of one of their Women, that God would keep her alive without Meat ; and the fasted to Death. Nor will it be impertinent in this place, to obferve what dreadful Misinterpretations of the Holy Scripture, the Devil puts into their Heads, to encourage them unto, and to harden them in the most odious Immoralities, under the Notion of Indispensable Duties; and by this, imagine to what all their Profession tends, however tinfell'd over with Religious Cant, and the Formality of Sanctity and glittering Out-fide. It was their constant 'Doctrine, faith this short Histo-' ry, every-where, [viz. in Germany, Switzerland, " &c.] that Women must be Common. Three Rea-' fons they had, well worthy to be Register'd to ' Posterity, to perswade Honest Women to Prosti-' tute their Bodies, if they would be Savd: The ' First was, That Christians must Renounce those ' things

' things which they love beft; and therefore Women " must Renounce their belov'd Honesty. The Second, That for Chrift's Sake, we must undergo any kind of Infamy. The Third Reason, was, That the Publicans and Harlots shall go before * the Pharifees into the Kingdom of Heaven. Ly-' ing with other Women than their Wives, they " call'd Spiritual Marriages; and under that Title, they would lie with Neices and Sifters. With that Doctrine they had feduc'd two Sifters, Maidens, " at St. Gall, by Zurick ; as foon as they were Re-' baptiz'd, they being a Bed, Two Spiritual Husbands came to them, and lay with them, but with fuch fervent Spirit, that they brake the bottom of the " Bedstead out ; the Noife whereof awak'd the People ' of the Houfe, who coming up in hafte, found ' Two Spiritual Weddings in One broken Bed, p. 54. O the horrid Blasphemy, Impiety, Beastlines, and Im-pudence of this Hell-born Sect ! Let not Stennet, or any of our Modern Anabaptifts, pretend to excuse themselves, or to sham off the World with their Hypocritical Mock-abhorrences. If thefe were the Doctrines and Practices of their Forefathers, -the Primitive Anabaptists, if their Immediate Predecessors, even here in England, have, as hath been shewn, maintain'd, afferted and contended for Doctrines and Pra-Efices, equally as wicked at least; why should we not have a strict Eye of Jealousie over the whole Sect, and be for ever fulpicious of them? Or what Security can they give, as that they will not Teach and act over the fame Abominations and Villanies again ? It's only for want of Power and Opportunity, that they do not run into all the fore-mention'd villanous Excefs, and can be nothing elfe. What hath been practis'd by this Sect, in confequence of their Prin-ciples, will be ever practis'd by those of the same Principles, when they once dare. The Devil is the fame Devil still, let him put on what Shape or Figure

gure he will, Transfiguration doth not alter his Nature. Let them Publish a Thousand Confessions, they are still Anabaptists, acted by the same Spirit, drive at the fame Ends, the varying of Methods or Measures, is only a Circumstantial of Conveniency, nothing but a meer Transfiguration, meerly to catch Dottrels, to impofe upon, and delude the Unwiry and Ignorant, and in compliance with the Necessity of the prefent Janeture. The fame Artifice will not always take, and therefore Postures must be altered. And it ought to be an everlafting Prejudice or Prefeription against a Sect, when it fets out at first with fuch Infernal Principles and Practices; nay, 'tis Demonstration it felf, that it took its Origine from the Devil, and was forg'd in Hell. And shall we be fo stupid as to be put off with a Sham Confession at every turn, and be fobb'd off with a They are nothing to us, we do not Teach or Practice fo, what are the Foreign, the German Anabaptifts to us ? No, this Confession of theirs was patch'd up out of the Independents, meerly to support and vamp up a finking Caufe, and to Rally once more, to try whether they can go thorough flitch, with their Fifth Monarchy; that is, in plain English, to fet up Antichrist and the Devil, in the Room of Chrift, to cut the Throats of our Princes, Nobility, Gentry, and all that are Wealthy; and to fet up the Alcoran, or fomewhat worfe, if peffibly, and Libertinifm. The World ought to abbor and dread the Growth of them equally with Popery ; nay, did ever all the Pluts and Designs of Rome, come up to that height of Extremination of all that should lie in its way, and binder its Progress; fo earneftly prefs'd upon the Government then in being, by Canne, Spittlebouse and Sedgwick? Can any thing parallel the Impiety, Prophanenejs, Hypocrisie, Blood-thirstiness of the Donatists of Old, but themselves, from whom they have copied out all the Villanies they teach and alt (tho' by the way, they can't pretend to be their Successors by any continu'd T Line

Line of Succession, but by an Interruption of above a Thom-Sand Years standing fince their utter Extirpation, an infallible Sign they were no more the Church of Chrift, or the One Church then, than thefe are now; (and they no more than the Turks or Hotmantots;) and is there any Wickedness the Devil can suggest, and Man attempt, that may not be done fafely by fuch Principles as the generality of Anabaptists have actually profeßd? And fo we may fee that the Spirit of Anabaptism is always the fame, as it finds Opportunity, the whole Drift and Defign of it, centers in nothing but the World; a Spirit of Carnality is the very Soul that animates it; the Posseffions and Pleasures of the World, and to live at Random, free from all Restraint, is all it defires, and sticks at no Means, no matter how Impious, by which it may compassits End: No lefs will fatisfie them, than to be Lords of the Universe; and let them not think it a sufficient Vindication and Apology for themfelves, to lift up their Eyes and Hands, and protest, and abbor, and difown thefe Impostures, Blasphemies, and gross Deceits of Franklin, O'c. Nothing can be criminal in him, in their Senfe, but only his Unsuccessfulness; Is it, I pray, less Impi-ety to devise a Temporal, a Worldly, a Carnal Monarchy, founded in Blood-fhed, Oppreffion, and the grandest Injustice ; Unrighteou/neß far exceeding that of Nimrod, or the Founders of the Four Monarchies; a Monarchy to confift of none but Rogues and Whores, Traiters and Rebels, Murderers and Robbers, the prophane Scum, Dregs, Lees, Excrements of the Creation, Hypocrites, Drunkards; and after all, Atheists, Devils in human Shape : I fay, is it a lefs Crime to Project fuch a Kingdom, to Enthrone Jefus Chrift on ; or, which is the literal Truth and Defign, in the Name of Jesus Chrift, or less Dishonour to him, than to set up for a Falle, a Sham Christ ; and under that Difguife, to act all these Villanies? And yet, forfooth, the Subjects of this Fifth Monarchy, projected by them, muft,

muft, nay cannot, confift of any but fuch Hell-bounds, and must invincibly, infallibly suppose a Diffolution of the True Church of Christ, and an Abolition or Difanulling of the Gofpel; Heaven and Hell, Light and Darkness, are as confistent as an Anabaptistical Millenium or Fifth Monarchy with it, or Chrift. By all the Experience the World hath had of this way, it's evident this fort of People never had any true Zeal for the Glory of God, the Propagation of Truth. Purity of Religion, the Eternal Welfare of their own or others Souls. Witness all their Transactions in the Higher or Lower Germany, and here in England, during all our Civil Wars; all center'd in, and favour'd of the World, the Fligh and the Devil, and in all their Endeavours against Babylon and Antichrist, they only aim'd at fetting up Antichrist in good earnest; to perswade Men to Apostacy, by Renouncing their True Baptism for a sham one; that is in effect, to obliterate the Badg of their Christianity; to erafe their Names out of the Matricula Ecclesia; to be branded with the Mark of the Beast ; to Lift themselves under Satan and Antichrist, in order to set up a new Empire in Opposition to Christ, and to extirpate the Gofpel it felf. This is fo plain from all the Efforts that Party made in the Germanies, that our English Anabaptists are even compell'd to own it, and is to evident from the Defigns, that Canne, Spitilebouse, and Franklin, fet on foot, and Sedgwick (whom I have great reason to suspect, from the Air of his Writings, to have been one of their Gang, however a Millenarian that's certain, and fo at least next of Kin) that I defic them to disprove it. That they actually endeavour to fet up a New Difpensfation in the World, is fo clear, that it's Nonsense, nay Madneß to deny it. Children, Infants, included in all the former, they politively, expresly exclude in theirs, without any more Concern, than for their Dogs and Cats; fo that in effect, they have fet up a New Object of Worship, a New Christ, having coin'd T 2 a

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a new Gospel for him, a new Kingdom, as they would have it in their Turkish Millenarian sense, to be propagated, and for him to be enthron'd or inftalled in, by ways and means contrary to the Gospel Rules and Precepts, as shall be shewn afterwards; new Subjects too, to confift only of Men and Women ; and new Saints to reign with him without one grain of Holinefs, or any thing that Borders upon Vertue or common Probity in them. So that from this their Blasphemous Diabolical Scheme, it will follow that our Anabaptist Millenarian King Jefus, according to their new Dispenfation, comes to Crush the Saints, all Men of Hely and vertuous Principles into pieces, to Reprobate them, and to elect none but the most profligate and villanous part of Mankind to be Infeffors with him in his Kingdom ; and if it be fo! I confess indeed all ought to be extraordinary and new, a new God, a new Saviour, a new Gospel, new Subjects, new Apostles, new every thing. They fet up a new Church of their own Invention, taking its Origine only from their own Chimera's, traduced by no manner of wifible Succession, having no existance for above a thousand Years. I need not name any more. From which it follows, that Christ had not a Church in the World for fo many Ages, in their account; fo that this is a new Dispensation of theirs and the Devil's forging, his ceafing and being annull'd or annihilated; they pretend to prove themselves to be the Church by lying diabolical Visions, Dreams, Extasies, Voices, Revelations, Inspirations, Miracles, and hereby have proved themfelves as notorious Impostors as Mabomet himfelf; and what is more, hitherto through the wonderful Mercy of God, all their Defigns and Attempts have been frustated, blasted, and manifestly curfed by God in the Germanies and in this our Nation of England, during the reign of the Millenarian Parliament, diffolv'd by Oliver, into whofe Hands they resign'd their Powers 1652.

They

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They Plied hard to carry on their Project of a Fifth. Monarchy, but were basely Defeated, as I have shewn above; and fo, Bleffed be God, have been hitherto notwithstanding their Prophecies and divers Attempts and Plots fince, to this very Day, fo very remarkably, tho' they have left no Stone unturned, employ'd the worft of Means and the most desperate Profligates as Instruments, watch'd all opportunities, call d in the affistance of all Sects whatloever ; fee Hell broke loofe, or an Answer to a bloody and rebellions Declaration, entituled a Door of Hope publisht 1661, &c. that as Mr. Humfrey Ellis in his Pfeudochristus, p. 59. 'Ot all the feveral Ways and Sects in the proteffion of Religic on, which Men feparating from the Reformed C Churches have fal'n into, fince the time of the Reformation began, I know none fo eminently blaft-¢ ed of God, that, either for the Congregations of ¢ them, or particular Perfons, have been given up un-¢ to, and been guilty of fuch Errors and finful Pra-6 Aices as those I now speak of; not to instance in 6 times past, and the Practices of those of this Profeffion in Germany. See not we their Congregations even in all Places shatter'd, and broken to C Pieces, and that not by the Hand'of Man, by the 6 Perfecution of any Enemies, but by the immediate 6 Hand of God, and by the Divisions which have rifen up amongst and within themselves : That it 6 is now a rare thing to find a Congregation of that 6 Profession : Some of them there may be yet holding together in London, but in all the Countries 6 hereabouts, where Churches of them have been ç in feveral Places erected, and where, but few Years fince, there hath been much and zealous difputing 6 for that Way, there is not now, that I know of, ¢ a Church of them to be feen; but the Members living in as feattered a divided Way one from another, as may be, yea refusing to own that very ¢ Way for which they before fo zealoufly contefted, as the only Way of God; even Asham'd of it, as if but T 2

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' but a Carnal Administration. Have not their Churches been the Nurseries and Seminaries of all these many Errors, which have overspread the Face of our Nation, that from them have moftly proceeded and been fent forth ; all these falle Teach-6 ers, the Inftruments of divulging them, Antitrinitarianifm, Arminianifm, Socinianifm, &c. with many other grois Herefies; how have they been profeffed in them? Where have the Scriptures been fo " much flighted ? and Revelations, how much have they pretended to them, especially when their de-" ceitful pretence of fhaking Fits was fo, much in fa-' fhion amongst them? And fo from flighting the " Word of God, have fal'n into all manner of Errors ' whatloever. Pseudochristus, &c. by Himfrey Ellis 1650. p. 59. ----- again I deny not (taith the fame Author) but fome there are of this Way Tviz. well-meaning ignorant Perfons, who follow it in the simplicity of their Hearts, as some of the People did Abfolom in his Rebellion] of which God only can be the proper Judge, and therefore to be left to his Judgment] who hold fast to the Scriptures, &c. ' but have they not caufe in all these " things to take notice of the Hand of God's Juffice ' fo profecuting that Way of theirs, and to be very ' jealous whether that Way be of God which hath been thus eminently, in all times and all along, fo ⁵ blafted by God ; yea and farther to confider, whe-' ther there be not just Ground to Judge that their feparating from all the Churches of Chrift, which e are not of their Opinion, and difclaiming all Felc lowship with them as Antichristian, which hath gef nerally been the Practice of those of their Way; their caffing alfo of Children out of their Churches, ' by denying Baptifm to them; leaving all the Ge-" neration of Mankind in Infancy in the World, the Kingdom of the Devil, not owning them to belong to the Kingdom of Heaven the Church, &c. Whe-

G Whether, I fay, these be not the Sins, which God hath 6 thus visited upon them, in his thus blafting their 6 Way, and giving up the most eminent Professors of it to these Ways of Delusion ? Oc. p. 60----¢ £ How could it be that any Perfons should be fo 6 grofly deceived, for any one fo to renounce ¢ Chrift, as to fet up himfelf in his ftead ? Or for ¢ any others to harken to fuch manifest Deceits, c and to give up themfelves and their Faith to fuch 6 a Deceiver ? were there not the just Judgment of C God, giving them up in Judgment thereunto, and iome great, tho' poffibly secret evil the Caufe of it. id. pag. 55. See Rom. 1. 21, 24, 28, 29. 2 Theff. 2. 11, 12. I think we need not be fo very fcrupulous and timerous in enquiring why God fo remarkably blasted the Progress of this Sect at that time of Day? the Event feems evidently to indicate the Reafons, praifed be God there were fome Abrahams, Lots and Mofes's, and Daniels that flood in the Gap, who by the Innocency and Righteousness of their Cause, (the true Religion, the Glory of God, the Liberty of the Nation, the Publick Good and Welfare,) their Prayers and Tears, their constancy in their Sufferings chosen by them rather than finning, their Abborrence and Dread of thefe grofs Impieties and Delusions, wrestled, interceded and prevailed with God to command the destorying Angel to Cheath his Sword. 'Twas for the fake of his Church, not only that Remnant of it, those few Virgins, that Handful of his Elect and Faithful here, that had never bended the Knee to Baal, against them. All the then Sects of this Nation in Combination, with All the Legions of Hell was Banded, I fay 'twas for the fake of that found and true part of the Church and the Church Universal it self, that Almighty God made bare his Arm and confounded the Anabaptistical Millenarian Designs, which were levelled by the Malice and Instigation of the Devil against the whole visible Church of Christ, against the Gospel, Christianity it felf, to make good T 4 our

our bleffed Saviour's Promise, that these Gates of Hell, and all the Machinations of Hereticks and Atheists should never prevail against Her. Let the Reader confult these Canting, Atheistical Millenarian Scriblers, and he will find their Defign, under the Colour and pretence of fetting up the Fifth Monarchy, was really to extirpate our common Christianity the Church Univerfal, and all to gratifie only and folely their own Lufts, and to be Lords and Masters of the Universe, to Monopolize all its beloved Wealth, Grandeur, Pleafures, Delights to themselves; and by destroying all Laws, and taking away all Restraint, to crown themselves with Roles, and to turn the World into a Seraglio, and to fivin in their Lufts and Debaucheries, as I shall demonstrate afterwards. The Event, I fay, demonstrates that the Grace of God had forfaken this accursed Generation of Hypocrites, abandon'd them to themfelve, stheir Lufts, and judicially confign'd them to the Devil to be infatuated and led Captive by him at his Will; that they might Discover their Infides to the foberer and more ferious part of Christians, and become the Objects of their Fear and Detestation, and be thereby aware of them, and studiously avoid them, as standing Monuments of the divine Displeasure and Dereliction. And as Mr. Baster faith very well, ' tho' God's mind be most plainly reyeal'd to us in his * written Word, yet are his Providences also Teach-⁶ ing, and 'tis the Duty of his Servants to read and fludy them especially the Penal, withdrawing or " with holding his Grace, and giving Men up to be-* lieve Lies, and to vile Affections, to a reprobate Senfe, and to an abominable Conversation : These are such \$ Discoveries of the fore Displeasure of the most High, 5 as should make even the Beholders to fear, and all C that fland but near this heavy Judgment, to fly ç away from it, as the Ifraelites did at the Cries of 4 the rebellious Followers of Corab, Numb. 16. left the Earth fhould have fwallowed them up alfo. ----The

" The Hand of God is apparently gone out against your Ways of Separation and Anabaptism; it is your ç Duty to observe it : You may see you do but pre-6 pare too many for a further Progrefs, Seekers, Ranters, Familists, and now Quakers, and too many ¢ professed Infidels, do spring up from among you, as if this 6 ¢. were your fourney's End, and the Pertection of your Ģ Revolt. And it is your Churches, and those that ¢. lean towards you, that presently receive the Doctrines ¢ of the Deceiver, and are the Stream in which fome others with them are carried away. You 6 6 may fee you cannot hold your Followers when you have them : your Work is blasted, you labour 5 in vain, nay worfe than in vain, you do but 6 prepare them for flat Herefie or Apostacy. I have 6 heard yet from the feveral Parts of the Land but c of very few that have drank in the Venom of the G Ranters or Quakers but fuch as have first been of 6 your Opinions, and gone out at that Door. ____ Is 6 it your Ministry or ours that they bend their Forces 6 against? Is it not part of their prefent business to ç Do your Work, and cry down Infant Baptism? One 6 of the Queries, which they have put to me is, Ģ what express Scripture I have for Infant Baptism? I must shew without Confequence, or elle confess Ģ my felf a False Prophet.] Another tendeth to ç ¢ prove us no Churches. The Quakers then are ¢ Separatifts and Anti-Pædobaptifts, tho' more-6 have you not well confider d into what your Socie-С ties were refolved in Germany and other Parts ?----€ Is it like to be God's Way, which fo ordinarily ¢ leadeth to, and endeth in fuch desperate Evils?---ç Nor would I thus Argue from the Apoltacy of a ς few, or upon fome unufual Accidents; but when ' fuch hath been the Fate of the Stream of your ' Party, from the very first rising of them in the "World to this Day, I think it not inconfiderable. б Nor would I thus argue from any temporal Judgment

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' ment or Oppreffion by a perfecuting Enemy, for ' I know that is no fuch fign of God's Difpleafure ; ' but if I fuspect whether those Persons are in a way ' pleafing to God, whom I fee him foufually deliver up to Satan, I hope I may be excufed. Certainly God's " Churches are the Places of his Bleffing and his Delight, and " certainly fuch spiritual Plagues as our Eyes now be-" hold, are as evident Notes of God's heavy displeasure, C as Men expect to fee on Earth. Bant. Quak. " Catech. in his Epiftle to the Separatifts and Anabap-' tists, printed Anno 1655. And then again 'We ' have, faith he, the more Reason yet to be sufpicious, that this is God's difowning of your Way, and " Teftimony from Heaven against it, in that he fol-' lowed the first Hereticks the Simonians and their ' Followers with the fame kind of Judgments, and ' by fuch fearful Defertions, did then witness his Detestation of those that withdraw from the Uni-' ty of his Church. id. ibid. To return to the Defign of these Murtherous Saints, I told you it'did not Center in the utter Extirpation of this particular Church of England, but even of the universal visible Church of Chrift in all Parts of the World ; and thus the Millenarians tell you (they might be sinabaptifts too for ought I know, their Defign exactly the fame at least, no matter for any distinction as to some particular Opinions, fo long as they agree and unite in the main defign and end) in their Door of Hope printed Anno 1661 p. 7. --- " And for this Works fake we desire not to love out Lives unto the Death, neither will we ever (if we may speak fo great a "Word with reverence in the fear of God) sheath ' our Swords again, until Mount Zion become the joy of the whole Earth, a Mountain of Holinefs, and an Habitation of Justice : Until Rome be in Ashes and Babylon become a hiffing and a curfe, the border of " wickedness, and the Feople against whom the Lord bath indignation for ever, there being left unto her neither Name

6 Name nor Remnant, Son nor Nephew. For that we 6 are not purposed, when the Lord shall have driven c forth our Enemies here in these Nations, and when Ģ we shall in a boly Triumph have led our Captivity " Captive to fit down under our Vines and Fig-Trees, but to go on to FRANCE, SPAIN, GERMAc NY and ROME, and DESTROY THE BEAST AND THE WHORE, to barn ber Flesh with Fire. C 6 to throw her down with Violence, as a Milstone ' into the Sea, and that fhe may be found no more at all, Rev. 18. 21. Jer. 51. 35. to bring not on-C ' ly these but all the Nations to the Subjection of Chrise ' that the Kingdom may be the Lords, and to per-' fect the Deliverance of all the Saints, &c. And ' this is much more than a National Quarrel, that " which is the Teft now being the Interest of Chrift, ' the Blood of the Saints, the Interest of the good Pec-" ple, the Liberties of all Men, and the undoing of all the finful oppressions and Yoaks of the whole Creation. " The Controversie now therefore lies between Zion and Babylon, and therefore we affert, that it is ' lawful for the true spiritual Seed, [yes indeed of Whores and Rogues, Beggars and Vagabonds, Murtherers and Thieves, and canting whining Hypocrites, Coblers and Tinkers, Sweep-Kennels and Gold-finders, Ped-lars and Gypfies, Pick-pockets and Bankrupis, oh the fanctified Race!) 'the Legitimate, Heirs of the · Promifes of the World [because beggar'd by their

Drunkennels and Debauchery, and fo wanting and in great need of the Effates of Princes, Nobility, and Gentry, to carry on their Spiritual Work of Seraglionifm.] Rom. 4. 13. 'to rife up against the Carnal, Ser-' pentine Seed, who are the destroyers of the Earth, ' Rev. 11. 18. to posse the Gate of their Enemies ' to bind their Kings in Chains, and their Nobles ' in Fetters of Iron [to take posseffion of their Wealth, and to ravish their Queens, Princes, Ladies, their Wives and Daughters, and to make Princes

Princes and Lords hold the Stirrups for Saint-Taylors and Coblers, and to be their Lacquey, Grooms, and Turn-Spits.] — p. 8. Then again alterward,
Now therefore to come to the matter of our Decelaration We declare, (1.) That we will not
have one Stone of Babylon for a Corner, or for a
Foundation, fer. 51. 26. We will not have any
thing to do with the Antichriftian Magistracy,
Miniftry, Tithes, & which are none of our League,
nor joyn any affinity with them, O ! by all means take Care that the righteous Seed be not polluted and mongrell d.] — ' And we cannot but look upon the ' National Miniftry, [Woe be to all

the reformed Churches, even Holland it felf. though formerly a Golben for many of our perfecuted Saint-scape-Gallows, &c.] in the time of the late O. C. [Spittlehoufe's Mofes] and his Priers, as Antichriftian, [all the Churches you fee in the World as well as Rome, the Protestant Churches of France, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Scotland, all Antichristian, without any limitation or exception, till they have past an Anabaptistical Mil-lenarian Purgatory] ' and that which ought to be dif-' owned and feparated by all the true Churches of ' Jefus Chrift in their Foundation, Call, flanding in ' the Parish Assemblies and Maintenance, &c. And ' as Babylon will be deftroy'd, and the falle Antichri-' flian Church will be no more, to the true Church and Spouse of Christ will be brought out of the ' Wildernefs, from all her Difperfion, Darknefs, ' and Confusions, and will be purged and purified from all her Corruptions, both in matter and form ; ' and from the rife of the Witneffes, the preaching ٢ of the everlafting Gospel, the beginning of the ' downfal of Antichrift, and the letting up the ' Kingdom of Chrift, the Churches of Chrift, and " fincere Professors of the Gospel, with the Addition

⁶ on of new Converts, will begin to ⁶ appear with the Lamb on Mount Zion, ⁶ in all the Primitive Glory and Purity ⁶ of the New-Teftament Churches, for

Door of Hope in Hell broke loofe. P. 17.

Matter Doelrine, and Order. [O glorious times ! now for the fpiritual Marriages, as foon as the dipping is over, Munsterian Salamanca - Weddings ! as coarfe as it looks, yet Riot and Licentiousnefs, Filthinefs and Impurity is the burthen of the Song; after all this religious Cant, all this is nothing but a Satanical Tranfiguration, as will appear afterwards, in fpight of all they can pretend, or dare to urge to the contrary. In a word, the profperous Success of these Millenarian Saints for a time, in their Wars at home and abroad, did actually, I confess, strike a Dread and Terror into all the Princes of Europe ; their defign being notorious, to carry their Arms into the Conti-nent, and fo to rival the Turks, either to enter into a Coalition with them (which from their Principles may be conceiv'd feasible enough) or to erect their Trophies over them alfo: infomuch that the States General of the united Provinces thought it absolutely neceffary, after feveral prodigious Loffes fuftained at Sea from the victorious Arms of our Enthusiastical Millenarian Government, to Court Oliver and that Millenarian Council of State and Parliament at any rate for a settled Peace, being upon the very brink of Ruin; and after fome very difagreeable and uneafie Compliances, as engaging to Oliver for ever to Difcard the Family of Naffau from the Stadtholdership, &c. they effectually engag'd him to diffolve that Entbufiastick Parliament, and to remove that Generation of Men, whom they lookt upon as their most bitter and implacable Enemies and Rivals, from all his Councils, and all places of Truft, affuring him, at the fame time, that if he would assume the Government ' into ' his own Hands, they would be ready to accord with ' bim upon more moderate Terms [than they had hi-' therto

' therto infifted upon] and enter into fuch a defenfive Alliance, as fhould secure him against Foreign and Domeflick Enemies : Subb's further Justification of the present War against the United Netherlands, 1673. p. 110. 'Hereby they gain'd Oliver, to contrive a Period for the pretended Parliament, " with a Refignation of their Power into his Hands, Decemb. 12. 1653. All this it very much behov'd them to do, and much more, if it been requir'd of them, fince they very well knew, ' That the Convention, fays Stubbs, Summon'd by the Council, 6 and vulgarly call'd Praise-God Barebone's Parliament, " were as averse from the Dutch as any Men ; they ' look'd upon them as Carnal and Worldly Politicians, " Enemies to the Kingdom of Chrift, and fuch as ' would, upon all Occasions, retard the Progress of 6 the Saints and People of God, in overturning the ¢ Powers of this World ; that Antichrift, that Man ¢ of Sin could never be deftroy'd in Italy, whilft 6 the Dutch retain'd any confiderable Strength in the ¢ United Provinces : Stubb's Further Vindication, &c. P. 91. And in the Margin he tells us, ' That, at Black-friers Meeting, they pronoune d all the Reform'd Churches (but especially the Dutch, to be as the Out-works to Babylon, and that they must be taken down, before there couldbe any coming at the main Fort. They did devote them to Deftruction, and prefag'd their Destruction out of feveral Texts of Scripture accommodated thereunto, Id. ibid.

' The Nicety of the Flag they did not much in-' fift upon, nor affert the Dominion of the Seas ; ' but they did bold it necessary in order to the ' Coming of Chrift, and the Perfonal Reign ; that ' the Seas should be fecur'd, and be preferv'd as ' peaceable as the Land ; and that all Powers, whe-' ther by Sea or Land, ought jointly to fubmit unto ' the Scepter of K. Jefus; whole Ways, they, and net

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not the Hollanders, were to prepare. As for the Procedure of the Dutch, by way of Petition, they thought it might be continu'd, fince the Power of ¢ the Council of State, was all one with that of the 6 Saints, and theirs deriv'd from him, to whom all 6 Power is given. And upon that account, the ¢ Dutch ought to continue their Addresses of Meffeigneur's, and Tres-illustres Scigneur's, most Honourable Lords unto the faid Council; not in that Senfe ¢ wherein it is forbid by the Gofpel, but in that C whereby our Lord Chrift affumes fuch Titles, and 6 likewife confers them on the Saints; that the Sig-¢ nification, not the Sound of Words was to be at-tended unto, &c. The Saints therefore might to-6 6 lerate them without Scruple, and the Dutch ought 6 not to refuse them, lest it should be deem'd a Re-6 jection of the Kingdom of Christ, which was now approaching ; that the Dutch ought to kiß the Son, left be be angry, and they perify; and should have a care how they contemn'd bis Holy Ones, left they 6 were chaftis'd with the Rod of Iron. In fine, fo lit-6 tle did they value these empty Titles in reference 6 to the World, that if the Deputies would falute 6 every Mastiff Dog or barking Cur, in England, with the Complement of Monseigneur, they would not resent it as an Indignity. The Ambassadors were 6 6 now more perplex'd than before ; it was difficult 6 to treat with, and impossible to prevail upon these " Men; They were now in danger to be abfolutely ruin'd as Enemies of Christ, rather than of England ; 6 and a Coalition with England would not fatisfie, 6 ' except they likewife annex'd their Provinces unto the Fifth Monarchy; Stubbs, p. 92, 93. What now can be plainer than the Extirpation of the whole visible Church, projected by these Saints, as well as the Conquest of the whole World. So that what we find rail'd against by the Sectaries, in the Pope, Mabometans and French, by only turning the Tables, 15

is what themfelves would fain be at ; to have all the World of their own Sentiments, and their own Subjects and Vassals. And let any impartial Persons judg, by this little Specimen of their Spirits in their Managery of the Dutch, and what I have hinted out of Spittlehouse, Sedgwick, and their Door of Hope, whether any Generations of Men in the World, can be more Arbitrary, and Tyrannical, and Infolent, and Haughty, than themfelves? And yet this is the Righteous Caufe of Freedom, Justice and Righteousness that they profess : Second Narrative of the late Parliament so call'd, p. 12. Or, as they explain themselves, in their Door of Hope ---- 'by the Kingdom of ' Chrift, or that ' part of it under the Kingdom of the Sion, which respects the Government of a well-' order'd Common-wealth ; we mean, That we ' should have the best of Men, of found Principles, ' of known Integrity, haters of Bribes and Cove-' toufnefs, lovers of Mercy and Juffice, for our ' Magistrates and Governours, that we might have ' the Word of God for our Rule, &c. Hell broke ' loofe, p. 10. Thefe would be Heavenly Times indeed, to fee fuch Saints, fuch Men of Integrity, Mercy, Justice, and the like, start immediately out of Rebels, Traiters, Murderers, Robbers, Plunderers, Oppresfors. For all these, these very Men must of necessity be, and the most contrariant Actors in the Universe; and Despifers, Contemners, Violaters of this very Word of God, which they profess should be their Rule. Impudent Varlets, to dare to vent fuch fluff as this, to Men of Senfe, and to publish it to the World! To think to gull Mankind into fuch a sottish Belief of the Saintship and Juffice, of a parcel of Rabble, that must unavoidably be Scandals to the Banditti themfelves, and the most execrable Villains in the World, and a Reproach to Humanity it felf, in its greatest Degeneracy conceivable ; devoid of all Grace and Common Morality, and no more acted or influenc'd by the Spirit

Spirit of God, than the New-England Pawaws, or even the Damn'd in Hell, in order to be qualify'd for fuch a Diabolical Enterprize; by fo much the more abominable and odious, by how much they endeavour to Mask and Gild it over with fuch fpecious and godly Pretences.

Having now, I think, pretty well reconcil'd our English Anabaptists, with their Primitive Fathers, Fack of Leyden, and the reft of that Foreign Crew, I shall once more (and then take my leave) address my felf to our old Friend Prophet Canne, and turn his own Artillery upon him once morg. The next thing then that I shall infer upon him, and animadvert upon, is, the Abborrence our English Anabaptists have for the Civil Government of the World in general, and then particularly Monarchical, as well as the Government of the Church, by an ordinary, standing, Successive Ministry, in the respective Nations of the World that profess Christianity. Monarchical Government they utterly difown, or Government in a Nation by a single Person, as inconfistent with Christianity, and entrenching upon the Sovereignty of Chrift ; and own no Throne but God's Throne, and therefore call Monarchy, Antichristian, and Dragonical, and Beastly. To this purpose, in opposition to our Legal Monarchy, Canne calls the High Court of Justice, that murder'd K. Charles I. of Bleffed Memory, God's Throne (Voice from the Temple, p, 14.) for the time being. After those Powers were chashier'd, and diffolv'd; then he tells us, That God rais'd up Oliver (p. 15.) for the Throne's fake, that they might not be any longer polluted by fuch a Generation of corrupt Men as fat in God's Throne before, p. 15. And here by the way, faith he, 'Let me speak a word unto such as shall sit next · upon the Throne ; I would have Men confider well before hand what they do: It's God own Throne,
and to fpeak comparatively, it's the only Civil
Throne he hath now in the World; by it he will · do - U

do mighty and terrible Things, and therefore fuch as are not for Chrift, and for the carrying on 6 of his Defign in the World, He will lay them afide one after another, and set up such as shall pour out ' the last Vials quickly upon Monarchs and the Anti-^c chriftian Kingdom, p. 16. Accordingly he tells ^c us, ——Kings, and Kingly Power shall be cast out ' from the Nations; ---- and---- as Monarchy falls, fo falls Antichristianism; when no Foot-fteps of Monarchy remain, nothing then will ftand of the Antichristian Kingdom, which came in with it, ' and hath ever fince been upheld and fupported by it, p. 20. So in the Narrative, our Millenarians call'd Oliver, who took the Government upon himself as a single Person, the Golden Calf, Babylonish and Antichristian Brat, (Second Narrative of the late Parliament fo call'd, Printed, 1658. p. 9.) and from a Moses, as Anabaptist-Millenarian Spittlehouse call'd him, this fame Millenarian Author, and I suppose Anabaptist too, degrades him to a Judas and Feroboam (p. 38.) for Diffolving the Barebone Parliament of Millenarian Enthusiasts,, and affuming the Government himfelf, out of an Inveteracy and Antipathy to any thing that refembl'd Monarchy. And in their Door of Hope, Printed 1661, these fame Sparks express themselves thus : ' Neverthe-' lefs God hath now taken away all our Banks, and permitted this old Enemy to come upon us as a ' Flood, Ifa. 59. 29. And now Charles Stuart is ' Proclaim'd King of England ; In whom is conti-¢ nu'd from Nimrod, their First Head and Original, ' the Succeffion of the fame curfed Seed and Serpen-6 tine Off-fpring, which by a continued Series runs through the Veins of the Affyrian, Persian, Grecian, 6 ¢ and Roman Monarchies. So that now this common Enemy (the Seed of Ham) is rifen up in the Spirit of that Murtherer, Gain; in the Spirit of " Efan, Pharaoh, Amalek, Nebuchadnezzar, Haman, ' in the Spirit of Herod, - of the old Heathen Perfecutors,

^e cutors, fuch as Dioclefian, in the Spirit of the Monftruous, Cruel, unparallel'd Beast, Rev. 13. ^e in the Spirit of that Scarlet, filthy Whore, Rev. ^f 17. ^f We fay, they are now rifen up ^f in this Spirit againft the Lord, againft his Chrift, ^f and People; This is the Spirit that put to death ^f our Lord Jefus Chrift, and that Murther'd all ^f the Martyrs: Door of Hope; Publish'd entire in Hell broke loofe, 1661. p. 2.

First, Then as to our Anabaptists and Millenarians Abborrence of Monarchy or Kingly Government, as Antichristian or Diabolical; whence all this Hatred, Antipathy and Aversion, but from a private or secret Spite against Christianity it felf in the bottom, from that antient Enmity between the Serpent's and the Woman's Seed ? If Kingly, I mean Civil, Worldly, Monarchical Government proves to be even God's own Ordinance, which none but even Atheists can deny, none but Enemies of the Holy Scriptures themfelves. If, I fay, this can be prov'd, and withal, that all Kings in the World that come by their Power and Authority in a lawful way, in direct and full Confequence of the Laws of their respective Monarchies, are really and literally Chrift's Vicegerents, and derive their Authority, and can have it only (exclusively of all the World) from him, as the Fountain of all Power in Heaven and Earth, and confequently, only Dependent on him, Represent him, Act for and under him as Ministers of his Mediatorial Kingdom, and of his Providential Government of the World ; then it must unavoidably follow, that these Anabaptists, Millenarians, and all those who agree with them, are ipfo facto, Antichrists, or Antichristians, Oppugners of, Rebels, Enemies to Unction, to the Authority of Christ himfelf in his Ministers, and Representatives; and fo without Repentance, they must infallibly [if wilfully ignorant] perish everlastingly; if we may argue from the Word of God, Rom. 12. if the Word of TT 2 God

God be true, infallible, and the Punishments and Threatnings therein contain'd, not meer Scare crows and Amusements.

In order to a thorough and folid Confutation of their Antichristian Principles, I shall do these things:

First, I shall prove that Menarchy is God's own Establishment and Ordinance.

Secondly, That it now, fince his Afcenfion under the Gospel-Dispensation, derives it felf immediately from Christ, as Sedv8;000G, God-man.

Thirdly, That whoever deny it, or oppose it, are Antichrists, or Antichristian.

First then, I affirm as an undoubted Christian Truth, that Monarchy, or Kingship, is God's own Establishment and Ordinance by Chrift, and is as plain and evident as any other Verity in the Sacred Oracles, even as any Article of our Faith. To begin with the Authorities of the Old Testament, Deut. 17. 14, 15. It's thus faid by Mofes, the Prophet of the Lord, unto the Jews, God's Peculiar, Beloved, Elect People, his Church, when thou art come into the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, and shalt poffes it, and shalt dwell therein, and shalt fay, I will fet a King over me like as the Nations that are about me. Thou halt in any wife SET HIM KING OVER thee, WHOM the Lord thy God fhail chufe, &c. Here we have the express Institution of Monarchy or Kingly Power over the People of God. His Church, to be govern'd by them with as Supream, Uncontroulable, Irrefistible, Absolute Authority, as other Neighbouring Nations were Govern'd; here's not only Institution barely, but Approbation too, it's propounded unto the Ifraelites as an Honour, and a Fawour, and a Bleffing, as predicted before-hand by the Patriarch Jacob, when he folemnly call'd his Sons about him before his Death, and as a Prophet Bless'd them. Judah, theu art he whom the Brethren shall praise, thy Hand (hall be in the Neck of thine Enemies, thy Father's

ther's Children shall bow down before thee; Judah is a Lion's Whelp, from the Prey; my Son, thou art gone up; he stoopeth down, he couch'd as a Lion, and as an Old Lion, who shall rouse him him up? The Sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a Law-giver from between his Feet, until Shilob come, &c. Gen. 59. v. 8, 9, 10. But then they were not to have a King of their own Choice, God himfelf referv'd this Prerogative to choose for them first, and then they were to choose; and that was only to acquiesce in, and fubmit unto, without the leaft Shadow of Oppofition or Contradiction to his Choice, and fo to make it their own Act by an obediential Concurrence or Acceptation ; which they dar'd not to refuse, having smarted feverely for their Rebellions before-hand; as in the Cafe of Corab, Numb. 16. Miriam and Aaron, Numb. 12.- &c. When the time should come, when Jacob's Bleffing of Judah should take place, and Monarcby be fettled amongst them, God was to make choice of the Person who should first mount his Throne ; 'twas God who should give them a King, and invest him with the Regalia, the Uncontroulable and Paramount Authority, Consecrate him, and Anoint him to that bigb Office, and not the People. Thus we find the Ifraelites, in their Application to Samuel, defir'd him to make them a King, it's reasonable to suppose that they would have him as a Prophet, to intercede with God to Choofe or Appoint a King over them; which was granted by God, tho' their Requeft difpleas'd him, in that they were not contented to wait His appointed Time and Pleasure; and he, in his Anger, Gave them, or Chofe them a King, I Sam. 10. comp. with Hof. 12. 11. Acts 12. 21. (to fee the Unhappiness of the Peoples interposing in these Matters, such an one as they deserv'd, unfortunate to Himfelf, and unfortunate to his People, confult his Story) and took him away in his Difplea-fure; Rejected Saul from being King, and Translated U2 the

the Kingdom from the House of Saul, to David of the Tribe of Judah. And that which is very Re-markable, is, as the Israelites Requested a King, after the manner of the Neighbouring Nations, unseafonable, out of time ; fo the Divine Providence thought fit to give them a Prince of the Tribe of Benjamin, and not out of the Royal Tribe of Judab, to whom the Royalty was Appropriated by the Divine Decree, and to which afterwards it was exprelly affix'd, and to which all Christian Monarchs should succeed, in purfuance or consequence of God's own Covenant, as I shall shew in its due place. But to pursue our prefent Defign; to the fame purpose it is faid by the Spirit of God, that Monarchy, in a general Senfe, is from God, as its efficient Caule, Prov. 8. 15, 16. By me Kings reign [and not by Men] and Princes decree Justice. By me Princes rule, and Nobles, even all the Judges of the Earth. To this, that of Rom. 12. 1, 2. may be parallel; There's no Power but of God, the Powers that be, are ordain'd of [by or from] God as their Efficient and Original Caufe; and the Powers here spoken of, were Kingly or Monarchical; and what is more, Legal, Lawful Powers, fuch as Christi-ans were bound in Conscience to obey, ver. 5. Whom to difobey, was Sin; and to refist, Damnation, and just too, ver. 2. which the common Light and Dictates of Nature will inform us, cannot be affirm'd with any Shadow of Truth, of unjust Powers, usurping Powers, which are Tyrannical, having no Title, no Claim to our Obedience, either from themselves or others, and cannot deduce their Title from God, no more than Sin it felf; and have no more Right to. Govern, than Affaffins have to cut our Throats, or Thieves to break open our Houses, or impure Persons to commit Adultery, or Sons of Belial to Swear an honeft or innocent Perfon out of his Estate or Life; And cherefore, 'tis the grandest Absurdity in the World', to interpret these Texts of the Apostles, of any Powers,

ers, right or wrong, that are in Poffeffion ; this is to alter the Nature of Things, and in effect, to fay there's no right or wrong, or to make them Reciprocal Terms, and to Legitimate all the Usurpations and Injustices in the World, and to make way for, and to encourage every profligate Defperado, that will but venture a Hanging, or Knocking on the Head, to feize the Throne, and expose all Kingdoms to perpetual Revolutions, and to deftroy all the Order that God hath most mercifully Establish'd for the Peace and Publick Good and Comfort of Mankind. I might, were it necessary, deduce this Divine Institution or Establishment of Monarchy from the very Creation it felf, from Adam, thro' all the Patriarchical Ages, before and after the Flood ; and shew, that the Patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, all belov'd and highly favour'd of God, were Kings, and exercifed Kingly Authority in all the Branches of it, and were look'd upon as fuch, call'd and treated fo by other Kings. I might instance, that even under the Theocracy it felf (whilft God deliver'd his regal Mandates, by ' Urim and Thummim, Visions, Oracles, Prophecies, Oc.) that yet He appointed One Supream Vicegerent ' over the Jews, and not many; for, as for the ' Sanbedrin, they were but as Moses's or the High " Priest's Privy Council, or as delegated Judges, be-' caufe of the multiplicity of Business: One, I fay, ' and not many ; witnefs, Mofes's Forty Years be-' twixt Egypt and Canaan: Joshuah near Sixty Years ' fettling them in Canaan; atter them, Judah; after him, Othniel; then Ehud; then Shamgar; ' then Deborab; then Gideon; then Tolab; then Fair ; then Feptheb ; then Sampfon : but never above one at a time : Necessity of Christian Subje-Etion; Printed, 1643. p. 5. It were the easiest thing in the World, to prove Monarchy or Government by a single Person, to be the only Scriptural Government, if we had to do with Perfons that had U 4 2117

any real and inward Veneration for them, that fincerely own'd them for a Rule, as they profess; but only indeed, pretendedly, diffemblingly, knavishly, to delude and sham the Ignorant, and bairbrain'd, and sottish, unthinking, instrucere, hypocritical, and naturally villanons part of Mankind dispos'd of themselves; and by the Sleights and crafty Management, and Infinuations of the Devil, to receive any Impreffions, Doctrines, Practices that encourage and promote their Temporal and Carnal Ends; I fay, might eafily prove Monarchy to be the only Government, even as to Form, that ever had the Divine Approbation, as well as Stamp or Ordinances, had I to do with fuch who would be determin'd by Scripture, Ordinances and Presidents; but Experience demonstrates the Adversaries to Monarchy (let them be of what Sect or Denomination whatever) the least apt to be held to that Rule or Judg, not only as to Government, but any thing elfe ; and make no other ufe of it, but as their grand Patron and Master doth, to deceive, and to countenance Antiscriptural and Damnanable, Unchristian, and Antichristian Defigns. 'Tis observable and probable enough, that these Antimonarchical, Antichristian Sects, make no other use of the the Scriptures, than Hobbs, Spinofa, Vaninus, and that Crew, and to every whit as ill Purpofes; or as Witches, Wizards, Sorcerers, and Necremancers do in their Sorceries, and Magical Operations; that is, in thort, only employ, and manage, and fight with it. against it felf, in order to subvert, undermine, and evaporate it into Air, meerly to deftroy it. Otherwife, how eafily might it be fhown, beyond all poffible Reply or Contradiction, that Abraham, Ifaac, Facob, were actual Kings as well as Priefts, and by Office too. This is fo plain, that nothing can be more. ' The Patriarebs Govern'd; not only in " Occonomy, but in Polity, even to far as in higheft Affairs, viz. of Life and Death, in Peace and War : . 11 21. 8

" War : They built Altars, and offer'd Sacrifice. God calls Abraham a Prophet, Gen. 20. 7. And the " Children of Heth, call him a mighty Prince or King, Gen. 22.6. And as they call'd the Patriarch a King, ' fo St. Peter calls a King a Patriarch, Acts 2. 29. 10 ' little difference he understood between them. ⁶ Neither was it other for Subftance than one Go-' vernment of God, that began in the Patriarchs, ' went thorough the Judges, and ended or refted in Kings; they being all equally of one Type, Deputation, Presentation, Vicegerency : See the Revin-dication of Pfal. 105. 15. Printed, Ann. 1643. To any but Hobbifts, Republicans, and Anabaptifts, it might appear as clear as a Sun-beam, that thefe Patriarchs were de facto Monarchs, and Uncli Domini. the Anointed of the Lord; as appears as clearly in the Context of Pfal. 105. as, that God Created the Heavens and the Earth, in the 1st verse of Gen. I. tho' they were not externally Anointed, tho' it were not in use then. ' St. Augustin (as the Author of the Revindication fays, p. 11.) moves this Queftion; How the Patriarchs could be call'd Anointed, antequam effet Unctio, before the regal A-nointing, as yet was. It is very plain, he speaks ¢ ç of the Regal Anointing; for he adds immediately, ix qua hoc Nomen impositum est Regibus : by which ¢ Anointing, the Name Anointed, is attributed to Kings. So that, the Sum of the Father's Quere, is only this; Why this Name Anointed (usual and proper to Kings) should be spoken of the Patriarchs, while as yet, no Unction was in use? And it is to be fupply'd in Anfwer, That the Regal Unction, as yet, was not, in the Ritual way of it, but in the Virtual way, it was. And if the Man ' thinks to fnatch Advantage, because the Father fpeaks at large, ideo Christi, quia etiamsi latenter, jam tamen Christiani. That the Patriarchs might therefore not amis be call'd Apointed, because therefore not amife be call'd Anointed, because they

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' they were even then Chriftians, tho' veil'd. Let ' him look before that, and he shall find him ex-· pounding it in a straiter Sense, Unde ergo illi jam • tune Christi appellabantur ? Nam Prophetas illos fuisse · legimus. Why were the Patriarchs then call'd ' Anointed ? Becaufe (as we read) they were ' Prophets. And before that (as the first Sense) ' speaking of the special Anointing, he makes the same ' to begin, and reft only in Kings ; Quod à Saule cepit, cui David fuccessit in Regno, atq; inde cæteri &
Reges Judæ, & Reges Israel, continuatione Sacratæ, consuctudinis ungebantur. Which Name Anointed, ' began in Saul, whom David fucceeded in the 'Kingdom; and thence was the Sacred Rite con-' tinu'd to the feveral Kings of Ifrael and Judab. · ---- St. Jerome vindicates this place of the · Pfalm juftly, against certain Jewish Doctors, who, ' in hatred to Jefus Chrift our Lord, the true Mef-' fiah, perverfly feem'd to argue hence, That none " were to be call'd Christ's Anointed, that were not " Anointed with the Regal Unguent. Whereupon he ' infers, Ecce ante Legem Patriarchæ non uneli Regali " Unguento Christi dicuntur. Behold, before the Law, C the Patriarchs are call'd Anointed, which were ' not Anointed with the Regal Unction. And that c he means materially, and even that intimates ' that Kings, which (fince the Law) are not A-' nointed fo materially, and fo ritually, are, never-" thelefs, virtually, and divinely God's Anointed. Further, leaft any should imagine, that he should exempt Kings from being specially understood in this place, he elfe-where applies it to them alone. ۲ As commenting upon Ifai. 15. 1. where God calls c King Cyrus bis Anointed ; and that according to G the manner of the Hebrews, whofe Regal En-6 fign was Anointing : Unde & Saul Christus Domi-' ni dicitur, & in Pfalmis legimus, nolite tangere Chri-fes mess: Whereupon (lays the Father) Saul is call'd

' call'd the Lord's Anointed ; and likewife, we " read in the Pfalms, Touch not mine Anointed : Re-' vindication of Pfal. 105. ver. 15. p. 11, 12. How evident would, I fay, the Divine Origine of Monarchy or Kingship appear, and how readily would it be subscrib'd unto, and embrac'd, had we to do with Christians, who allow the Scriptures to be the Oracles of God; but alas, we have in this Point, a Contest with Republican Atheists, under the Majquerade of Saints and Christians; who, under the Rofe, make a Mock at the Bible, and give more Credit to Aristotle's Politicks, and have a greater Veneration for him than for Moses, and for Hobb's Leviathan than for St. Paul's Epiftles; and therefore, fetting afide the Hiftory of the Creation, and the Propagation of Mankind, they write as if they were ignorant of the Original of the World, as if Mankind first fprung out of the Mud and Slime of the Earth, and write like meer Pagans or Infidels, looking upon the Divine Oracles, the Antientest History or Book in the World, by many Ages, as an old Almanack, out of Date, and altogether ufelefs and improper for their great Work of new modelling and debauching the World. And thus, in downright Opposition and Contradiction to the History of the Creation, as if they never heard or at least did not give the least Credit to it, no more than to the Hiftory of the feven Champions, or Guy of Warwick, would make the World believe that Anarchy was before a regulated Government, &c. But to proceed to allege iome other Scriptures : The Holy Scriptures then teach us in general, That all rightful Kings whatever, or wherever, in or out of the Church, are fet up by, and derive their Authority from God, Pagans, or Jews, or Christians. We read of Pharoab King of Agypt, that of him God faid, Exod. 9. 7. I have raised thee up. Elisha from God de-fign'd, anointed, and constituted Hazael King of Syria, 2 King 8. 13. Here you fee that the Kings of Agypt

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gypt. and Syria, are no lefs of God's making than the Kings of Ifrael. Are not Pharoah, Abimelech, ¢ Hiram, Hazal, Hadad, no lefs honoured with the 6 Compellation of Kings, than David, Saul, or E-8 zekiah? Be what they will, God's Creatures they are, and of his making only. Jer. 29. 9. God doth 'honour Nebuchadnezzar, by naming him his Servant, his Servant, conceive it rol' ¿ zozir by way of excellency, the fame Compellation it is, which 6 C God giveth to David, a King according to his own Heart. Nebuchadnezzar the King of Babylon my Ser-6 vant. If what we have faid cannot fuffice, let them turn over to Isa. 45. 1, 2. Thus faith the Lord to £ C. his anointed, to Cyrus, &c. a Proof able enough to fop the Devils Mouth [who perhaps, without an " Hyperbole, may be suppos'd modester than a Canne, " Spittlehouse, or a Milton, who made not the least ' word of a Reply to any of the three Texts our Sa-^c viour alleged against him.]

Again, we are told in the Book of God, that there 11.6 ' is no Kingdom but of his giving, no Kings but of ' his making, no King unking'd but by his doing. [If this doth not prove Monarchy to be of divine Original, and not from Man, and that this Form of Government is most pleasing unto him, and because we read of no other Form of Government in all the Scriptures, ordained or approv'd by God, that it biddeth fair for the only Form of Government agreeable to his Will, because most conformable to the divine Government it felf over Heaven and Earth, then I think there's no fuch thing as Proof and Demonstration in the World.] See Efdr. 12. 2 Chron. 26. 22, 23. Comp. with I/a. 44:28. 45. 12. confult particularly, Dan. 2. 19, 20, 21. and Daniel will teach them, in the Judgment of God; that to give ' and remove Kings and Kingdoms is the fole and ^c proper peculiar Work of God. [And for Man to attempt any thing of this Nature against their lawful

ful Prince, is to wreft God's work out of his own Hands, literally to rebel against or to Apostatize from God, to invade and usurp his Prerogative, and for any who profess Christianity to do fo, is to be formal Antichrifts, as shall be shewn afterwards.] ' When " God had revealed to Daniel Nebuchadnezzar's Dream with the Interpretation of it, he thanketh God and faith, v. 20. Bleffed be the name of God for ever €. and ever, for Wildom and Might are his, ver. 21. And he changeth the Times and the Seafons, he C removeth Kings, and setteth up Kings. Again. v. 37. C ' He faith, thou, O King, art King of Kings, for the God of Heaven hath given thee a Kingdom, ' Power, Strength and Glory, v. 20, 21. He afcribeth the fetting up and removing of Kings no lefs 6 C to God, than Wildom infinite and Omnipotency ¢ which are divine Attributes incommunicable .- --View the fourth Chapter of Daniel's Prophecy and 6 6 there you will find it in four squar'd Letters ; Nec buchadnezzar for a time is unking'd, now I pray C you ? by the Watcher, by the boly one, one fent by him from Heaven, commanded by him to hew down the Tree, to cut off his Branches, shake off his Leaves, scatter bis fruit, v. 13, 14. And to what purpose is this And to what purpose is this? That Nebuchadnez-6 zar and all living may know, that the most high 6 ruleth in the Kingdom of Men, and giveth it to whomfoever be will, and fetteth up over it the baseft of Men, v. 17. &c. confult the whole Chapter. The fame . Truth is delivered us again, Dan. 5. 5. &c. parti-' cularly, v. 18. O thou King the most high God gave Nebuchadnezzar thy Father a Kingdom, and Ma-C jesty, and Glory, and Honour. What more can any conceive in a King than is here expressed ? And for the Majesty he gave him, &c. v. 19. 6 " mark it well, it is not faid that the People [any Mortals under Heaven] gave it, &c.

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' If any will be pleased to consider seriously Daniel's " Prophecies, what are they but Predictions that all Empires, Kingdoms, Majefty, Royalty and Soveraignty are of God's immediate Donation. They are not difposed of by the composed Contract of Men but by the immediate hand and Work of God fee that Admirable learned Book call'd Sacrofancta regum Majestas, printed at Oxford 1644. Chap. 4. By what hath been hitherto faid, it's apparent that Monarchy derives its Original folely from God, that there are no Footsteps of any other Forms of Government appointed by him over Men, that in Fact he fet up Monarchs or Kings not only over his own peculiar People and Church, but even over the Gentiles themfelves; to what has been faid as to my first point; I shall now take leave to add, that God himself promifed unto Abraham, the Head or Founder of the Israelitifh Nation in particular, and the Father of the Faithful, both in the Jewish and Christian Church, as a grand and special Bleffing and Honour, that Kings should come out of his Loyns, and I will make thee exceeding fruitful, and I will make Nations of thee, and Kings fhall come out of thee, Gen. 17. 6. ____ as for Sarah thy Wife, &c. I will bless ber-fie shall be a Mother of Nations, Kings of People shall be of her. And this Promise was literally and speedily in a considerable measure made good in the next Generation by E-Sau, as we may read, by a numerous Posterity, whereof a great many were Dukes and Kings, enumerated, Gen. 43. and afterwards in the Posterity of Jacob, as we have feen already, particularly when they were fix'd in the promifed Land of Canaan, where God himfelf, at the untimely and importunate Request of the I/raelites, chole for them their first King Saul, and after his rejection translated the Diadem to the Tribe of Fudab, in purluance and for the Completion of the Prophetical Benediction of Jacob. But as a farther Illu-firation and proof I shall produce some more Scriptures,

tures, particularly fuch as aferibe all Alls effentially conflicutive of Kings immediately to God. In one full word, the making of a 'King is given to God. 1 K.

2. 7. And thou, O Lord my God, haft made thy Servant King instead of David my Father. The provi-' ding of a King is given to God, I Sam. 16. 1. I have provided me a King. The King, in a proper 6 s and peculiar way, is called God's King, Plal. 18. 6 50. Great deliverance giveth he to his King. God ex-6 alteth them, Pfal. 89. 19. I have exalted one chofen out of the People. Not the People but God findeth 6 6 Kings out. ibid. v. 20. I have found David my Serc vant. Neither Prielt, nor Prophet, nor People really anoint Kings, but God anointeth them, ibid. C 6 v. 10. with my holy Oyl have I anointed him. That c we may not conceive them to have their Prerogac tive from Pope or People, Prieft or Propher, 6 not they but God adopteth them, ibid. v. 27. I will 6 make him my first-born, that he may cry unto him, thou c art my Father, my God, v. 26. To shew cheir nearer c and ftraiter Alliance, they are taken in Societatem C nominis, numinis, & potestatis, into a Communion ' of his Majesty, his Name, and Power; it is faid, Plal. 28. 6. I have laid ye are Gods. To shew their C c Generation, their Procreation, their Derivation, c there is a Dixi to this too, I have faid ye are all of ¢ you the Children of the most High, not terræ filii, · Cadmus Off-fpring, fprang out of the Earth. Kings ' then are not made, provided, chosen, found, ex-' alted, anointed, adopted, by Saints, by People, by Presbyters, by any diffusive, collective, representa-6 tive, virtual Body of the Community, but by and C C of God alone : for their Power, their Soveraignty, they are Dii Elohim; the manner of Propagation, Derivation, Communication, is by Filiation or C Adoption, they are filii excelfi, the Sons of the most ¢ High, and for eminency above all, they are the Firls-

" First born ; this is the Language of Canaan : it is ' the Language of Albdod to fay, that the King is " Minor Univerfis, Singulis major, &c. Another Argument I shall infert from the faid Learned Writer (never, that I can hear of, fo much as attempted to be answer'd in those Hellish days, nor never I am perfwaded can, by All the Antimonarchifts in the World, whether Papists, Presbyterians, Anabaptists or Atheists, as long as the World Stands) to prove, That Sovereignty in a King is immediately from God, and not from the Diffusive, Collective, Representative or Virtual Body of the Community, is, that All Royal " Enfigns and Alts of Kings are ascribed to God. If Kings were the Derivatives of the People and " Community, in whom is that fancied Underived Ma-' jefty? how comes it to pafs, that the Holy Spirit ' hath not in any place or fyllable of Scripture intimated it? And how cometh it to pafs, that in 6 fuch a particular way and enumeration all are given to God? (1) Their Crown is of God, by putting it on their Head, If. 62. 3. The Royal Diac dem is in the hand of the Lord, Pf. 21. 2. Thon put-٢ test a Crown of pure Gold upon his Head. (2) Their Sword is God's; and he girdeth them with it. David proteffeth fo much, Pfal. 18. 39. ٤. For thou hast girded me with ftrength unto the battel. See Judg. 7. 17. (3) Their Sceptre is the Sceptre of " God, Exod. 4. 20. and 17. 9. (4) Their Judgment is the Judgment of the Lord, 2 Chron. 19. 6. (5) Their Throne is the Throne of God, Sacrof. Reg. ' I Chron. 19. 21. A parallel place to Maj. c. 4. which is that of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon, Bleffed be the Lord thy God, which delighteth in thee, to set thee on his Throne to be King for the Lord thy God; because thy God loved Israel, to establish Them for ever, therefore made He thee King over them, to do Judgment and Justice, 2 Chr. 9. 9. A most Pious as well as True Expression of this Magnificent Queen

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Queen (in all probability a Jewish Profelyte) as full of Divine Sentences as Words, praifing God the Original of all Power and Authority (which our Prophane Atheists and Diabolical Sectaries have been Raking into the Bottom of Hell for, and pass by the Divine Oracles as mere Dreams and Figments, or at best the Dungbils of the filthy Rabble) for making choice of fo accomplisht a Perfen, to represent his Divine Majesty upon His own Visible Throne, afferting the Thrones of the World to be God's Thrones, and Kings to be the Visible Reprefentatives and Shechinas of the Invisible God, and to act for God and in his ftead : and this becaufe God loved Ifrael, his Peculium, his Church, the Type of the Christian Church, which shall endure to the end of the World, and shall never, in confequence of his Covenant with Abraham, renewed to David, want a Race of Kings to fit upon the Throne of David, God's own Throne, fo long as the Sun and Moon endureth, as He promifed to David His Anointed, whole Succeffors All Christian Kings are; of which more afterwards.

I might, from the fame Reverend and Learned Writer, infert a great many more Texts, and ftrenuous D. ductions from them ready done to my Hand, which to adventure to new model from fuch a Hand, would be Immodesty in any Person that hath perused that Author; tho' the Collection of the Texts themfelves is a bufinefs of no great labour, to any that would give himfelf a little pains. Therefore to avoid prolixity, I refer my Reader, who is not fatisfied with this Taffe, to a more Plentiful Banquet from the Book it felt. I shall only beg the Liberty to make an Inference or two from the fore-cited Texts, and fo pais on to fome other Topicks. My First is this, I hat Temporal or Worldly Monarchy is a Form of Government fo far from being Destructive, or Odions, or Evil in it feif, or Difagreeable unto God, or even Nature, that God Almighty, in his Infinite Wildom hath made Choice of it * exclu-X

* Whereas it was objected in the late Oliverian Ulurpation by those who defended the Lawfulness of subscribing to the then Engagement: '[It is ' not the Title or Form of Go* exclusive of All other Forms, as the Instrument or Medium of his Providential Government of the World.

" vernment, but the Place, the Power or Authority of Governing, " which is God's Ordinance, and Lam (ubject to: Thoje are of Man, " This is of Divine Institution] I find this Answer return'd by the Chefhire and Lancashite Ministers. 'You cannot distinguish or take ' in funder thefe, The Title, Form and Power, or Authority of Go-' vernment: if this be in being, it must have a Form: if it be God's Ordinance, the Form of it is fo: if it be God's Inflitution, it hath a Title or Right from God. If I be fubjet to the Power,
I am fubjet to the Form; for this, Dat elle & operari; If I " obey of Duty to it, I obey upon the ground of its Title or Right to Rule : for a Duty to a Perfon, and a Right to that Duty, infallibly do infer each other. That Command which is without Title or Authority, is an Act of mere Will and Force, and cannot be Authoritative at all, or an efflux of a Divine Institution. An Ordinary or strange Man's word, who is not a Husband or a Master, --- is of no Marital or Magifterial Authority to a Wife or Servant. As an Image carved and let out with a Divine Title, is indeed no God, but a Nullity : fo a Per-(on furnished with Strength, and sending out Edicts without a Calling or Title to Rule, is a mere Idol, and nothing as unto Magistracy. There are falls Earthly Gods as well as Heavenly: Those are forbidden by the Fifth, as These are by the First Commandment, Gc. Appendix to the Plea for Non-scribers, p. 36.

And as He vouchfafes to make use of Means for this Great End, the Establishing of Order, and the Procuring the Publick Good of Mankind, by encouraging Vertue, and discountenancing Vice; fo He hath all along in all the Ages of the World, made choice of Single Persons for His Representatives and Vicegerents, not of the Multitude, the Rabble, in the Distinct Nations and Kingdoms of the Earth. All other Forms being mere Excrescences, Human or rather Diabolical Inventions, Anomalous, Heterogeneous, Deviations from, Contrary and Opposite unto the Model Himfelf hath Ordained, Instituted and given unto us; No Footsteps of them in Scripture or Nature, therefore Antiferiptural, Unnatural, not bearing any Analogy with God's Government in Heaven and Earth. He is in strift Sense and

and Propriety the Sole Monarch of Heaven and Earth, both as the Archetype, according to which the Vifible External Government of the World ought to be Modelled. He is the Fountain or Scurce, the Original Efficient Caufe of all Lawful Power and Authority, by which this Lower World ought to be Governed, and to which alone He hath promifed and engaged His Bleffing, and Gracious Concurrence.

The Second Inference I shall make from the Foregoing Texts is this, That as God in his goad Pleafure. and out of his abundant Favour in particular to Abraham, did Covenant with him that he should be a Father of many Nations, and (as the Glory hereof) Kings should come of him (and as the Top of all is, the Perpetuity of this Covenant) Moreover I will establish this my Covenant between me and thee, and thy Seed after thee in their Generations for an everlasting Covenant, Gen. xvii. that is, that the Kings of the Gentiles, as his Adopted Seed, should administer the Power of his Throne fo long as the Sun should endure, (Weldon's Original of Dominion, Ch. vi.) which we have feen verified in his Natural Posterity in the Fewish Church, and for many Ages in the Christian Church, till this very day; fo All that call themfelves Christians are under the Strictest Literal Obligations to believe Monarchy is God's own Institution, fo the most Beneficial as well as the most Perfect and Compleat Form of Government; most worthy of its Author, and peculiarly Adapted by his Infinite Wildom to his Providential Government, and Administration of the World. The most Beneficial, because contriv'd for the Univerfal Good of the World, and an Emanation from his Goodness and Bounty, as well as a Ray of his Effential Majesty; and because whatever Blessings, Benefits, Advantages, Privileges can beconceiv'd to flow from Order or Government in this World, God himfelf hath Annext and Appropriated to this His own Insitution. To this purpole, observe what God faith by X 2

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by the Prophet Ezech. 16. 13. unto Jerusalem, Thus was thou decked with Gold and Silver, and thy Raiment was of fine Linen, and Silk and broidered work, thou didst eat fine Flower, and Honey, and Oyl, and they wast exceeding beautiful, and theu didst profper into a Kingdom: as the highest Dignity and Elevation, the most happy State a People could arrive at of Outward Profperity in this World. So in Jeremy, Ch. 17. 24, 25. God promiseth the Jews, as a Reward of their Obedience, If ye diligently bearken unto me, &c. Then shall these enter into thy Gates. Kings and Princes sitting upon the Throne of David, riding in Charicts and on Horfes, &c. As much as to fay, You shall be a happy and a Pro-fperous People; all things shall go well with you, Peace, and Plenty, and Justice, &c. shall flourish among you. Again we may observe, that Kings are call'd the Lights of their Ifrael, 2 Sam. 21. 17. The Breath of their Peoples Noftrils, and the Suns of their Kingdoms, under whole Shadow the People flourifly, live comfortably and fafely, Lam. 4. 20.

If then Kings, by the Institution of God, were defigned as Bleffings to Mankind, for the Comfort, Support, Honcur and Establishment of Nations; then the Want of Them is a Judgment, Milery, Curle and Infelicity, and must be the cause of Confusion, Destru-Etion and Ruine to a Nation or Kingdom, as the Holy Scriptures inform us. As it is faid Judges 17. 6. In those days there was no King in Ifrael, but ev'ry man did that which was right in his own eyes; where, by the way, we may observe, that the Judges exercised Regal Authority, and are here filed Kings; and that amongst the Israelites the People of God, He never establish'd any Government but Monarchical, or by Single Persons. See Judg. 18.1. and 19. 1. and 21. 25. Now what were those Evils that were then comby the People, that the Author of this Book animadverts upon, when he faith, Ev'ry man did that which was right in his own eyes. Why there were

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Burglary, Felony, Sacrilege, Riots, Rapes, Ch. 18. Ch. 19. Adultery, Murder, Civil-war, a great deal Ch. 20. Ch. 21. of Bloodshed, Firing Citics, &c. Spiriting of

Women, enforc'd and Unlawful Marriages, Idolatry, Ch. 2. v. 17, 18. all these things constantly hapned in the Interregnums, or Intervals between the Decease of one Judge, and God's Raifing up another, in an Extraordinary Manner; where we must note likewife, that in Second Chapter, we have mention of Two forts of Judges, Ordinary and Extraordinary. That the Ordinary are intimated in Ver. 17. of whom it is expresly faid, The People did not hearken unto them, but they went a whoring after other Gods; Thefe were the Sanbedrin, the Princes of the Twelve Tribes, the Fa-thers or Heads of Families. But the Judges mention'd Ver. 18, 19. were the Judges Extraordinary raifed up by God, Othniel, Ehud, &c. of whom 'tis faid, And when the Lord raifed them up Judges, then

the Lord was with the Judge, and deliver'd Sacrof. Reg. them out of the hand of their enemies all the Maj. c. 14. days of the Judges, &c. But I have not taken no-

tice of All the Evils practifed in these days of Diforder and Confusion, in the Want of a King, amongst the Ifraelites the People of God, there was another Evil, and that no less than any of the foremention'd, and that was a Schismatical Separation from the Publick Worship of God, from the True Church, fetting up - Altar against Altar, Priests - against Priests. For 'tis faid, The Man Micab had an House of gods, and made an Ephod and Teraphim, and confectated one of his Sons, who became a Prieft --- and if we will but take in what was faid of him in the preceding Verfe, That he had before this, 'A Graven and a Dr.Bifly's'Ser-Molten Image by him for the faid Houfe mon on Judges (which according to Grotins was an 17.6. flowing the mischiefs of ' Altar, with other the Utenfils thereunto belonging) we have then all the Anarchy, p. 6. Prime and Chief Furniture of the Tabernacle, that 2'as

X 3

" was by God Himself appointed for the Service thereof. Now all these Circumstances of Ephod, Teraphim, Altar, and at length getting a Levite to be his Priest, make it probable that this Micah was no Idolater, but a Worshipper of the God, tho' in a way of Separation from the Publick Ministry, and Place of Worship. In short (faith that Reverend, Learned and Worthy Author) 'Will-worthip, Eserodenoxica, a Self-pleafing Devotion, a Separate House, a Separate Priest (how-⁶ beit of the fame God) from the Regular National ⁶ Eftablishment. A thing very pleasing to Man ! ⁶ and fo pleasing, that if left unto himself; because ^e there is no King to reftrain him, every Man will ' think himfelf as good as Micab, and therefore do whatfoever shall feem right in his own eyes. Thus ' it's faid of Gideon, Ch.8.27. of Judges, He made him ⁶ an Ephod, and put it in his City (even in Ophra) and

P. 9.

All Israel went thither a whoring after it. Now the Ephod — was one of the Gar-

ments that God had appointed for his
own Priefts, and his making an Epbod, denotes
that He was refolv'd to turn bis Back upon the Tabernacle, and to have a Prieft and an Houfe of
his own; which was no fooner effected, but (as
if they were as naturally given to Faction as to
Luft) all the lafcivious Satyrs, both He's and She's
of the City and the Country round about, went
a whoring to it; but this (as it there follows) became a fnare (an evil) to Gideon and to his Houfe,
and was as fome conceive, the Provoking Caufe
why God fuffered the Sons of the faid Gideon to be
flain in the fame City, where his Epbod had its entertainment. To thefe Texts may be ad-

P. 23. ded that of Hosea 3. v. 4. For the Children of Israel shall abide many days without a King,

and without a Prince, and without a Sacrifice, andwithout an Image, and without an Ephod, and withouta Teraphim. As much to fay, grael shall cease to be God's People,

People, and God to be their God : Ch. I. v. 9. that is, should have no Visible Representatives of God's Prefence among them, or Symbols of his Providence over them, either as a Nation, Kingdom, or Church, neither King nor Priest, implying one to be inconfistent without the other : No Government, no Religion, no Kingdom on Earth, no Kingdom in Heaven. All should run into the utmost Confusion and Diforder; they should be utterly forfaken by God, and left to their own Unbridled Lusts and Imaginations : and was it not fo amongit us for many years during the Long Rebellion, from Forty one till Sixty; We had neither King nor Priest, we had only the Bafest of the People fet over us, at best Rebels, Traytors, and Time-ferving Schifmaticks, and all the old Herefies reviv d amongst us, with a Superfetation. Confult Jer. 22. v. 3. to v. 13. Hof. 13. 11. Mich. 4. 9. Amos 1. 13, 14, 15. Zech. 9. 5. If then the baving Kings be a Bleffing, and the want of them, or taking them away a Curse and argument of the Divine Displeasure, nay, if the Promise of Kings under the Gospel Dispensation be a Blessing, as shall be prov'd, is it not an infallible Sign of Spiritual Infatuation, and a Diabolical Impulse to call the Kingly Office or Monarchy a Plague, and a Judgment ; and Blashbemy to ascribe it to Satan, the Dragon, the Beast, Antichrist, as the Author or Inventor of it: Nay, what is it to afcribe the Works of God to the Devil? This I leave to the Conscience of any Sober and Sincere Christian that fears God, and honours his Holy written Word to confider. But fince we are confidering the Benefits and Bleffings of Having Kings, we ought not to forget This amongft the reft :

That Kings, even under the Jewish Oeconomy, were the glorious and blessed Reformers and Promoters of God's Worship and Religion, and the Suppressed of Idolatry, as the Books of Kings, Chronicles, Ezra, Esther, Nebemiah, Daniel, the Psalms, Proverbs, testify, nay we X 4 may

may observe from the Covenant God made with David, 2 Sam. 7. v. 16. wherein he promis'd him. that his House and Kingdom should be established for ever. and his Throne should be established for ever ; Comp. with P(alm 89. that the Ground for, and the End of this Covenant was for the fake of the Church, that Kings might be her nurfing Fathers, and Queens hef nurfing Mothers even to long as the Sun and Moon endureth, even to the end of the World, till time shall be no more, and hence it follows that Kings are prophesied of, and foretold, to be the chief Patrons, Foster-Fathers, Promoters, Propagators, Propugners, and Reformers of Religion, the true Faith, God's Church and Worship under the Gospel. See Pf. 72. 10. 11. The Kings of Tarshish and of the Isles shall bring Presents, the Kings of Sheba and Seba shall offer Gifts. Yea all Kings (hall fall down before him : All Nations Chall ferve him, Pfal. 138. 45. All the Kings of the Earth [hall praise thee, O Lord, when they hear the words of thy Mouth. Yea they shall fing in the ways of the Lord, for great is the Glory of the Lord. Pfal. 148. 11. Praise ye the Lord, &c. Kings of the Earth and all People, Princes and all Judges of the Earth. 'Twas for the fake of his Church and chosen that God raifed up Cyrus, Thus faith the Lord to his Anointed to Cyrus, whofe right hand I have holden, &c. I will go before thee, &c. and I will give thee the Treasures of Darkness, &c. For Jacob my Servant's lake, and Ilrael mine Elect-I have even called thee by thy name, &c. I girded thee, though thou bast not known me. Ila. 45. 1. to the 5. He is my Shepherd (faith God) and shall perform all my pleasure, even faying to Jerufalem thou shalt be built, and to the Temple. thy Foundation (hall be laid, Chap. 44. v. 28. thenCh. 49. 7. Kings (hall fee and arife, Princes alfo fhall worthip and v, 23. Kings shall be thy nursing Fathers, and their Queens thy nurfing-Mothers, they shall bow down to thee with their Face towards the Earth, and lick up the Duft of thy Feet. And Chap. 52. v. 15. So thall be fprinkle many

many Nations, the Kings Shall Shut their Mouths at him. for that which had not been told them shall they see, and that which they had not heard shall they consider. So Ch. 60. v. 3. And the Gentiles Shall come to thy Light, and Kings to the Brightness of thy Rising. v. 10. and the Sons of Strangers shall build up thy Walls, and their Kings shall minister unto thee, &c. Chap. 62. And the Gentiles shall fee thy Righteousness, and all Kings thy Glory. And if we confult the New-Testament, we shall find the Apostle St. Paul, exhorting the Primitive Christians in an especial manner, and as their bounden Duty, I Tim. I. and a good and acceptable Service unto God our Saviour, [Jesus Christ, God-man, now the immediate fountain of all rightful Authority, v. 3.] that Supplications, Prayers, Intercoffions and giving thanksbe made for Kings. [His Vicegerents, who receive their authority from him, tho Infidels at that time and Perfecutors] that they might lead a quiet and peaceable Life [in performing with Liberty] all Actions of Godlinefs, and honefty towards Men, [because v. 2, 2. by difcharging fuch a Duty towards them, and ex-erting fo much Charity, fo contrary to Flesh and Blood, corrupt Nature, it might please God, in whofe Hands are the Hearts of Kings, and who turneth them, and disposeth them, as it feemeth best to his Godly Wifdom, fo to dispose and govern their Hearts, that, of Perfecutors, they may become Friends and Patrons of Christians, and of Infidels, Believers becaufe our bleffed Lord would have all men to be faved v.4. [as appears by his publishing and exposing to all Mankind, all Nations and Languages, the means of Salvation, by commanding his Stew-

ards and Ministers to endeavour the Oxf. Annotat. Conversion of all [even of Kings themfelves] and to pray for them amongst

themfelves] and come to the knowledge of the Truth [the Goipel.] So Tit. 3. 1. See I Pet. 2. 13. Submit your felves to every Ordinance of Man for the Lord's fake, [who

[who commands your Obedience] whether it be to the King as (upream, &c. Fear God, Honour the King, [which Fear is very well expielt by honouring the King as God's Deputy, and deriving his Authority and Majefty from God by Chrift, whether a good or a bad King, an Infidel or Christian, yet acting for Chrift and ferving the ends of his Providence, notwithstanding in his Mediatorial Kingdom. The ready Obedience, and fincere Submiffion, and fidelity of Christians, to their rightful Princes, being the properest means to prevail upon their Affections and Understandings, both in order to their Conversion. Again Revelat. 11.15. It's faid the feventh Angel founded and there were great voices in Heaven, faying the Kingdoms of this World, [and the Kings thereof, implied in the Word Kingdom] are become the Kingdoms of our Lord and of his Chrift, that is, by receiving the Gofpel by being Converts to Chriftianity, as we find in the foregoing Chapter, v. 24. And the Nations of them which are faved shall walk in the Light of it, and the Kings of the Earth do bring their Honour and Glory to it. [His anointed King of Kings and Lord of Lords] and he shall reign for ever and ever, [over Kings and People in this World, till the Day of Judgment; and over and with Saints and Angels, in the World to come to all Eternity, for the Saints themfelves shall be Kings too in the next World, they shall have their Crowns too, and Reign for ever and ever, Rev. 22. 5.

But to return, and to give a full Account of the divine Original of Civil Monarchy (the Envy of the Devil, the Object of his Malice chiefly as flowing from God-man, the Antipathy unto and irreconcileable Averfion for which, the true mark and Characteristick of all His,) as far as my prefent Defign will permit. Out of the Holy Scriptures, in the former Collection, I made choice of fuch which are the leaft conreftable, most positive and literal, and chiefly relating

to Facts: but now I shall produce fome others, which tho' to umprejudiced and difinteressed Persons may appear sufficiently clear and manifest, as not at the first view, yet in Deduction, I hope, may stop the Mouths of even the most malicious and felf-defigning, if not absolute and point-blank Atheists. And here I must run back even to the Creation, and take my beginning thence, and so fetch the Original of Monarchy from the Original of Dominion it felt, (the Holy Scriptures affording us no other Form of Dominion but Monarchical.)

The First Text then is from Gen. 1. 26. And God [Elohim] faid, Let us make Man in our Image, after our Likenes, and let them have Dominion, &c. Now Elohim is one of the Ten Names of God, and used above Thirty times in the History of the Creation in this Chapter, His Judiciary Name of managing and preferving by Justice and Judgment, that World which under that Name he crea- Weldon's Orig.

World which under that Name he created, and as his Creature hath Right to of Dom. c. 1. Govern. It's deriv'd from El or Eloah,

which fignifies frong or Powerful; and fo God having created Man in his own Image, to Refemble and Reprefents the Subfrance and Original, and made him as it were an Epitome of the Divine Nature or Being, and Attributes; and to Render this Image or Reprefentation the more visible, notorious and Obvious to all Creatures whether Rational or Irrational, and to Appear as a God upon Earth, as soon as he had created Man, He stampt upon him the Impress of that most illustrious Attribute, his Power, Sovereignty or

Dominion, Vejerdu, and let them have Domini- Ibid. on, from Rada, which with Dominari to

bear Rule, fignifies alfo accipere idque ab alto, to receive, and to receive from above; intimating that in Man, there's fo fuch thing as felf-originated Power, unlefs we will fuppofe him to have his Origine from himfelf alone, and not from a Superiour and Pre-existent Cause,

Caufe, and fo to be Really and literally God, and that he can have no rightful Power, but by the free and express Donation of him who created and formed him, from Elohim, whom he Represents ; No Right or Power over any thing, Birds, Beafts, Fifnes, no not to Food or Raiment, but only by his Bounty. Here then we have the Origination of all carthly Dominion; it's only from God, and not from the People, as fome ignorant Pagans, groping in the Dark, have afferted, and from them our inspir'd and Illuminated-Demagogue-Sectaries, and whether they or Mofes, or the Spirit of God by him, be most to be credited in this Matter ? (for the whole Controversie, lies between God and the People forfooth) let any that's Religions and fears God, and honours the inspir'd Oracles judge. Hence likewife we fee that the Image or Refemblance of God's Sovereignty Dominion, and most glorious Prerogative was vested in One, as the supream Creator and Lord of all things and beings, both in Heaven and Earth, One : So the Image representative, or resemblance but One, the Father, the Root of all Mankind but One, and if Adam had not forfeited his integrity, his innocency in Paradife, but perfever'd in that State he was created in, in all probability he had continu'd the fole Monarch and supream earthly Lord of all his Posterity. But One God, but one King. And as he was a publick Perfon, and representative of all Mankind, fo to every Man was imparted a respective Portion of the Image of God. of Dominian, of Sovereignty fuitable to his State or Station and Quality, in the Order of Providence ; and fo we find the Throne of God's Image is in the ruli g part, whether it is placed, and fo feveral Degrees of it or Portions. ---- ' In private Persons it is feated in the Regal Faculty of the Will : in the Family " (confisting of divers incorporated into one Body) it is ' in the Master thereof : in the Kingdom (compo-' fed of many Families into One Houshold) it is in the King the Representer of Elohim. By this Patent

tent whereby God or Elohim invested Adam with the Dominion or Sovereignty of all the World : He took him into the Participation of his own Prerogative,

Weldon's Orig. Dom. c. 1. §. 8.

fo much of it as was communicable unto, or was confistentwith such a Being as was to live upon Earth, and fo doing to wear his own Title too of Elohim; this will follow, to partake of the Power will imply a Communication of Name, and Title too, or elfe the Image would be fo far from being an Image, that it would be indifferently any thing elfe rather than what it should be, and why not Adam Elohim as well or rather than Mofes, of Mofes God expresive faith, thou shalt be to him [viz. Aaron] Elohim or God, Exod. 4. 16. If then Adam was the Image of Elohim, and more than that Likeness too, then it will follow as God is call'd Elobim, from his Royal Prerogative of Strength, Power, Authority, and fo King and Monarch because above all, confequently Adam as Elohim's Image, Likeness, Representative, King and Monarch too, and above all Mankind that should grow out of him as their Root : and fo we fee Earthly Monarchy is the visible Image and Representative of the invisible Monarchy of Elohim, God bleffed for ever, and derives folely and immediately from him.

Here then we have found the Original Infrument, or Patent for Monarchy or Kingly Government; the Divine Charter, by which Kings hold their Sovereign Prerogative; and from Adam, we fhall fee it traduc'd to his Eldest Son; fo far was he from lofing this his Regal Prerogative, that God was pleas'd most graciously to enlarge it, by *fubjecting* the Woman unto him, who was his Co-partner with him before, in the Empire of the World. Gen. 2. 16. It's faid, He begat Children in his own Likenefs, after his Image, as he was made himself in the Image, and after the Likenefs of God; as he was Invested with Royal Prerogative by God, fo by the fame

fame Patent it was entail'd; upon his Demise, descended to his Eldest Son upon his Death, who was the Heir Apparent during his Life. This we find in Gen. 4. 7. ackcowledg'd by God himself, even after God had manifested his Dissike of Cain's Offering (as 'tis suppos'd in a visible manner.) And unto thee shall be his Desire, and thou shalt Rule over him, *i. e.* He shall be fubject unto thee in a double Capacity, as to Civil and Religious Concerns, as thou shalt be his King and his Priest (in Right of thy Primogeniture) upon the Demise of thy Father, the double Portion of God's Likeness. That the Regal and Sarcedotal Powers, were the Jura Primogeniture, the Inberitance of the First-born, and United in his Person, feems plainly to be acknowledg'd by Cain himself: ver. 14. Bebold thow hast driven me this day from the Face of the Earth [or Sovereignty] and from thy Face shall I

Weldon's Orig. of Dom. Ca. 4. Sect. 6. be bid [feparated, or excommunicated.] The Word is Efathar, a word of God's Prerogative or Sovereignty, which fignifieth a just and total Deprivation of him

(as with relation to the Sacred Power of Kingship, fo) of both Priestbood and Sanctuary, he being now reduc'd to the State of a private Perfon, and therefore fear'd, that whofoever should meet him, should kill him. But I meet with another Text, Chap. 5. which very much confirms this double Notion of God's Image, Regal and Sarcedotal Power being the Rights of Primogeniture in the first Ages of the World, and fo going by Inheritance or Succession ; and by the way, proving the Divine and Eternal Right and Preheminency of Monarchy to all other Forms, by the brighteft Law of Nature, deriving it felf from the Eternal x6, S, the Word, the Wifdom, the Son of God; (of which, more afterwards) and that is, ver. 2. And Adam lived an Hundred Years, and begat a Son in his own Likeness, after his Image, and call'd his Name Seth, Politus, Constitutus, as appointed or fet

fet in the Room of Cain, difinherited and depriv'd of the Right of Primogeniture or Succession to the Crown and Mitre, to fucceed upon the Demife of Adam. there being no other rational Account to be given why the Spirit of God should fo emphatically fet down those Expressions of Begotten in the Likeness and Image of Adam, but what I have infifted upon. By the fame Argument, it may be affirm'd likewife, that from Seth this Image and Likeneß were convey'd or traduc'd in a Lineal Succession to Noah, 'till the Flood. When God Almighty, in a most dreadful and amazing manner, to take Vengeance on a desperately wicked Generation of Men, who had Apostatiz'd from his Likeness and Image, and abandon'd themfelves to Idolatry and their own abominable Lufts, by deftroying them with an Inundation of Waters. This is no Chimera, or meer Fancy; that Cain forfeited the Regal and Sacerdotal Power, is evident by his forfeiting the Primogeniture, that he was driven out, or excommunicated the Society of the Faithful, is matter of Fact; and thence took upon him the Likenels and Image of Satan, God's fworn Enemy and Antagonist, by setting up a false Worship, Satan's Kingdom and Synagogue, in opposition to God's Kingdom, and the One, the True Church, and fo first form'd the vifible Corpus Perditorum, the wifible Society of Reprobates, against the Society of the Elect, the Body of Christ; and fo things flood till Seth begot Iffue, and began to multiply Mankind, and then the Church began to flourish again ; for it's faid, Then began Men to call upon the Name of the Gen. 4. 26. Lord ; then the True Religion began to

get ground, and the Church to lift up its Head, and to become more vifible. Notwithstanding this, the Number of Idolaters were far the greater; as Weeds grow and multiply fastest, and the Number of the Elest, or of Professions of the True Religion, was, and will be always, fewest. Cain's more numerous Progeny,

my, by their conftant and frequent Commerce with the Descendants of Seth, poifon'd them by degrees, and infinuated their false and impious Notions into them, and allur'd them by their Licentiousness, to follow their wicked Examples; and particularly, by their inter-Marriages; and in time, drew them off from the True Faith and Worship, to participate with them in all their Crimes and Punishments too; fo that at length, the True Worship of God, his Likeness and Image, remain'd Inviolable, only in Noah's Family : and God, after his infinite Patience and Forbearance, was provok'd to cut off all the Race of Mankind, excepting Eight Perfons. So that now the Sovereign Power and the Priefthood, becomes vefted in one only Man again, as in the Creation, and the Power of Life and Death; particularly, by an unalterable Law, politively and expressly given to him, and those who should afterwards for ever succeed him, whofo sheddeth Man's Blood by Man [i. e. by the Reprefentative of Elohim, by the Supream Magistrate shall his Blood be shed] none but God and his Deputy, who acts by his Authority, and for him, hath any Right over the Life of Man; Gen. 9. 6. Such an Authority, that no meer Man ever had over his own Life, even by the Senfe of the most civiliz'd and learn'd amongst the Heathens; and such an Authority therefore, that all Mankind put together, Noble or Ignoble, never could convey to a single Person ; an unanfwerable Argument against the Origination of Civil Government, or Monarchy from the People; and the Reason is given : for, in the Image of Elo. him made he Man, i. e. ' That all Men whatfoever, ' (accidentally good or bad) are fubftantially and e-' qually enobl'd ---- with the Image of God. And, ' according to the Communication of that Image, ' they have the particular Dominions, which by God, are difpens'd in the feveral Proportions ' thereof, by its different Communication. All Мен

"Men have Portions in it [according to their feveral States, and Conditions, and Circumstances God hath plac'd them in;] "therefore is the Life of all Men Sacred, "not to be taken away, but by Him whose Image "he is; all have it not equally, for fome have Dominion by it, to take away the Life of

fome who alfo have it, [but in a private and inferiour degree.] So then by a Deduction from Adam to the Flood, we fhall find Ten Patriarchs exercifing MoWeldon's Orig. of Dom. c. 7. §. 4. § 7. Ste alfo §. 8.

narchical Power, and whatever flir fome Atheists and Republican-Sectaries (in that respect not one jot better than profest Atheists, that is, no more Christians or Reverers of God's Word) make about Patriarchical Power, they can never get off it, but they were Monarchæ as well as Patriarchæ (unlefs we can fuppose two Fathers of the same Progeny; or two Fathers in one Family, or more as you pleafe. If Matters of Fact related by the Spirit of God, may be thus bandied, and contested, and disputed, and question'd, then we must inevitably run into Scepticism, and turn Seekers in good earnest. But allowing Fanaticks this Privilege, those Infatiable Self-Seekers, those fligmatiz'd Monopolizers and Lovers of themfelves, that is, Haters of all Mankind besides their own Dear selves ; yet Men of sobriety, modesty and sense will eafily be convinc'd, that even Families were originally the Seminaries of what we call Empire, Monarchy, and that the Patriarchs, who lived to fuch vaft Ages as 365, 595, 969 Years, might fairly be supposed to beget fuch numerous Off-(prings, as might fufficiently entitle them Monarchs. None ever were fo mad yet as to pretend to define how many Nofes go to the denominating a King. He that hath but four or frue Hundred Subjects, more or less, is as true a King, as to all the Effentials to Sovereignty, as he that can command a Million ; the Extent of Territories, and Numbers of Subjects, may render him more Powerful of

the the

or Formidable to his Neighbours, but a leffer Prince, in these respects, may exercise a Power as uncontroulably and effectually over his Subjects, as the greater amongst his. Therefore it's not incongruous to call the Patriarchs Kings and Monarchs, nay nonsense to affert otherwise; because necessarily the Reason and circumftances of Things requiring and demanding they fhould be fo ; becaufe by all the Lights we have in this matter, and the Facts related by the Spirit of God, it could not be otherwife. He that believes the Mofaical account of the Creation, must suppose that Families were existent before Nations, as much as one Man before twenty. Therefore I shall spend no more time or words about this particular, Families in the beginning were the Seminaries of Kingdoms or Empires, or Empires and Kingdoms in Epitome or in little. Imperium à Deo hominibus est concessum non aliquot dies, nedum multa post secula Condito Orbe. Statim cum hominem formaret Deus, indidit semina & Potentiam productricem Imperii, producendi actualiter, cum primum materies sufficiens, i. e. Numerus & copia hominum idonea fuerit existens. Hanc materiam Imperii in hominibus, qui negare vult, sensum testimonio non argumentorum vi convincendus est, Epstein. in Annot. ad Horn. de Civitate, L. 2. C. 1. §. 9. ver. 56. And accordingly we find it so upon the increase of Mankind after the Deluge ; The *leveral Families* of Noah's Posterity were by a Miracle of Providence separated, upon the Multiplication of Languages, and by divine Appointment became distinct Nations and Monarchies, fee Gen. C. 11. Nay this Difpersion was fo great, that we read that not only the Continent, but the very Ises were posses by the Posterity of Faphet, in particular Chap. 10. 5. By these were the Isles of the Gentiles divided in their Lands, every one after his Tongue, after their Families in their Nations; and as there were different Nations and Languages, what should hinder but that these Nations became Distinct Independent Monarchies. For, by

by the way, we read of no other Forms of Government than by Kings, Single Perfons. Chap. 12. we have mention of Pharoab King of Egypt. Chap. 136 of the Kings of Sodom and Gomorrha, and divers other Kings. Chap. 14. of Melchifedek King of Salem, the famous Type of the Kingship and Priesthood of the Osavogen G., Immanuel, God-man. Chap. 20. of Abimelech King of Gerar, a religious and virtuous Prince, and Worshipper of the true God. Chap. 23. The Patriarch Abraham is call'd Lord, and recogniz'd as a Mighty Prince by the Children of Heth, which imports nothing lefs than Kingship, fince Kings or Monarchs were fo frequent in that Age. Then Chap: 24. amongst the Posterity of Esau we find a great many Kings and Dukes. So we read of Amelek, Sihon King of the Amorites, of the King of Moab, Og the King of Bashan, Numb. 22. Balak the King of Moab Ch. 23. Joshua Chap. 6. of the King of Ai, and of thirty and one more, which Joshua and the Children of Ifrael fmote on this fide fordan, in their taking poifeffion of the promifed Land, Josh. 12. It would be endless to reckon up all the Kings we read of in the old Testament ; that which I shall infer, is only this, that it's evident from the old Testament, the ancientest Book by far now extant in the World, that Monarchy was the Primitive Government establisht by God himfelf, and pleads Prescription against all other Forms ; that Patriarchal Government, or Fathers of Families were the first Governours and Monarchs ; that Monarchy was convey'd all along from Father to Son till the Universal Deluge ; that after the Flood Colonies, by the Divine Disposal, were fent forth all over the World with the Patriarchs or Chiefs of Families at the Heads of them : and thence, as they grew numerous, by the fame Providence and Appointment too, no question, became Independent Nations and Monarchies ; all those of the fame Language uniting under the fame respestive Head. This undoubtedly was the Work and Contriviance Y 2

trivance of Providence; the very Ground and Reason of the difference of Languages, to divide and separate them into distinct Nations, Countries and Kingdoms; universal Monarchy being the most unsealine, impracticable thing that can be imagin'd in the corrupt and degenerate State of Mankind; and we find by History that whenever or by whomsoever it hath been attempted, the Project hath always miscarried at length, and so long as it hath lasted in the greatest Essays that have made, it hath tumbled down by its own weight.

But as to Monarchy it felf, we have the whole World; nay, I may fay, the Voice of Nature attefting it from all the Ages of the World, from all the Difcoveries that have been made in the East and West Indies ; we read of Kings every where, but of no other Forms of Government, that I remember, except among the Grecians and Romans ; and in thefe latter Ages, in some particular parts of Europe, which scarce deserve our Notice, no otherwise than other monstrous preternatural Productions. And to conclude this Paragraph, I shall only add, That as at the first, God instituted Monarchy in one Man, and fo the Royalty defcended from Father to Son, by the Law of Primogeniture, fo after Mankind were multiplied, as far as the Divine Providence thought fit, by a vaft Miracle, he multiplied likewife Languages amongst them, and feverally led them out for the Peopling of the World, according to their diftinet Dialects, into distinct Colonies, with their King, their Leader at the Head of them; as the Son of Sirach faith, Ecclef. 17. 17. For in the Division of the Nations of the whole Earth, HE SET a RULER over EVERY PEOPLE ; which plainly alludes to Mofes's Song, Deut. 22. 7, 8. Remember the Days of Old; confider the Years of many Generations; ask thy Father, and he will then thee; thy Elders, and they will thee, when the MOST HIGH DIVIDED to the Nations their Inheritance, when He (eparated the Sons of Adam, He (et the Bounds of the People

People, ACCORDING to the NUMBER of the CHILDREN of Ifrael; Comp. Gen. 10. and Gen. 49. In the former, you will find the Names of the Sons of Sem, Ham and Japhet, were Seventy; anfwering to the Number of Ifrael's Sons that went down into Egypt: and many Learn'd Authors are of Opinion, that the Number of Languages, at the Confusion of Tongues, were Seventy, and the World divided into fo many Parts, into which Mankind, from the Building of Babel, were dispers'd.

The next Text I produce shall be from Fob, who lived, it's thought, in the Patriarchal Age ; who by many circumstances feems to have been a Patriarch King, as Job Ch. 29. 7, &c. When I went out to the GATE thro' the City, when I prepared my SEAT in JUDGMENT, the young Men that faw me hid themfelves, and the AGED AROSE, and STOOD up. The PRINCES refrained talking, and laid their hand on their mouth. The NOBLES held their peace, and their tongue cleaved to the roof of their month, &c. — I put on RIGHTEOUSNESS, and it clothed me, my JUDGMENT was as a Robe and a Diadem. I was Eyes to the Blund, and Feet I was to the Lame; I was a FATHER to the Poor, and the CAUSE which I knew not, I fearched out. And I BRAKE the Jaws of the wicked, and PLUCKT the SPOIL out of his Teeth, &c. - Unto me Men GAVE EAR, and waited, and my Speech dropped upon them. ____ I chose out their way, and fat CHIEF, and dwelt as a KING in the ARMY, &c. And Ch. 19. v. 9. He hath stript me of my GLORY, and taken the CROWN from my Head. By all these He feems to be no lefs than a KING : And in 70b 36. v. 7. 'We read (faith the Learned Author of Sacrofantt. Reg. Majeft. ch. 2. p. 29.) with St. Je-' rome, (and that without wronging the Original in the Senfe, Reges collocat in Solio in perpetuum, He places Kings in the Throne for ever; and again, ¥ 3 · Che

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⁶ Ch. 12. 18. He loofeth the Bonds of Kings, and girdeth their Loyns with a girdle. The Refult of all is this : He Maketh, Continueth, Unkingeth, &c. id. ibid. Monarchy or Kingly Government is God's own Institution, Ordinance, and not a Humane Invention (Humane Invention in this Nature properly and ftrictly implying an Aberration from the Divine Law, Ordinance or Appointment, or Nature's Law; Nature confider'd in its Parity, and as an Impereß or Stamp made by God on the Hearts and Confciences of Men, being most confonant and agreeable to the eiduia, the Good-will and Approbation of God.) And this will appear from that famous Expression of Wildom in Prov. 8. 15. By me Kings Reign, utter'd by that Glorious Type of Christian Kings, the wifest of all mere Mortals; 'tis fpoken indefinitely of All Kings, in the Perfon of Wildom it felf, the 20 yos, the Eternal Word, the Second Perfon of the Ineffable, Adorable Trinity. See Job. 1. 1. Heb. 1. 2. All Rightful Kings receive their Authority immediately from the Wifdom and Eternal Word of God, from the Principle of Unction, God's Christ. By Him, and None elfe, neither People, nor Pope, nor Presbyter; By me, the Fountain of Mercy, not by me in Anger and enraged as once against the Ifraelites, and so gave them Saul in my wrath, to Plague and Scourge them for their Levity, their Stiff-neckednefs, and Difobedience, and Unfatisfiedness with their present Condition ; By me the First born of God: By me, 19, in me as well as by me: Kings first in Him, and fo come forth from bim, as they that are in bim. Christ in them, as His Deputies, Acting in his Name, and by his Authority; and for Him. They in Christ, as their Authority, Authorifer; He by their Perfons, They by His Power, Sacrof. Reg. Maj. c. 2. p. 27. Again, The Prefix fignifies cum, as well as in and per, with as well as in and by; and if we take it in this latter Senfe, no In-Jury will be done to the Original neither; it will be

no Impropriety, Force or Wrefting, if we render the words thus, With me Kings Reign, as the Ministers of my Providential Government of the World; fo that hence it clearly follows, that all Rightful Monarchs or Kings, deriv'd their Power from God by Christ, as the Medium deferens, before his Incarnation, which to Deny is to Rob Christ of his Prerogative and Sovereignty, and becomes the Month or Pen of a few, a Mulfulman, a Pagan, an Hobbs, Spinosa, better than of One who professeth himfelf to be a Christian, a Worschipper of the Holy Jesus, and an Honourer of the Divine Scriptures.

Having hitherto infifted upon the Authorities of the Old Teftament, to prove the Original of Dominion, and Monarchy in particular, to be Divine and God's own Establishment; I shall now proceed to confirm what has been afferted, by Authorities from the New Testament it felf; and therein shew, that the Gospel and Apostolical Writings differ not in the least from what hath been demonstrated from the Old, fo far from Abolishing, that they corroborate and establish them.

The First shall be that of Our Blessed Lord himfelf, who acknowledg'd Pilate to be a Lawful Governour, and confequently that Monster of Mankind, whole Deputy he was, the Emperour Tiberins. Then faith Pilate unto him, Speakest thou not unto me? Knowest thou not that I have power [Exerian] [lawful power] to Crucifie thee, and have power to Release thee? Jesus anfwer'd, Thou couldest have no power [egeoicar] at all against me, except it were given thee from above, Job. 19. 10, 11. Here Our Saviour, in express Terms, owns Lawful Power to have its Origine only from God, it could not be ¿Evoia, were it not from above, did it not proceed from HIM who is Being it felt : Tiberius and Pilate could not have it otherwife, or from any but God alone; and then implicitly Monarchy it felf is approved by Christ, and ackowledg'd to be from 4

from God, and invested with Exosia, Authority or Lawful Power by God.

Besides, when Pilate Ch. 18. v. 37. said unto him, Art thou a King? Jesus answered, Thou sayest that I am a King. He own'd it Literally, and was really fo, which I think none of our Sectaries have the Impudence to deny : And in the foregoing Verfe told Pilate, that He had a Kingdom, My Kingdom is not of this World; If my Kingdom were of this World, Gc. but now is my Kingdom not from hence. Whatever fome may have alleged as to this Text, 'tis evident that it cannot be conceived against all the Antient Prophecies of our Saviour, and the Analogy of Scriptures, that Chrift had no Kingdom in this World, becaufe in the following Verfe he faid himfelf, That for this end that He might be a King, even in this World, He came into the World. Then the words cannot be fo underftood as if they implied, ' That ' there are in this World Kingdoms Originally of this "World: This is manifest from first Text cited on ' this occasion, where 'tis observable that in this "World there's no Just and Legal Power of Domi-6 nion over others, the Name whereof in the New · Testament, is ¿zeria, (which One word rightly underftood would put an end to this Controversy, ⁶ inafmuch as the very Name tells us it's derived from him who is i'w, viz. Febouah, who is not ' the People) but this Power must be Originally and Alone in the Deity, &c. Thirdly, The Words ' themselves cannot bear out this Con-Weld. Orig. of ' ftruction, That any Just Power should Dom. c. 2. ¢ be Originally of this World; My Kingdom is not of this World, in normon munu. See Fob. 15. 19. 1 Cor. 15. 47. for the like Expression. No, it was from above, from the faid Origine that the Emperor's Power was, So then we have feen that Christ himfelf own'd himfelf to be a King, and to have even a Temporal Kingdom, the Kingdom of Fudæa

Judæa; and that by Inheritance, He was born a King, coming out of David's Loyns; and that his Authority was from above, and that Temporal Rightful Monarchy have their Authority thence likewife, and confequently but One Fountain, one Root of Lawful Authority, and that is God, Being it felf, I am, the Author of All Beings, and All Rightful Power.

The Second Text is that of Rom. 13. 1. Let every Soul be fubject unto the Higher Powers, ¿Eusias Sofexe'saus, [Supream Powers] for there is no Power, ¿Eusia, but of God. The Powers that be are ordained of [from or by] God. One would think there were no diffiulty to determine here of what Sort or Form these Powers here mention'd were, when 'tis manifest that at the time St. Paul wrote, the Government, the Romans in Particular, and the Christians then in General liv'd under, was Monarchical, administred by a Single Person; and fince we read of no other Form of God's Infitution, that They relate principally

to that Form, exclusively of all other, Sacros. Reg. unless by Analogy and Accommodation; ef-

pecially fince the Apostle tells us, these Higher Powers are Ordain'd of God, who never expreshy ordain'd any other Form, that we can met with in our Bibles (which, by the way, should make any True Christian dread to be concern'd in the fetting up New Forms of Human Invention, as indeed Teaching God and Christ a better way of Governing the World, than Infinite Wifdom and Mercy and Love to Mankind, hath hitherto pitch'd upon.) But why may we not take St. Peter in, as a sufficient and fit Expositor of St. Paul, and fo to specify what fome would have the Apostle affert only in the Abstract (tho' I think St. Paul hath done it fufficiently to fatisfy any thing but Impudence and Pertinaciousnefs) (;I mean those that Gape for the Gournment themfelves, as all our Antagonifts in this Point do) v. 2, 4. For Rulers, &c. St. Peter's Banzais Spinetes, I Pet. 2. 12. U. 2. Heis a Minifter

nifter of God, &c. v. 4. Nay, to thee, for [thy] good, if thou doft thy Duty. (No Government fo bad or unjuft, but for the most part encourage Virtue, and difcourage Vice: No Prince fo Evil as that more fuffer Injury than receive Juffice under them : and the worft of Governments better than Anarchy and Confusion, Oxf. Annot. in loc.) If thou be'ft not devoid of all Grace, past all hopes of growing better : if thou haft any folid Virtue, any Grace to exercife, even under the most Tyrannical and Brutish, thou hast a fair Opportunity for it ; whether it be Patience under Afflictions, the preferving thy Confcience inviolable, the manifesting thy Love to thy Saviour, Constancy to the Truth, Confidence in God, here is a glorious Opportunity for to win an immortal Crown, and to affure thy felf of Eternal Life and Glory : And yet this Minister was Nero, yet even He was ordained of God, because ifuria infigura, an High Supreme Power. And fo we have the Divine Original of Monarchy here afferted, for the ai she some Exorian, the Powers that be refer to the Zuoians Seperious, preceding the Higher Powers, for there is no Power but of God; and then the Conclusion must be, There is no Supream Rightful Power but from God alone: and if you demand who this particular Ruler, Minister was, it was Nero; and it you will have the Apostle's Exhortation to be General to all Christians, then the Senfe will be, Let every Soul be fubject to all Rightful Lawful Kings, for they Have or Receive their Au-thority from God; the Lawful Powers that are in being, throughout all Ages of the Church, are Ordain'd of [from, or by] God; is un stro Ges, but from God, from no one elfe, is un being an Exclusive as in other places of Scripture. Again, Thefe Higher Powers are call'd v. 2. Salayi To Oir, the Or-

Ver. 2. dinance of God, now Darayn (faith the Author of Sacrof. Reg. Maj. c.2. p. 27.) is a very preg-

nant ' Word, and fignifieth an Ordinance by High Au-

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thority not Revokable not Repealable, for which he ' quoteth Claffical Authors, and among them Plat. in Marcello, who useth Salayuasa Tiey aexormer, for Established Decrees of Sovereignty. The Word from which it is deriv'd fo used Acts 28. And Stephanus, on Rom. 12. 2. agreeth that it fignifieth fo much. 'Egeoia, Potestas, Power, a Roman Diction, faith he, by which it was ordinary for them by Powers, in the Abstract, to express the Persons Authoriz'd with this Power : As he observes likewise from Barclains de Regno, who cites Claffical and good Authors for it, as Pliny lib. 29. c. 4. Juvenal. Sueton. in Claud. c. 21. Modest. lib. 27. de Pignorib. Ulpian. lib. 17. S. penult. de Ædil. Edict. Tertull. contr. Gent. Sacrof. Oc. Ver. 4. C.2. p. 21. He is the Minister of God, v. 4. and therefore hath his Authority from God, and Acts for God.

The fame Apostle, in I Tim. C. 2. v. I. exhorts that Supplications, Prayers, &c. and giving of Thanks be made for all Men; for Kings, and all in Authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honefty. Hence we may observe, againit our Sectaries. that the greatest Blessings of this Life, may by our Prayers, Patience, and Perfeverance in well-doing, and Interceffions with God, be enjoy'd under Infidel, Idolatrons Kings themselves, and Persecutors too : and that God, when he fees fit, can turn Prov. 2 1.1. their Hearts, fo that even fuch may prove Bleffings unto us : So that Kingship is not in its own Nature a Curfe (but as we by our Sins compel, as it were, God to turn his Bleffing into Curfes upon us, and his Sceptre into Scorpions) or Abominable to God, or inconfiftent with Christ's Kingdom, by all we have

feen hitherto out of the Old and New Testament. And therefore,

The Apostle in his Ep. to Titus, c. 2. 1. Put them in mind to be subject to Principalities, dexais, that is, dexum, Rulers, [Princes] Rom. 12. 2. Kings, 1 Tim. 2. 1. The King

King as Supream. I Pet. 2. 12. Powers, Estimas, fully deriv'd Powers, lawful Magistrates] fuch being God's Ministers, Rom. 13. 4. for the Publick good, He fo disposing their Hearts, that let them be in themselves good or bad, gentle or froward, whatever They do. shall turn to the Benefit and Advantage of all real and fincere Christians; all Circumstances of Lite being the determined Effects of his All-wife, Jult, and Gracious Providence (without which nothing can happen unto them) even Miferies, Afflictions of all kinds, Lofs of Eftate, and Life it felf; all thefe shall turn to their Good, they shall work for them an exceeding weight of true, folid and immarcefcible Glory. So that to a true Christian indeed, that refers all Events to Providence, and is in his Mind refolv'd to be conducted by it, and the Will of God reveal d in his Holy Word, puts his whole Truft and Confidence in God, by applying himfelf only to lawful Means and Measures, and Casts all his Care upon him, leaves All to his entire Difpofal, layeth up his Treasures in Heaven, looks for no Abiding City here, but looks for one to come; who takes no care for the Morrow, and always thinks his prefent Condition most suitable unto, and best for him; who studies to mortify and keep under his Corrupt Affections, and fetteth his Affections, his Heart, upon the things above; pra-Etifeth Self-denial ; dies daily to the World, that he may live unto God; feeks to glorify God in all he do's, or to do all to the Honour and Glory of God ; and in all Circumftances whatever, values a Good Conscience beyond Earthly Treasures and Comforts ; Rejoyceth in Tribulations, and is always diffosed even to take up his Cros, and to tread in the Steps of his Bleffed Lord, and is willing, that what remains behind and unfinish'd of the Sufferings of Christ in his Members, may (as far as poffible) be accomplish'd and fulfill'd in his own Person; and counts it the greateft Honour, when call'd to it, to suffer for Righteousness fake, and a most Glorious. and

and Bleffed Opportunity to Approve and Signalize his Affection and Love to his Loving Lord : I fay, A true Christian indeed (and none other than what I have been defcribing, with fuch like dispositions of Mind. deferve that compellation) can never bethink himfelf of Resisting or Rebelling against Rightful Powers, of Returning evil for evil, or Doing evil that good may come of it; or chuling to violate God's Laws, to preferve his Skin whole, or his Estate untouch'd. Here's no Room for fuch Damnable Thoughts, and Diabolical Practices, and none but the Scandals and Reproaches of Christianity, and all that's good, Carnal-minded Men, Men of Antichristian, Worldly Spirits, can entertain such Notions as these are. None but Protens's, Jesuits, Hereticks, Profligates, and Reprobates, Pharifees, Hypocrites, Gnofticks, Time-fervers, &c. Thofe who walk after the Flesh in the Luft of Uncleannels, and despise Government [the Ordinance of God himfelf in Church and State] Presumptuous, [Proud and Haughty, that look upon it as a Diminution of their bloated Sanctity, and too great a Condefcension for them, to stoop or fubmit to the Authority of any thing, forfooth, that's call'd Man!] and therefore are not afraid [but audaciously and arrogantly] feak evil of Dignities [flander, bely, and rail against their Betters and Superiours] 2 Pet. 2. 10. None but fuch stigmatiz'd, cauteriz'd Apostates, as have gone in the way of Cain, [embru'd their Hands in the Blood of Princes and Priefts, of their better principl'd and innocent fellow Subjects] and run greedily after the Errour of Balaam for Reward, plead Ship-wreck of a good Confcience, preach'd up Rebellion, War and Blood-shed, curs'd the Foot-steps of God's Anointed, and vomited out all manner of Imprecations upon the Church, the Israel, the Peculium of God; for no other end but to feize her Patrimony, to enrich themfelves with the Ecclefiastical Revenues, and to gorge themfelves with the Wealth and Abundance \mathbf{of}

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of the Loyal Nobility and Gentry, and to Mount the Highest Stations in Church and State; and fo by the just Judgment of God, will, in due time, perifh in the Gain-faying of Corab, in their Rebellion and Schifm.

I shall add but one Text more unto this Collection; and that is, I Pet. 2. 13. (the latter part of which I have touchd upon already) Submit your felves to every Ordinance of Man, for the Lord's fake. &c. Now whereas fome have very boldly inferr'd from this Text, that, that Civil Government is a Human Creature, according to the literal Translation of the words, xnow av0pumin, or an Ordinance fet up by Man: I answer

First, That, properly speaking, there's no such thing in Rerum Natura, or in Nature, as an Human Greature; unless we will call Sin, Obliquity, Vice, the Violation of God's Commands, an Human Creature, (because no Production of God's) Villany or Wickedness; and dare any one be so Blasphemous, as to aver, that the Holy Spirit, by the Mouth of the Apostle St. Peter, should command our Obedience and Submission to sucked Heart; the Imaginations and Thoughts whereof (as they are, in a strict Sense and Propriety of Speech, Man's) are wicked [and contrary to God and Goodness] continually, Gen. 6. 5. and ever constantly prone to do amis, and too prompt to Actions contradictory to the Will of God ?

Secondly, Is it not most unreasonable to suppose this single Text, taken literally, or as it lies, should be a Gloss or Comment, to explain all the other Texts in the Holy Scriptures by, which seemingly contradict it, and hold forth a quite different Sense? Or rather, is it not highly reasonable that it should be examin'd by the other, which are more clear and positive, and less liable to Exception or Doubtfulmess, and receive its Interpretation from them? All the other places hitherto cited, or producible, make

make Civil Government a Divine Ordinance, and affirm God to be its fole Author; and this feems, on the contrary, to make it a meer Human Creature, and the People its Original. Contradictions cannot be equally true, and therefore the Sectarian popular Senfe of it must be falle. Here then we meet with a feeming Contradiction; here's one Text feems to clash with a great many: God's word cannot hold forth Contradictions, therefore we must endeavour to reconcile these Texts, that there may be no Ground for Error in the Infallible Oracles of Truth; and we thereby expos'd to Uncertainty, in a matter of fuch vast Importance to the Peace, Order, and Well-being of Mankind, and wherein Confcience is fo highly concern'd and engag'd.

Thirdly, Then 'tis to obferv'd, with the Accurate Mr. Weldon, 'and that according to the Original, (for Adjectives in [Inos] do not connotate Efficiency in the Subject, but its Paffivity) that it is not ' meant of any Ordinance created by Man, but esta-٤. blish'd in or amongst Men, viz. (in this particu-⁶ lar) by the Conftitution of God. And this is the 6 conftant Doctrine of the Scriptures, answerable to 4 that of St. Paul, Rom. 12. 1. For there is nothing 6 that is Fronta, or just Power, but it proceedeth from God (who is not the People) and all that is 6 Izioia, or just Power, is fet in order by God, and 6 no other : St. Peter's words are woordynte in mien ¢ av Beaning Klives Sia roy xuery, Be subordinate unto c every Constitution among Men, for, or according to the 6 Lord ; for fo the Preposition Da, (with an Accusa-¢ tive Cafe) fignifies in Scripture, viz. the Lord's ¢ orderly Disposition of Superiour, or Inferiour, Hos Banne we war youn, whether it be to the King, as ¢ ¢ to the Supreme, viz. in this Substitution ere nyeus-¢ our is Si aute mumousvois, Oc. or to those by whom his Mind is declar'd, as unto Men that have his, viz. the King's Commission; which cannot be un-^e derstood

Weldon's Orig. Dom. c. 2 §. 34, 35.

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' derstood of their immediate Mission from God ; for ' then the God of Order, must be the ' Author of Confusion, necessarily at-' tending many supremes ad idem, for ' the fame Act : For whofoever is fent

' by the most High, is, quoad boc, Supreme, in rela-' tion to that Commiffion, wherewith he is fent. So that after all the Pother made by Sectaries, Republicans, Hobbifts, and Theologo politico's, we fee the feeming Contradiction reconcil'd very eafily and naturally; and indeed, 'tis the Infincerity, by and selfish ends of designing, deceitful, wicked Men, that is by the Management, and subtle Contrivances of that malign Spirit, who wholly Governs them; that raifes all these Fogs and Mists; that obscure the Truth, to make way for Error and Confusion, the most powerful Means of enlarging the Empire of Darkness. It's the Interest of these Monsters of Mankind, it should be fo, only and for no other ends but to ferve their Lusts, to accomplish their Projects; and they tug hard, Tooth and Nail, it should be fo ; and those borrid Times of Confusion and Anarchy, in this Kingdom, I have fo often mention'd, when Satan was loos'd, may convince all good Christians of the Truth of what I have faid, by their Practice then, besides their reftless Endeavours ever fince. They matter not who is Author or Original of Dominion, whether God or the Devil ; the latter will ferve their turn, and are well contented it should be fo, if they may but be his Journy-men or Deputies.

And now I come to the Second Point I propos'd ; and that is, That Dominion, and in particular, that Form of it which we call Monarchy, doth now, under the Gospel, derive it self immediately from Christ. This, if lufficiently evinc'd, will demonstrate Monarchy to be fo far from being odious and Antichriftian, and contrary to the Will of God reveal'd in Holy Scripture, that it must be own'd the only Scriptural

tural Form of Civil Government, the only lawful or rightful Government, according to the Pattern of the Mount, as bearing a Refemblance to the Archetypal Government of God himfelf and Christ.

The first Text I shall cite to this purpose, shall be that of Heb. 1. ver. 2, 3. 25 most pregnant and apposite to the matter in hand. ---- Whom he bath appointed HEIR of all Things ; by whom alfo he made the Worlds : Who being the Brightness of his Glory, and the expreß Image of his Perfon, and upholding all Things by the Word of his Power, when He had by himsfelf purg'd our Sins, fat down on the Right-Hand of his Majesty on High. Here then it is observable, that it's a most Diabolical Presumption, for any created Beings to affume to themselves any part of God's Preregative, which is to be the Original and Fountain of all rightfully constituted Power (this is more than ever the Popes of Rome, or Turks, or the Devil himfelf did. and for those who place the Original of Dominion or Sovereignty in the People, they bid very fair to make the of monoi, the Mob to be Antichrist) and that none can pretend to any Right unto it, otherwife than by divine Donation, his express Patent recorded in his reveal if Will. ' The Exemplification is the Act of him who ' is Elohim from everlasting, the Divine and Original, the fupream and invisible Administrator of ٢ all Power Spiritual and Temporal, proceeding fe-¢ cundarily to earthly Elohim, his deputed, his im-C mediate and visible Affigns for the Administration ' of thefe his Powers, for the Prefervation of what ' under that Name he created. For these ends " Chrift is furnished with semblable Power, for Do-' minion in both kinds, and hath his two Names ¢. of Jesus and Christ, answerable both to the 6 Image and Likeness which he came to reftore : for the which he hath eight Titles, all enumerated ۶, in the preceeding Texts ; which I shall run over in short, from the Judicious and Accurate Mr. Weldon, Z for

for the eternal Conviction of the Gainsayers. ' In the Text, faith he, the Apostle being to clear in behalf of the Church, and against the Jews and judaizing Chriftians, and vindicate both the King-¢ (hip and Priesthood of Christ, fets forth his Titles to them both promiscuously together. The First (in honour of his defpifed Humility) is his Fathers Do-6. nation, He arrogated them not to himfelf, Heb. 6 v. 4. No Man (alas! 'tis otherwife in thefe Days) 6 taketh this Honour to himfelf, but he that is called ¢ (externally) of God, as was Aaron. So likewife (in 6 the next Verse). Christ (who externally call'd ¢ Aaron) glorified not himself to be made an High-Priest, ς (or a Confectator of inferior Priest) but he (did ç it) that (aid unto him, thou art my Son, this day have ç I begotten thee Heir of all things, this is his fecond Title, ¢ and just Heir, for he (by whom, and whom are C all things) is, not only of the chief of Things, ¢ (regal and facerdotal Power) but alfo of all ç other things what foever even unto Sheep and Oxen. &c. Confult likewife Coloff. 1. 18. Ephef. 1. 20. Philip. 2. 9, 10, 11. Job. 3. 35, 16, 15.] ' In the third Place, is fet down the third of his Titles -----[by whom he made the Worlds] thus Joh. 1. 1. ¢ Of all Titles to all things, he must needs have the 6 beft, who made them all. Next is expressed the ¢ particular Causa Causata, or immediate Cause of 6 Priestly Power, is ar anavjaoua & Signs, &c. who ¢ being the bright eafterly Beams of God's glo-6 rious Perfection, &c. viz. that which is indeed C the likenefs of Elobim ----- which likenefs was ¢ deftroyed in the first Adam, confisting in the Rays 6 of enlightned understanding, Oc. Fifthly, is fer G forth the particular Caufa Caufata, or fecondary 6 Caufe of his earthly Dominion, in that he was apenalis C & imostionas aurs, the express and substantial Form c of bis perso al Essence : and this is God's own Para-6 phrase of his first Word Tfelem, (in that of Gen.) as

as alfo that this Image of God is the Fountain and Foundation of Man's Dominion here, confifting 6 ---- in private Men, in the Sovereignty of the 6 reasonable Appetite, or Will, over the rude and ¢ unruly Multitude of Lufts and Paffions; and in ¢ their due Subjection unto those, who either in C the Family or Kingdom, are more publick Re-6 prefentations of Elebim, according to their di-¢ stinct Degree of Command, but all under Christ, C &c. His fixth Title, is, his fupporting all things by the Word of his Power] it being an Act no lefs noble, nor of less might to fustain the World, than ٢ to create it. Elohim it had for its Maker, and requires 6 no less than Elohim for its Preserver. - And therefore ¢ whom he takes in unto himself for the management of ' earthly Dominion, he invefts with his moft honoura-' ble Stile of his Majefty, viz. Elobim, &c. alfo Chrift ' hath alfo taken them into the Fellowship of that, 6 his Name of Christ, Messiah or Anointed, Oc. His feventh Title is of purchase, viz. of that which was 6 fufficiently his own before ----- Having by him-6 [elf purged our Sins] he hath bought our whole Souls 6 and Bodies, and that too, if we have any thing of ¢ 6 our own, which we may juftly call ours, &c.

An eighth Title is of prefent possession, and is sitten as Bishop for ever, and at the Right-hand of Majefty as ¢ King : both a King and Priest, to reign and intercede, ¢ till time shall be no more. Where Se durir Bass. ¢ Ader, of neceffity he must be King until he hath C put all Enemies under his Feet, I Cor. 15. 25. &c. 6 Thefe are Chrifts eight Titles to Universal Sove-¢ reignty, afferted by the Holy Scriptures, if the ¢ People have more, it is more than yet appears; ٢. better they cannot have, than his Right of Primo-5 geniture, they are too young for that ; than his Right of Efficiency, they can marr, not make Worlds; C ' than his Right of Similitude, their Light is too new, a late exhaled Meteor, which leads Men, not to · Per-Z 2

Perfection, but into the Pit; than his Right of Image, they have rebellious Lufts; than his Right by verbal Sustentation, the Words of their ¢ Tongues can set the whole course of Nature on c Fire; than his Right of Purchase, they spend their Blood too wantonly; than his Right by Posses, they are at a wrong Door, and go out of God's House to take possession of it. They first seek c c c the Kingdom of Earth, and fo begin their Work c at the wrong end, and lofe both. So then it ap-6 pears that the Original of all Sovereignty (whec ther Spiritual or Temporal) is in the Deity ----c and that the grand Charter thereof is unto Immanuel, ¢ the fecond Perfon of the Trinity, now most mec ritoriously, and more eminently conferr'd upon his Person (both God and Man) fince his Incar-¢ ¢ nation, Paffion, and Afcenfion which is avowed 6 by the Prophets, _____ and attefted by the holy Apostles of the New Testament. Thus Rev. 1. 5. C He is melotong in Two verges n' degar 7 Basinewy f girs; ' The first begotten of the Dead, and the chief ¢ Prince or King of the Kings of the Earth. So ٢. Rev. 19. 16. And he hath on his Vesture, and on his 6 Thigh a Name written King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Thus also St. Paul I Tim. 4. 15. He is the ' bleffed and only Potentate, the Kings of Kings and Lord of Lords. The meaning of which Texts is plainly this, That all Earthly Kings proceed from, or derive their rightful Power from him ; act under him and for him, as his Servants, his Minifters subservient to his Providence; he alone the true Potentate, they but his Vice Roys or Representatives. He only the Visitor of Kings, and the Proprietor of their Kingdoms, fo far from annulling the Office of earthly Kings, that he clearly gives them a Title, which Kings had not before ; whereas before they claimed only from God, now they claim from Immanuel God and Man both ; which by the Way makes their

their Title more easie to be comprehended, more obvious to humane Understanding and Apprehension. For this Comp. $P \int al. 2$. with A & t.

4. v. 1. Mat. 22. 44. 'Now the Af- Weldon's Orig. 'fumption of the Precedent Argument, in the former Chapter being

' afferted, and the whole Stock of Elobim's Power 6 eftablished on the Man Christ Jesus, by such Ti-' tles as none can have the like; it remains to be ' shewed, which of these had the right of Primoge-' niture over the reft. And evident it is that it was ' the First, viz. the Donation of God the Father, ' which our Saviour wholly apprifed and infifted 5 upon, accounting the reft but as Aptitudes to Doç minion ; wherefore Mat. 28. 18. laying aside all the Glories of the other, he triumpheth only in his Fathers Gift. Chap. 2. §. 19. All power is given me in Heaven and in Earth. ' All Power, inclusively, the Power of Dominion. It is given, conclusively, ' not Originally in his Person, not assumed. It is ' given to me, exclusively of thee who art to be go-' verned by this Power : and this in termi-

" nis terminantibus, butted and bounded, in Cap. 2: "Heaven and in Earth as well as that.

Thus it's clearly evinc'd by this excellent Author (who may ferve inftead of a vaft many, none having, tho' well, treated of this Subject of the Origine of Dominion better) that Chrift is now particularly, under the Gospel Dispensation, the Origine of all earthly lawful Power; and that all Kings of the Earth are his Deputies by way of neceffary Confequence: and my Pains might be spared and the Readers Trouble, in collecting more Texts upon this Point, it being fufficiently demonstrated from this passing of the Epifile to the Hebrews: but because I have to do with unreasonable Men, who would pretend to shelter themfelves in all their Heterodoxies, under the Covert of the Holy Scriptures, and boast and glory themsfelves to be, Ze 3 of

of all that call themselves Christians, the firmest Adherers to them (tho' I must feriously aver that I can't find in all our Sectaries Writings, that bona fide they have one fingle Text truly and literally, or by just confequence, for any one of their Heterodoxies or Singularities, by which they discriminate themselves from that profession of Christianity, that all the Churches of Christendom were united in, before the Reformation for many Ages) I shall proceed to al-lege fome other Texts, if not to convince them, yet at least to stop their Mouths, and for the greater Confirmation and Eftablishment of those in the Truth, who are sincere Christians, or in real Dispositions to be fo; and to embrace the Truth when fairly propounded unto them, and to prevent, by God's Bleffing, their being feduced and mifled by the crafty and fubtle Infinuations and Transfigurations of these Ministers (or Slaves) of Satan that Grand Antichrist. To this end I shall reproduce that of 2 Sam. 7. 16. wherein we have recorded that glorious Covenant God made with David, And thine House and thy Kingdom shall be established for ever before thee. This Covenant the Regal Prophet repeats more particularly Pfal. 89. 2. I have made a Covenant with my chosen, I have Sworn unto David my Servent, and v. 4. Thy Seed will I establish for ever, and build up thy Throne to all Generations. Here then we may observe an Establishment of Kingly Government for ever and that by Covenant, by the most solern Oath fworn by Elohim to David, a Succesfion of Kings for ever to fit upon the Throne of David, fo long as the Sun and Moon endureth. For the better understanding of this matter it will be neceffary to confider the Greunds of Gods making this Covenant in particular with David. The Reason in general Terms was, For that David was a Man after God's own Heart. Particulars are express'd in the 122 Pfalm. As first his Pious Intention to build an House, a Temple to God. v. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Then his Religious

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Religious Petition that God would vouchfafe to arife and take poffeffion of this Houfe (already in his Defignation, fet apart for his Honour and Service, express in v. 8, 9. 10. And then again, in behalf of those menial Servants of God the Priefts; first that they might be liberally and honourably provided for, as to their external Port, Let thy Priefts be cloathed, externally fet off with Honour, as becoming the Ambassadors of so high a Majesty. Secondly, as to their inward contentive Support, let them be cloathed with Tsedek, i. e. let their just Portion (from their Lord and Master) supply them with this Honourable Port. Tsedek not only figni- Ver. 9.

fying internal Righteoufnefs, but Gods Ele-

emofinary allowance, for means of comfortable Subfistency. Then thirdly for external and internal performance of Gods Service, in the name of the People, properly and truly call'd God's Liturgy, that they might perform this Service without any interrupti-ons or impediments, let thy *facred* and *fecret* ones fing thy publick Service with Joy, let them triumphantly shout or found them forth from an Heart posses internal Exaltation. Then Fourth-ly, v. 10. David petitions God ---- ' For thy Servant David's religious solicitude for thy House and ' Houfe-keepers, let no Face that is anointed by ' thee (Regal or Sacerdotal) be alhamed. The meaning is, for the fufferings fake of both the Davids (the heavenly and the earthly, the Type and Antitype) let not the great King or Priest, that Christ, when foever he cometh into the World, be ashamed of those who are entrusted with his Offices, nor let them be ashamed (before him) of their Demeanor in those his Offices. Now the last part of this Pfalm, is Gods Answer to David's Petition : David had first vowed and sworn to Jehovah, here Jehovah swears to Da-wid, v. 10. — The substance of his Oath is, First, Of the Fruit of thy Body will I set upon thy Throne, and if thy Z_4

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thy Children will keep my Covenant, &c. And for the fecond part of David's Petition, he also answers that with overflowing Bounty, and doubles his Bleffing--

I will abundantly bless her Provision, I will sa-Ver. 15. tissie her poor with Bread, the poorest Levite shall have his fill of Bread and v. 16.

Shall have his fill of Bread and v. 16. for her (Sion's the Churches) Priefts, I will adorn them with more than Tfedek, it is Jeshang, Salvation or Jesu-ship, they shall put on the Lord Jesus, both upon themfelves and others, &c. See v. This was God's Oath in answer to David's, for a perpetual Priestbood, and a perpetual Kingship, which if they fail'd in Judaism, we are to feek for in Christianity; for God's Oath cannot fail, but in the typefied (if not in the Type) it hath been, and shall faithfully be. performed, unto the end of the World, (Weld. Orig-Dom. c. 8. §. 2.) But then for a Conclusion of the Petition God answereth accordingly, that out of the material Temple shall come the Blessing of the pious King, which by him shall descend upon all his Subjects, according to the Multitudes of plain Texts, as Pf. 22. 2. Pf. 53. 6. and 68. 16. and 87. 2, 7. and Pf. 76. 3. — So here v. 17. There (in that very place which David's Piety had vowed for me, &c.) will I, faith God, make the Horn of David to bud. And further ____ I have prepared, ordered, and trimmed a perpetual Lamp, viz. the Priest with Urim and Thummin : Light for the Service of mine anointed, to be unto him and his for ever, as Aaron was to Moses, Eleazer to Joshua, Joshua to Zerubbabel, to enquire of God by, and to offer up his Devotions. The Tenure of God's Obligation is precifely this; thou, O David, intendeft to build me an House (of eternal Cedar) therefore will I establish thy Seed Gned, gnolum for Eternities, woamthi and I will build thy Throne in Generation and Generation. First Legal, then Evangelical. Weld. ibid.

Having

Having now given fome account, from this beft Author I ever met with on this Subject, of the Covenant God made with David, for an everlasting Succesfion of Kings to fit upon his Throne, to the end of the World. I shall now proceed to shew you, from the fame Author, That this Oath of God, this Covenant was not to terminate folely in David, but that there is a Mystical and Sublimer Sense of this Oath, respecting Christ, the Typefied or Antitype, the Second David and His Seed ; fo that this Covenant is productive of Another, as will plainly appear even from David himfelf, and is the fubject matter of the 89. Plal. where he particularly praifeth God on this very account, and whereby it will appear likewife that Christ is the Primary Object of God's Oath unto, and Covenant with David, Christian Kings the Secondary.

First then we are to observe, That the Covenant with David the Type, and David the Typefied or Antetype, was twofold (as, for Example, the Covenant with Abraham was; it had a Double meaning, a Temporal, and a Spiritual, Myflical or Eternal: His Seed likewife to whom the Covenant made with him was to extend, was after the Flesh, and after the Spirit, a Natural and a Spiritual Seed, Gen. 17.6. comp.) The First Oath and Covenant we find mention'd Plal. 89. 2, 4. The Fourteen next Verfes is the Interlocutory Context between the Two Covenants with the Two Davids. In the next Nineteen Verfes (concluded with a Selab) is the Second Covenant with the Second David or Christ, manifeftly in fundry Circumfances diffinguish'd from the former ; 'Yet fo as the former may be refembled to the Bloffom now fallen, the Second to the Fruit which fucceeded to this Flower. This appeareth from the first Syllable of the Second Covenant, Pfal. 89. v. 19. that out of the Root of Jeffe should spring a Regal Stock, which for a time should bear Royal Fruit, and afterwards should have an Adopted or Engraffed Cion inferted into

to it (as Dan. 14. 14.) which should afford Fruit and Shelter for all the Nations under the Heaven, which would embrace the Faith of Abraham. ' Not only " Christ, but every Christian King, being taken into the ' Name of David here, found out in this Verse to be a Helpful Inftrument of God, for the Administration €. of his Earthly Dominion, and Anointed in the Oyl of ' Inviolable Holinefs. For there is not one particular ' in the Perfonation of David, but as it appertaineth " Primarily to Christ, fo does it [ad menfuram] Secondarily to every Christian King, &c. But that the plain difference between these Two Covenants may appear, the Exception or Conditional Claufe men-Comp. verf. tion'd with the Earthly David in reference 30. with to his Natural Posterity, is here expresly cut 35. off v. 25. 5. Once have I sworn by my Holineß, that I will not lie unto David, [that is, the Heavenly David, Immanuel, Christ. And all this upon the First David's Resolution to build me a Temple, and to provide for my Priefts.] ---- that His Seed (hall continue for ever, and his Throne (which certainly was a Temporal Throne on Earth) v. 26. shall be as the Sun before me: and v. 37. It (hall be established for ever [gnolam] as the Moon, and as the faithful Witneß in Heaven. So that it's clear, First, that these Two Covenants were one and the fame, fave only that the Graces of the Second, for the Stability of Christian Monarchy, are enlarged or more extensive. Secondly, Whereas it is the R. Prophet's Scope in this Plalm to celebrate both the Infinity of God's Mercy, and the Immutability of his Oath, for the Continuance of the Throne and Kingship of his Anointed, for the for ever of the Law and of the Golpel, for the Generation and Generation; and whereas throughout the Fourteen last Verfes he paffionately bewaileth or deprecateth, viz. in the four last of all, the Cutting off David's Line, which Dereliction of God hath now lasted about two thoufand Years, &c. It is hence evident, that the I/raelitifh

raelitish Throne and Kingship was but the fidential and significant, not the formal and ultimate Object of God's Merciful, Faithful, and Eternal Oath unto David ; and therefore that the Covenants were two, &c. Thirdly, that this Branch of the Grand Universal Covenant of God, concerning the Temporal Dominion of the World by Kings, the Sons of Gnelion, the Adopted Seed of David, was the Ultimate Object of the Sacred one Oath of God; therefore to look for a New Form of Government (befides the making God perjured) is in effect to look for a New Saviour-and plain it is withal, in terminis, that the Security of Christian Kings was here, that which was provided for in the 21,22,23. Verses; upon whose Prerogative whosoever groweth or exacteth, are declared Enemies of God : wholoever angustiateth or efflicteth them, are Children of Iniquity : whofoever are their Enemies in the Open Field, shall be broken in pieces, and whofoever are Secret Haters or defirous of Change of their Government, or Caufers of Intestine Division by Civil Wars (however they may as Abfalom prosper for a time) shall be smitten with Plagues; inasmuch as in them defpight is done unto him, into whofe Throne and Primogeniture (by the Oath of God) from Eternity into Perpetuity, They are Adopted. But as a farther Confirmation of what hath been afferted, we find this very Covenant, in the Senfe laftly contended for, repeated *Jerem.* 31. 35. Thus faith the Lord, who giveth the Sun for a Light by day, and the Ordinances of the Moon and Stars for a Light by night, &c. If these Ordinances shall depart, &c. And that the Drift hereof may be underftood, fee the 23. Ch. v. 20. Thus faith the Lord, If you can break my Covenant of the Day, and my Covenant of the Night, fo that there should not be Day and Night in their Seafons, then may my Covenant be broken with David my Servant, Tthat he should not have a Son to reign upon his Throne, and with the Levites the

the Priefts my Ministers.] And before this, Ver. 17. Thus faith the Lord, David shall never want a Man to fit upon the Throne of the House of Israel, neither shall the Priefts, the Sons of Levi, want a Man before me to offer Burnt-offerings, and to kindle Meat-offerings, and to do Sacrifice continually.

Now that which is Observable is, that what the Prophet speaks of in these Passages, relates particularly to the Gofpel-times, that an Everlassing Kingship and Prieftbood were to be continued under the Gofpel, as the Greatest Bleffings under Heaven ; and therefore to endeavour to take them away, is to attempt the Reversment and Annulling of those Ordinances, the perpetual Duration of which God himself hath eftablifhed, and confirmed by his most folemn Covenant and Oath, ; and confequently to deftroy both Church and State, and to turn the World upfide down into Chaos, Wilderneß or Hell; the Infolentest and most Sacrilegious Impious Design, that can be -Acted by Men or Devils. Again, hence 'tis likewife to be observ'd, That God promis'd them both at the fame time, as the mutual Supports of each other, or as implying that they can't fublift One without the Other; that Injury done to the One weakens the other; that Religion and Loyalty go hand in hand; that the one can't be without the other ; that Saints and Rebels are incompatible inconfistent Terms, that it's the highest Contradiction and Impossibility that the One should be the Other: hence we may fee that it was a divine Sentence, that fell from the Pen of that King, no Bishop no King, and grounded upon those fayings of our Saviour, give unto Cafar the things that are Cafars, and unto God things that are Gods, and of his Apostle St. Peter, fear God and Honour the King. Hence likewife we may observe the Folly and Nonsence, as well as Prophaneness of those who make a Scoff at Loyalty and Sovereignty, and at the Evangelical Priestbood; and find a lad occasion to lament their Apostacy

Apostacy from Christianity it felf, who hereby do the greateft Outrage or Injury to our bleffed Lord and Saviour Jefus Christ, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, our Higb Priest and Mediator and the Origine, the Fountain of Regality and Priestbood; all the Difbonour done to which, he refents as offer'd to his own most Divine and Sacred Person, and will infallibly avenge himstelf of all his profe(s'd Enemies, and crush them in peices like a Potter's Vessel, and for ever reprobate them as useless Potsherds.

But to return to our Subject, and incomparably Learn'd and Loyal Confessor and Author ; ' If (faith ' he) need here be of Recollecting a Brief of the ' Evidence for Chrift, who as David's Son hath ' here the whole Dominion of the World laid upon ' his Shoulders, it shall --- - in short, be perform'd : This being hence most evident, that it is he that was in the first place, design'd (under the Person of David) for the Temporal Dominion, and visible Thrones of the Universe, over the People, who never had Commission with, from, or under him. ' To him. upon the meritorious fulfilling of the Ends of his ' Incarnation, it was that Elobim, put in Subjection all things whatfoever, by him and for him (who is his perfect Image and Likenes) he had made; who is able (being the Word that made it) to fuftain it ; who bought it, and as King and Priest, in poffeffion of it; who had given him a Name above all Names, upon whole Thigh was written his Stile of King of Kings, in token of his Propriety 6 in them, and their Allegiance unto him, who faid 6 maon exteria, all the Just, Legal Power over the ¢ 6 Creature ; for the Regulating whereof, ¿Nonwos, is 6 by his Donation (without which none can have ' Power) transferr'd unto me, which is, or can be in c Heaven or Earth, for the Management of either, ç or both. Of which, for Earth, Kingship is a ¢ part, where his Dominion cannot but be either None

" None, or Monarchical. The Apostle faith Mi autor " Barindiew. He must be King; yea, the only Poten-^c tate for Earth, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, ^c as St. Paul and St. John also have attested. And St. Peter, in his First Epistle, 3. 22. ---- Angels, ' and Authorities, and Powers being made fubject ' unto him. I might produce innumerable Texts on this Subject ; as for inftance, these which affert the Name of Melech, or King, to be primarily God's and Christ's; as Pfal. 5. 2. 9. 4. 10. 18. 20. 9. 22. 28. 29. 9. 44. 5. 45. 6. 47. 2. 68. 24. 74. 12. 93. 1. 96. 10. 97. 1. 98. 7. 91. 1. 103. 19. 120. 4. 146. 10. But as a Conclusion of this Argument, with Mr. Weldon, I shall ' only Recapi-' tulate that the Throne, often mention'd, and particularly, Pfal. 89. 29, 36. cannot be underftood of the Jewish Kings, the Lineal Succeffours of ' the former David, in the former Covenant : For C they, as they were Typical, fo were they Conditi-¢ onal, and upon breach of Articles, have now fail'd ¢ above two Thousand Years, while the Sun and 6 Moon(the Admeasurers of the Perpetuity fworn by God) have lasted, and yet do continue. So that 6 (if the Oath of God have any Truth in it) of ne-¢ ceffity, it must be meant of them who were speci-¢ fy'd in the Covenant with Abraham, when he was defign'd for the Father of all the Nations of the "World that should be bleffed, Gen. 17. 6. which 6 must be uuderstood of his more impossible Seed, than ' his Generation of Ifraelites, when he was an ¢ Hundred Years Old. For it had been altogether ' impoffible, that he should have been the Father ' of (us) Gentiles, if his Natural, and not his Adop-¢ ted Seed had been meant, &c. Weld. Orig. of 6 Dom. cap. 8. Sect. 5.

Now after fuch manifold and express Authorities from the Old and New Testament, after the positive Covenant of God himself, made first to Abraham the Father of the the Faithful, particularly and in its full extension of the believing Gentiles; renew'd to David, and to Chrift as the Seed of Abraham, and of himfelf, according to the Flefh; repeated, and mention'd afterwards in the Prophet Jeremiah; fulfill'd, accomplifh'd, and made good in the literal Senfe of it, in the Perfon of Chrift, who was actually a King; to whom the Wife-men did Homage, while even in his Swaddling Cloaths; who entred ferufalem in Royal Pomp and Magnificence; whom his Difciples honour'd by the Name of King; who own'd himfelf to be fuch, before

the Jews and Pontius Pilate; whole sacr. Reg. Maj. Title, by a fpecial Direction of Providence, was written upon the Cross;

whofe Grave was fealed as Kings Tombs us'd to be; from the Cradle, to his Crofs; from his Mother's Womb, till he is buried; in all the times of his Life, his Royalty and Kingdom was manifested. ' After, I ' fay, to take all Cavils away, the Scripture hath given us this Truth in plain express Terms, Rev. ' I. 5. Jesus Christ, the Faithful Witness, the first Begotten of the Dead, is, The Prince of the ' Kings of the Earth ; and hath affirm'd again, Ch. ⁶ 2. 27. He ruleth them with a Rod of Iron. That this is meant, appliable at least to Kings, fee and read it, Plal. 2. 9. Rev. 19. 12. ' On his Head you have many Crowns, an Emblem of his Sovereignty over C all Kings, and that all are his Deputies, his Subfi-6 tutes, &c. See 1 Tim. 6. 15. Rev. 17. 14. Rev. 19. C 16. comp. And He hath on his Vesture, and on his Thigh, a Name written, King of Kings, Lord of ¢ Lords. Obferve the Words attentively, how cha-C ' racteriffically this Power is given to the Lamb, to ' Jesus, to the faithful Witness : That it is written ¢ on his Thigh, on his Vesture ; which qualifie this Power, is bis due, as he is the Head and Saviour of ' his Church. It is worth your Notice taking, that this Name is written upon his Thigh, that we may ¢ · learn

' learn two things : The one is, That this Power ' is fix'd in Christ-man : the other is, That all Kings ' are de femore Christi, from him by Generation ; or, as express'd in the Second Covenant, with the Second David, Pfal. 89. his Seed; and not as our blasphemous Sectaries fay, the Seed of the Dragon, Antichrift and the Beast ; and as our prophane Politico's and Atheifts fay, the Seed of the Mob, their filthy Rabble; to call in question either his, or the Title of his lawful and rightful Deputies, and to affign any other Original of Dominion, and particularly, Regal, Monarchical Authority, it's as daring every whit, and as outragious an Act, as to question any Article of Christian Faith ; nay, in a great measure, to deny the Hypoftatical Union, His Incarnation, His Mediatorship, His Kingly and Priestly Office both, His Divinity, His Supreme Power and Sovereignty, both in Heaven and Earth, are imply'd and comprehended under that Title of Lord, cur Lord ; and I believe in Jefus Christ his only Son, our Lord. How our Lord, but as God-man, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, the only Potentate, to whom all Power, both in Heaven and in Earth, was given by God the Father, and confequently, from whom, as God-man, all Sovereignty and Issoia, rightful Authority from that very Moment of the Donation, is folely deriv'd ? So that in the

Third place, to deny this, is to deny the Creed, the Common Faith of Christians; 'tis, in effect, to deny Christianity it felf, to deny the Gospel-Dispensation, to deny Christ to be the Governour of the World, to deny Providence it felf; to be an Apostate, and a literal Rebel against God and his Christ; to deny our Common Salvation; to deny one Article of Faith, is virtually to deny the whole, by the fame parity of Reason, as to persist in the constant Breach of one Commandment, is to be guilty of the Violation of all. No Musulman, no few, no Pagan, can be more properly and

and in strict Sense, Oppugners or Enemies of Christianity, than fuch Profeffors of Christianity, as these are, the Pope, Mahomet, nay the Devil himfelf, more firidly and literally Antichrifts ; if these be not Antichrifts. then there's no fuch thing as Antichrift, Antichrift is a meer Bug-bear, and non entity. What is it to be Antichrift, if not to be against Christ, to gain-fay, oppose, deny Christ, resist Christ, to divest him of his Regality, his Authority, his High and Paramount Prerogative, to oppose, to set up Counter-Authorities against his Authority, as King, and as Priest, from whom, as from the Original Spring, all true Rightful, Regal, and Sacer dotal Authority, do now, and shall, and must, in fpight of Hell and the Rage of the People, uninterruptedly flow; because they shall never cease for one Moment, no more than he shall cease to be God, so long as the Sun and Moon endureth. And all this for the fake of his Church, for its Support, Well-being, Continuance to the very end of the World : God Almighty in all his Institutions, Dispensations, Ordinances, and most remarkable Providences, and Government of, and in the World, besides the general End, his own Glory, having in particular, an Eye unto his Church, his Chofen, according to that of the Apostle, I Cor. 3. 21, 22. All things are yours, whether Paul, or A-pollos, or Cephas, [nay, Angels themfelves, much more Men, Heb. 1. 14.] or the World, or Life, or Death, or things prefeat, or things to come : All are yours, the Governments themfelves, which God hath instituted here below, in Church or State, whether Spiritual or Temporal, Oxf. par. ferving in common for your ufe, and in loc. defign'd as inftrumental for your Good.] And then it follows, ver. 23. And ye are [only] Chrift's [who hath provided them for you] and Chrift is God's, I Cor. II. 2. 15. 28. [the Father's from whom he receiv'd them, who gave all things to him; and who now communicateth all things to all Mankind, A2

kind, and in an efpecial manner, to bis Members, to all true Christians; fo that all lunuful Power, and Authority, and all, and every Bleffing, cometh now thorough his Hands, as the true Lord and Proprietor of all things, Head of the Church, and Supreme Governour of the Universe, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, who subduetb the People under them, and under them unto himfelf. To deny our Saviour then to be the Fountain and Original of all Civil, Legal Authority, is in effect, to deny him to be God-man, and, in that respect, to be the Object of our Faith, our Hope, and our Adoration ; becaufe this King-ship of his, we have been afferting, is a neceffary Confequent of his Divinity; and to affert a Creature, a Finite Being to be the Origine of Dominion, is Blasphemy, and the higheft Outrage can be done unto God; and to affirm the People to be fo, is to make them Antichrifts, Rivals, and Competitors with God, with Christ, God man ; the most absurd and Diabolical Notion that ever Hell infus'd into Mankind; and the Affertors, many of them, profels'd Atheifts, and the best of them, the greatest Pretenders, (to speak most candidly) Hereticks and Knaves; Men (as it's too notoriously known) who only fought, and feek their own private Advantages, upon the Ruine of others. It can be nothing but Self-interest, and a Spirit of Delusion, can fo infatuate and blind these Men : this Affertion of Chrift being the Original of all Earthly Power, is as expresly prov'd from the Scriptures, as any Article of Christian Faith relating unto him, whether to the Deorogian, Or, cinovoluian To Xelse, his Divinity, or Oeconimy. If He be God, then he Governs the World by his Providence, by his Ministers, wisible, and invisible ; and we know, or read of no other visible, civil Ministers of his in the World, but Kings; and why is He call'd King of Kings, but to intimate, they are his Deputies, his Ministers, his Fice-roys ? And why is he faid to have the Hearts of Kings

Kings in his Hands; and as our Liturgy excellently well paraphrafes upon it, to dispose and turn them, as it seemeth best to his Godly Wisdom, but plainly to teach us, as was divinely said by an Antient Father of the Church, Secundum merita populi disponuntur corda Rectorum ; that He Governs the World, and makes use of their several Difpositions, Tempers, Affections, Virtues and Vices, of Kings, his Substitutes; for the Execution of the Ends and Purpofes of his Providence, as seemeth most meet and neceffary ; as the Inbabitants, the People (the Politico's and Sectaries Idol, that they fleer and jeer at in their Sleeves, at the fame time they cry them up, and use them only as the Monkey did the Car's Paws) of the Earth demean themselves, and deferve. Hence likewife, it evidently follows, if God-man, if Chrift Governs the World, if Rightful Kings be his Establishment, his Ordinance, the Means, the Instruments of his Providence, (for by the way, none that unlawfully, or by unjust Means, arrive at the Supreme Power, or contrary to the Antient, Legal Constitutions of their Countries, can be affirm'd his Delegates, or Substitutes, or reprefent him, or be faid to be fet up by him, be invested with his Authority, fo long as any Legal Claim lies against them; no more than forcible Profession against Law, can convey Right against the Oppressed; no more than God can be the Fountain, or Caufe of Sin, quatenus Sin) and that he turns their Hearts as he pleases, and as really sets up wicked, as well as good and gracious Princes, if they be Rightful; and all to serve the Ends of the Mediatorial, Providential Government of the World ; that to Revile them, Reproach them, Expose them, Hate them, Resist them by open Violence, Detbrone them, is to fight against Christ, Rebel 2gainst his Providence, to call his Wisdom, his Justice, his Authority into Question, and to Blassheme him, and Revise him as property; and accuse his Govern-Aaz ment ;

ment; as to Curfe him to his Face, upon the account of Thundrings, Lightnings, Storms, Pestilence, Famines, Murrains, Earth-quakes, Ship-wrecks, Or what we call Loffes, Afflictions, or Misfortunes ; and doth not the Injuries done to Envoies, Heralds, Ambassadors, in common Construction, reflect upon the Princes they represent ? and why not the Contempt and Hatred of Rightful Kings, his undoubted Ministers, terminate, and center upon Christ himself? And are not such Acts (of Professors of Christianity, especially) properly, and literally Antichristian? and are not those who deny the Divine Ordinances of Kingly and Sacerdotal Authority, Antichrifts, altho' they call themfelves Protestants, and of the Reform'd Religion, as much as those of the Romish Church, against whom they perpetually declaim? What kind of Paradon can it be, to fay, That fome, pretendedly, of the Reform'd Religion, are as truly Antichrists, as of the Papal Communion, if they may be as really Idolaters (and then, in common Senfe, they come up to the full Measure of Antichristianism, in its Maturity and full Growth) as any of them? And yet, a truly Famous Divine, and Protestant too, hath exprefly faid as much of fome of our Reform'd, the Learn'd Dr. Jackson upon the Creed. ' The Romanist (faith he) transforms, or changes the ' Nature of the Incorruptible God, and of Chrift ⁶ himfelf, into the Similitude of Earthly Kings and Monarchs, yet not of cruel and prodigious Tyrants. But these Writers, whom I mean, (as the Romanists object, and the Lutherans prove) trans-' form the Majesty and Glory of the Immortal God, into the Similitude of Cruel Tyrants, yea, of fuch base and fordid Pedants (as the meanest a-' mongft you would difdain, should have any Au-" thority over your Children ;) that is, fuch as de-⁶ light more in punishing and correcting them, than to direct or amend them in Learning or Manners.

ners. For fo fome late Writers have exprelly taught, ---- That the Almighty Creator of all Things, doth as immediately, as primarily and directly Ordain fome Men to Damnation, as he doth others unto Life ; that he delights as much ' in the Exercise of Punitive Justice, as he doth in 6 the exercise of Goodness, Mercy, Love and 6 Bounty. That as by his determinate Decree he created some to be elect Vessels of Honour for ' the Manifestation of his Goodness, fo by the fame ' irrefistable Decree, he ordains others to be Veffels ' of Dishonour for the Manifestation of his Justice. ' This opinion of Reprobation, how harsh soever, yet, whilft Cabvin, Bradwardine, or perhaps Saint Augushin did handle it, was and error only or false 'Imagination : They who now would make it a ' Fundamenual point of Faith, or infert it in their Catechisms, make it an Heresie, or worse than an Herefie, an Idolatrous or Blasohemous imagination. But admit all of us are free from Transformation of the Divine Nature, all of us Orthodoxal, and in matter of opinion concerning the Attributes of God or of Chrift ; yet all this would would not free us from another branch of Idolatry, as rife and luxuriant amongft other Christians, whether of the Romish or of the Reformed Churches, as it is amongst the Heathens, or is at this day amongst the Infidels : For we may rob God of his Honour, no lefs than the Heathens and Infidels do, without any Idol or Image, without misforming or milpicturing him in his Attributes. And our Apostle, at the 22. verse of this Chapter, (Rom. 11. 22.) hath made the Robbing or Dispoiling God of his Honour equivalent to that branch of Idolatry which confifts in the Adoration of Idols, &c. The word in the Originial extends to both to all the breaches of Idolatry, &c. Now 'if any who is called a Chriftian, give the fame Indulgence to his own corrupt Defires, as the Heathens · did, Aa 3

did, he robbs God of his Honour no lefs than they. - If Merchants or Tradefmen be as gree-' dily fet upon their Gain as the Heathen Gauls were, " which offered Sacrifice to Mercury, they are no ⁶ lefs Idolaters than they were. If this corrupt af-⁴ fection be as immoderate in Christians as it was in Heathens, it will be of like force to withdraw their Hearts, as it was to withdraw the Hearts of the ^e Heathen from the only true God; of like force to ' fway them to as grievous Transgreffion of the first chiefest commandment, as the Heathens could com-" mit any against it. For impossible it is they should " love God with all their heart, with any greater e part of their heart than the Heathen did, if their heart be as ftrongly fet upon Riches, and worldly " Commodities, as the Heathens were. Jackson on the Creed, L. II. C. 40. If fo be then that it's poffible sfor even some of the Reformed themselves to be Idolaters ; and as fuch to be judg'd, sentenced and condemn'd by God; that they may likewife be Anti-"christs can be no question, though the rash and inconsiderate Zeal and Obstinacy of fuch may wholly appropriate this odious Title unto, and fix it upon the Church of Rome and Church of England, and All in general they differ from ; and with great affurance or impudence discharge and clear themselves from any fuchlike Imputation. Let us but feriously consider the fignification of xerso's, and literally or grammatically it's rendred Unstas anointed, and therefore our Savi-our God-man is called Chrift, in respect of his double Unction to a double Office of King and Prieft both : Chrift then in propriety of fpeech, is a Name of Authority peculiarly and strictly connoting and respecting the Gedvegunos God-man, the Immanuel, God with us, Ged incarnate, and united to our Humanity, and as fuch invefted by the Father with the Supreamest Kingly and Priestly Power, both the Gifts and Donation of the Father, See Matth. 28, 18. Heb. 5. 5. as the Melliab

Meffiab or Chrift, according to the Prophefies and the received opinion among the Jews, was to be God and the King of Ifrael, and the Prophet or Prieft, all implied in that of Nathaniel, Rabbi, [a compellation given to Prophets and Inftructers of the People] thou art the Son of God, thou art the King of Ifrael, Job. 1.49. So the Oppofers of Kingly and Prieftly Au. thority, the Assumers of it to themselves, or the Derivers of it from the People (which in common conftruction among all Mankind in general, as the refult of natural Reason, the voice of Nature, ever fignifies Subjects or the part Governed) are Antichrifts as literally as those who would fet up themselves for Chrifts, or the falfe Chrifts, Enemies to God's Chrift, to the twofold Unction, Regal and Sacerdotal. Nay, which makes more for our purpole, fuch I fay amongst our transfigured Reformed, are in a considerable measure more properly Antichrists than those of the Church of Rome, they are fo imbittered against; because pretending greater Zeal for the Gospel, to more enlightned and spiritual Understandings, greater purity in Ordinances, to the Scripture and Primitivenels for their fole Rule and Pattern, and to cast off all humane irruptions in Deetrine, Discipline and Worship : The Romanists, by far more modest, they derive all (as they fay) from the Donation of Chrift, whatever is alleg'd to be the Popes Preregative or Right; but thefe run to their Rabble as the Source of all Civil and Sacred Authority; and for one Antichrist the Papifts fet up, thefe fet up Legion all at once : and to Demonstrate the natural averseness of the Mob to all that's Divine, Holy, and just, and that it's only and folely the Work of Providence, when by chance, and that very rarely, they close with the Right fide, what superlative fondness do they express to their own Productions, their own Creatures indeed ever when most Monstrous, Deformed, Worthless, Wick-ed, Bloody, Merciless, Tyrants, Debaucht, Treacherous, Impions, Aa 4

Impious, Sacrilegious, Atheists, Hypocrites, Enemies to all Mankind, Falsifiers of all their Oaths, Promises, Protestations, Instruments of Government, Pasta Conventa, odious to God, Angels and all good Men, &c. in comparison of what they do even to the best of Princes, Men of Gods own Choice, and after his own Heart, most Religiously devoted to his Service, and Promoters of his Honour and Glory, and tendring the Publick Good and Prosperity of their Subjects, as if their Natural Born Children. This is verifiable from the Sacred Scriptures themfelves, from all Hiftory and daily experience. So naturally is Carnal Legion averse to all that's Righteous and Good, that indeed one would be tempted to think that Spiritual Infernal Legion were become Incarnate or Transform'd into Men, whofoever its fure they Inspire their Rancour, Malice and Envy into these Dregs and Scam of Human Race, against Cbrift; by the Copy we may guels at the Original. All this is only a Transcript from the Sin of the Apostate Angels, which (faith an old Royal ft of the Church of England, and a Noble fufferer for Chrift and his King) we 'fuppofe

Matt. 12. 'the Son of God, accompanied, or rather 24. & 31, 'compleated with the Sin againft the Ho-32. 'ly Ghoft, in an i-reconcileable hatred,

and enmity against the Truth, of which they were in Conficience fo fully convinced : Upon Satan's pride and envy at Christ's Person, Isa. 14. 12, 13, 14, 15. did follow his Malice and Hatred of Christ's Truth, Job. 8. 44. even the Eternal Gospel of his Incarnation, Job. 14. 6. Rev. 14. 6. as ordain'd of God in Humane Nature to be the Head of the Angels, Epb. 1. 22, 23. United to the Body of the Church, Epb. 1. 10. which Malice and Hatred of Christ and his Truth; Satan hath ever fince profecuted by Bloody Persecutions raised against the Church by Horrid Blassemies and Herefies [or Sects] vented against his Person in his Divinity, his Humanity,

⁵ manity, and the Offices of his Mediation, [Regal and Sacerdotal] Meffem's Scion's Profpect, Ch. 9. §. 23. Thus is he perpetually endeavouring to Undermine the Goffel, and to deftroy Chrift's Intereft on Earth, by propating his Malice, and Envy againft Chrift's Mediatorial Goverment in the World by Innumerable Sects or Herefies, his various Transfigurations, by an Outward Appearance of promoting them. Againft his One Government of the World, that is One Form, his One Church, He erects Divers, when Only One is the True in refpect of Both, and Genuine, and All the reft are utterly Falfe and Spurious; and as far as we have any Rule to judge by, will for ever be Rejected, Reprobated by Him. But one Christ, many Antichrifts, and Many that follow the Antichrift, and Few Chrift.

Having now flated the Signification or Importance of the Word CHRIST, We shall be thereby the better enabled to discover who those Antichrists be, mention'd in 1 John 2. 22. and whether there be any fuch in these latter times of the Gospel or not, and properly come under that Character; the Character of Antichrist we have in this Verle; Who is a lyar, but he that denieth that Jelus is the Christ, He is Antichrist that denieth the Father and the Son. I confess this Text is usually urg'd against those who de-ny the DocIrine of the Trinity, or deny the Divinity of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; but Strictly speaking or Grammatically, He is not in this place call'd Antichrist who is an Oppofer of the Trinity, for here is no mention of the Holy Ghost the Third Perfon, (but as Mr. Weldon observes) He who Orig. Dom. denieth the Father or the Son, or that c. 8. S. 5. denieth Jesus to be Christ, the Anoint- §. 7, 8. ed, viz. Kings, and High-priest over the King of Houshold of God. So that they who deny

King of Houshold of God. So that they who deny the Regal or Sacerdotal Powers, which are the Donation in terminis of GOD the Father unto GOD the Son, do quoad hoc deny the Father and the Son, the Donor and Posseffor;

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Posseffor; and they who deny Delegation of these Powers by the Son, or as an Emanation from Him to those whom he hath invested with them as a Perpetual and Standing Ordinance, in the Administration of his Mediatorial Kingdom in the World, to be continued, transmitted by a Rightful, Legal, uninvadable Posseffion, denies fesus to be the Christ, the Foun-tain of this Twofold Unstion; and confequently denieth the Father and the Son, and is a Lyar, becaufe he maketh God, in his Faithful Oath of Donation unto his faithful Son, a Lyar; and he that denieth Rightful Kings and Priefts to derive their Authority from Christ, in consequence of those Laws of Primogeniture in the State, and Confectation by Perfons Succefficiely Authorized thereunto in the Church, grounded upon Gods Word, and Unalterable by Man, without incurring the highest Difpleafure of God, by involving himfelf in the most heinous guilt; thereby invading the Prerogative of Christ, and, as far as in him lieth, Detbroning him from his Regality, and Degrading him of his Priestbood, is both a Liar and an Antichrist, and fets himfelf above all that is called God, 2 Theff. 2. 4. above the Trinity it felf, and in particular Denieth the Father and the Son. 1 hat this is the true Senfe of the Apostle, I think needeth not to be proved by any farther Arguments or Mediums, That there were those who denied Jefus to be Christ; in the Senfe urged, might eafily be proved if required by the Judaizing Hereticks, and is fufficiently intimated by the Apostles St. Peter and St. 2 Pet. 2. 10. Jude, of Those who despised Government, Jul. 4. 8. --- and spake evil of Dignities. -- who denied the only Lord God, and our Lord Fesus Christ, de-spifed Dominion, and spake evil of Dignities. And all

this Apostacy, Opposition to Christ, Antichristianism, meerly to profecute their own Worldly Carnal Interests, to gain the Government of the World into their own hands, that they might wallow in their Lusts, without

without any Reftraint or Controul. But bleffed be the Mercy and good Providence of our God, thefe Anticbrists, these Deceivers, as crafty and subtle as they are in their Conduct and Transfigurations, yet they are discoverable to Persons of Reflection and Confideration; their Marks are Indelible, they can't conceal themfelves fo clofely, but Sober and Sincere Understanding Christians may by God's Grace prefently fee thro' them, and difcern them ; they are all Carnal, Worldly all over, their very wildom is earthly, senfual, devilish. Jam. 3. 15. Their love of the World, [their indefatigable Diligence to gain Wealth and Estates, by all fordid, wicked, ungodly Means and Methods] I Joh. 2. 15. Their Lasciviousness and Luxury, the Lust of the Eye, their intolerable and boundless Pride, accounting all, but their Own Party, Reprobates, and as the Scum and Vermin of the Earth, infallibly demonstrate them to be what they are; and None of these Principles, without fome of those Marks of the Beast upon them, even of those reputed to be the very Best amongst them : So infallibly do their Principles and Practices prove each other; the One being Calculated for the Other, each the Cause or Effect of the Other.

I might have added a great many more Arguments, to clear up the Truth of what I have just now advanced and afferted, and to Demonstrate the Unscripturalneß of these our Sectaries Antichristian Principles; but having, I hope, most defervedly and fatisfactorily already fixt that upon them, with which they have most unjustly, and maliciously, and slanderously blackned the Church of God, to the Perversion and Ruine of Multitudes of Sculs, and hereby difcovered and manifested them to be the Seed of Satan, that Falfe and Lying Accufer; and literally Antichristian; in particular in this laft Paragraph, in Reference to Chrift's Offices of Priest and King, and in divers other Refpects in the preceding Discourse, (For there are many Antichrifts, 1 John 2. 18. that in many and various ways

ways oppose Christ, as all the Sects and Herefies do: some his Person, some his Offices, some his Ordinancs, fome his Precepts; yet all Antichrifts, really and truly fuch. They his Enemies, he theirs, directly opposite each to other; as they oppose and fet themselves againft Him ; fo the time shall come that He will confume them with the Spirit of his Mouth, and shall destroy them with the Brightness of his Coming, (2 Theff. 2. 8.) that is, shall pass the Sentence of eternal Damnation on them) and Invaders of them, and confequently under the most Gross and Spiritual Infatuation that ever any Sectaries have been fince Christianity, under the Mask, Pretence and Transfiguration of a most Ardent Zeal for Christ, for Purity of Ordinances and Holines, and yet all this while his most embitter'd Enemies ; and what demenstrates the Diabolicalnes of their Delufion, and the just and manifest Judgment or Hand of God upon them, for their transcendingly provoking-Wickedneß, and damnable Hypocrify, their Obstinacy. Infensibility, Spiritual Pride and Glorying, Self-fecurity, without any plain Scripture on their fide ; but sheltring themfelves under the most Obscure Prophetical Texts and Passages altogether out of the reach of their Capacities, which by their ftudied Wrestings and Distortions, they fretch and withdraw to their own Corrupt Sense and Carnal Designs, contrary to innumerable Plain and Obvious Texts ; which to Godly, Sober. Spiritually discerning Sanctified Spirits, should and ought to be the Comments and Illustrations of the few and intricate ; hereby proving themfelves to be Impostors, Deceivers, and the Emiffaries of Satan, and Underminers of that Goffel, they would have others to believe they to zealoufly promote ; Apollyons and Abaddons, Destroyers and Murtherers of Mens Souls, and hereby propagating and enlarging the Kingdom of Darkneß, of their Father the Devil, that Lyar and Murderer from the Beginning, that Archetype of Rebellion, and Primitive Ulurper, and by fo much the more perni-

pernicious to the Church and Kingdom of Chrift, than Jews, Turks and Heathens, and confequently more wicked, whofe Endeavours the Devil feemeth to lay alide, as useless and unfuccessful, finding no Method fo prosperous for him as his transfuring himself in the Perfons of these Members of his Sham-christians, Ministers of the Gospel and Ministers of Christ in difguife, whofe diffembled Zeal proceeds no farther than their own Native Soil, to pervert true Christ, not to propagate their New lights and Goffel amongst the Heathens and Infidels; or as they bellow out continually amongst those who groan under the Yoke of Antichrist, properly to call'd in their Senfe; nor with the least thought that way, till for footh they can get the Mastery and Empire first at Home, and be in posseffion of Magazines, Fleets, Trains of Artillery, and Legions of Armed men; and contrary to Chrift's and the Apostles Method of Converting the World, drive the Gofpel into Mens Heads with Battle-axes and Hammers, Turk-like and Antichristian-like; against which Method, from their First Rifings up, they have to zealoufly enveigh'd, (a most convincing and infallible Argument of their impudent Hypocrify, and of their Million from the Devil and not from God, of their being Acted by the Spirit of Error, and not the Spirit of Truth, the Spirit of Peace, and Love, and the Spirit of the ever Bleffed, Merciful, Meek and Benign FESUS. Having, I fay, from the Word of God, and facile Natural genuine Deductions from thence Shewn the Nullity of these Sectarian Missions and Ministrations, particularly of the Anabaptists (who of late, I must and do confess, make the nearest and most plausible Advances or Pretences to the Primitive Form of a Church, of any of our Diffenters whatever, and are the Master-piece at present of Satanical Transfiguration amongst them, and most likely to be a Temptation and Stumbling-block to many weak and wavering Christians; but for all that no more a True Church 101

nor genuine Ordinances, nor the True way, than Satan Transfigured is an Angel of Light) Prov'd those, I have had to do with at least, to be Antichrists, refell'd their Arguments from Extraordinary Vocation, pretence of Immediate Gifts and Teachings, Enemies to Chrift's Regal and Sacerdotal Offices, and in general to his whole Oeconomy, or the Christian Dispensation ; let them pretend what they will in their Apologies, Confessions of Faith, let some Particular Persons among them Write, Profes, Protest what they please, Recant, Forswear, &c. I am resolu'd to give no Credit to them, fo long as they maintain and perfift in their Separation upon the Grounds they commonly urge, no more than I will believe a Jesuit, or the Devil himself; I'll look upon all their Refinements, Alterations, Newmodellings, Retractations, only as Gildings, Varnishes, and Sweetnings and Mollifyings, as the Painting of a Rotten-post, Oc. meer Transfigurations, Artifice and Trick: And for this my Conduct, Measures and Judgment upon them, I have the Holy Scriptures, Chrift, the Apostles, my Reverend Forefathers in the Faith, Church History, and daily Experience, and even Conversation with themselves, and their own Practice. I am fenfible what fome of their most Celebrated Writers have faid, (but chiefly in truth I believe in their own Perfonal Behalf) which because they are crafty, in common Prudence I am bound to have a jealous Eye upon them, to stretch Charity to the utmost as far as confists with Prudence, and I ought not to go further; and I find it only the effect of Craftines and Subtility, chiefly if not wholly to Amuse. and thereby the more successfully to Deceive. All (in respect of the whole Body or Party) nothing but Transfiguration. We have many Monuments of their Conduct and monstrous Opinions Abroad and at Home (here I mean our Apostolical Successors, the Anabaptists more particularly). They seem to Alter, Retract, &c. but it's nothing but Vamping, Refining, Transfiguring; hecaule

because they find the World more difcerning, and lefs eafy to be impos'd upon, therefore they think it highly imports them to grow more Cunning, and to fpread their Nets more dextroufly. I am aware how iome of them have New-moulded fome of their Do-Etrines, and Discipline too, as to the Millenium, as may be feen in Thomas Grantham; as to Dominion being founded in Grace, they have given that a New Touch ; as to Immediate Teaching, and the Promifes and Gifts of the Holy Spirit; as to Unordained Mens Preachings; and to render their Sect more acceptable to the Members of the Established Church of this Nation, and to run down the Presbyterians, Independents, and other Sects, and to get the Start of them, they begin to wave their former Arguments from Extraordinary Vocation, Private Impulses, and urge External or Outward Vocation, and boldly call themfelves the Succeffors of the Apostles, and fet up for Episcopacy, only for Modefty lake they call their Bilbops Meffengers (without any Conjuring we may eafily fee what they aim at, give them but a Lucky Hit, a proper Junclure, and, you shall see them seize our Cathedrals, and the Episcopal Dignities with all their Revenues, for all their present exclaiming against Titbes and Pluralities, as some others once did before them)as may be seen in Tho. Grantham. But all this Sham and Transfiguration still, a High-kick calculated for their Long-long groanedfor Dear-fubilee-Millenium, How long, Oc. for no other. end but to Destroy the Church of Eagland, and that only to feize the envied Sweet-morfel, and to cares, grease and pamper themselves upon Her Revenues, the greatest Eye-fore to our Longing, Gaping Saints. I confess and readily acknowledge their Model of Government, in some respects, is more plausible and more conformable to Scripture and Antiquity, than that of Generua or New England, and if not obviated in time by the Mercy of God, the most dangerous Affault against the Church of England, that ever Satan hatcht amongft

amongst us yet; especially confidering how eafily the People have been impos'd upon by fuch like Resemblances, Verisimilitudes and Transfigurations in former Ages of the Church, as in the Reigns of the Novatians, Arians and Donatifts, who chiefly gull'd the People, by retaining all the external Resemblances of Episcopacy, Liturgy, and other Ordinances and Rites ; But becaufe all these Transfigurations, and Grantham's Sham-Miracles, may be refuted by what is already faid in the fore-going part of this Discourse, I think it not material, to enlarge any farther upon them at prefent, but shall hasten towards a Conclusion, by dropping a few Animadversions upon their Munster-Millenium, or Fifth-Monarchy, to fhew how incongruous this grois and carnal Notion of our Highflows and growing Sect, is to the whole Spirit of Christianity, and justly odious. and to be abhorr'd by all true Christians, and ought to be banish'd out of Christendom," and fent home again over the Hellefont.

As to this Fifth Monarchy, or the Perfonal Reion of Christ upon Earth, I think it may be fufficiently confuted, by what hath been already fpoken, as to the Original of Dominion, and in Vindication of Kingly Governmenment, or Monarchy, as immediately de-riv'd from Christ, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. That Chrift is really King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, this is readily granted : But that all Civil Power, particularly Monarchical, is Originated from the Beaft, from the Dragon, or the Devil, is Blasphemous, to fay that Civil Magistracy or Monarchy, is inconsistent with Christ's Kingly Office, is directly contrary to the Tenour of Scripture, to God's Covenant made with Abraham, renew'd with David, and then in particular with Christ, the Second, the Spiritual, the Heavenly David, as hath been prov'd; and thence, to be continuid (as Sworn by God himfelf) together with the Priefthood, or Evangelical Ministry, to the Con-

Confummation of all Things; to our very Creed, wherein we profefs, according to the fame Scriptures, that we believe that Chrift fitteth at the

that we believe that Christ sitteth at the Right Hand of God, as King and Priest, diffensing both the Powers to his Deputies, for the Regiment of the World. Now no-

thing can be more contrary to this Oath and Covenant of God, for the perpetual Establishment of Kingly Government in the World in general, and in the Church, or under the Gospelin particular, than the Abolition of Kingly Government ; nay, even to the King hip of Chrift himfelf, the Glory whereof, was to be vifibly manifested, chiefly in his being the Supreme Head, or King of Kings; the Exercise or Administra-tion of which Power, for certain, he hath not ex-ecuted on Earth (fo far as we are able to know) but by his Deputies, and those Kings, or none; so that to Abolish Kingship upon Earth, is in effect, to make God perjur'd, and to Dethrone Christ, or render his Regality infignificant, and an empty Title, or infinitely leis Honourable, by the Abolition of it, than by its Continuance, and perpetual Establishment and Existence. Besides, upon the Quinto-Monarchian, or Common Millenarian Supposition of Worldly Kingship, as exercis'd by Men, in its own Nature, being inconfistent with that of Christ; and in its own Nature evil; Chrift's, and his Apostles Precepts of, and exhortations unto Submission and Obedience to them, as God's Ordinance (as hath been prov'd) would be unnecessary, and an intolerable Toke and Hardship, especially, when in time, the Christians, with the ordinary Concurrence of Providence, could fo eafily have afferted their Liberty, and freed themfelves from fuch horrid Slavery and Miscarriage, as their Paffive Obedience expos'd them unto. Our Bleffed Lord commands us to render unto Cefar, the things / that are Cefar's ; a plain and evident Acknowledgment of fomething due unto Kings, which could not be Bb but

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but by the Law of God: If you fay Nature, it turns to the fame; for nothing can be due unto Kings, quatenus Kings, but by the Law of God; nor could there be any fuch Order amongst Men, but by his Appointment ; and where any thing is due from us, to another, Conscience, that is, the Law of God written in our Hearts, dictates and commands us to pay it. So that it's demonstrable, from these Words of our Saviour, that He came not with any Delign to Abolish Kingship, or to free the World from Subjection, to Civil Magistracy; nay, on the contrary, to Establish it, Enlarge it, and to enforce our Obedi-ence and Submission unto it, with a more severe San-Etion than ever ; and as his Precepts were not calculated for a limited time, but to be of perpetual Obligation to the End of the World; fo that in particular, of rendring unto Cefar, the things that are Cefar's; that is, of obeying our Rightful Princes, good or bad, Christians or Idolaters, was to be of perpetual Obligation too, fo long as Kingship should continue in the World ; and that is, as God fware unto Christ, the Second David, to long as the Sun and Moon should endure, or continue to bear Witnes to that Oath of God, by his Holines, and that most folemn Covenant, that there should never be wanting a Race or Succession of Earthly Kings, 'to fit upon the Throne of David; which Name of David, is fecondarily conferr'd upon all Christian Kings; as all Rightful Kings, without the ' Confideration of their Religion, were, and are ' taken into the Name of Elohim; were, and are ' (ever fince Chrift's Afcenfion) Infeffors upon his ' Throne, under the Notion of Elohim, tho' the ' Title of David be incommunicable Weld. Orig. ⁶ unto them. Otherwife (faith this Dom. cap. 8. §. 4. p. 16. (a) this Domation of the Father had fect) this Donation of the Father, had been a meer Sham and Nullity, meer Mockery and Illusion ; and he who had all Power in Heaven, and in Earth,

Earth, given unto him, had had no Throne, in any manner of Senfe, upon Earth, tho' by Oath confirm'd unto him; and he had been on'y a vain Oflentator of his Father's Gft, when he told his Apofiles, that all Legal Power Exercited, was given him in Heaven and Earth; and if all Power, then Kingly Power, then Power over all Kings, then King of Kings; not King of Non-entities, but King of, or over all Earthly Kings, Kings in Exiftence, Kings in being, actual Kings, King of a Succeffion of Kings, to continue even fo long as the World and Mankind thould continue, fo long as Christ himfelf thould continue King, even till Christ' fhould, (after Death, being ' vanish'd, and the Refurrection accomplish'd, and ' the Work of our Salvation finish'd)

⁶ have deliver'd up the Kingdom (which ⁶ he, as his Father's Subflitute, now ⁶ administreth, to Gcd and the Father)
¹ Cor. 15. 24. Oxf. par. in loc.

' and fo, first put down all Adverse Rule, Anti-' christian, and all opposite Authority and Power. Otherwise, I fay once more, the very Apostles themselves had been false Witnesses of God, concerning his Title of King of Kings; and

there had not been Compenfation made Weldon, ibid. him for the cutting off the Line of his

Anceftors (according to the Fielh) from the Throne and Scepter, which by juft Defcent, was actually his (and fo acknowledg'd by himfelf, as hath been faid;) fo that, inftead of his Fathers, he fhould have [Adopted] Children, whom he fhould make Princes [by which word, Priefts are taken in as well as Kings] in all the Earth, Pfal. 55. 16, confult the whole Pfalm. Hence thefe Children (the Seed of the Second David, Christ) Kings, in particular, fhall endure for Ever, and fit upon his Throne, which fhall be as the Sun before God, Pfal. 89. ver. 36. and we find this, or their Thrones, call'd the Throne of David, Jer. 30. But they fhall ferve the Lord their God, B b 2

and David their King, whom I will raise up unto them Tho' David had been dead for many Years, yet God promiseth here to raise up a David unto them, and this, with relation to Chrift and the Gospel-times, and in confequence of his former Oath, and Covenant with Christ. So, with reference to this Kingdom of Chrift, we find God speaking thus by his Prophet Ezekiel, and I will fet up one Shepherd over them, and he hall feed them, even my Servant David, he hall feed them, and he (hall be their Shepherd. And I the Lord will be their God, and my Servant David, a Prince among them, I the Lord have (poken it, Ezek. 24. 22, 24. Which is repeated again, Chap. 37. 24, & 25. And my Servant David shall be their Prince for ever. So in Holea, it is faid, Afterward shall the Children of Ifrael return, and feek the Lord their God, and David their King, &c. So that, in particular, we find Christian Kings Adopted into the Name and Power of Ckrist, by whom alone (where Christianity is profefs'd) he administreth his Temporal, Earthly Dominion, and from these last Texts, we ought to make this Inference, that the Sincerity of Religion, and of the Fear of God, is infeparably enjoin'd with Loyalty and due Submiffion unto David, the visible and Temporal, Earthly Representative of Christ; No sincere Fear of God, without Honouring the King; a certain Mark and Criterion of Religion; pure and undefil'd, and free from Carnal, Worldly, Antichristian Mixtures and Alloy; where there's no Homour of the King, there's no Fear of God, all is nothing but whining and bypocritical Cant, Imposture, Illusion, and downright Antichristianifm, or Rebellion and Opposition to Christ. Befides, according to these Anabaptifical-Millenarian-Fifth-Monarchy-Principles, Suppositions, that Kingship, as exercis'd by Men upon Earth, is Antichristian, opposite to Christ's Temporal Kingship, it will follow, that Christ hath been, for these Seventeen Hundred Tears, without a Throne, and hath exerted no visible Acts

Acts of his Kingship, all this while, contrary to the avow'd Experience of all true Christians, which is most utterly falfe, and hath no Children whom he hath made Princes in allLands, which can never confift with his Providence ; the Administration of which, by the Donation of the Father, is wholly and folely committed into his Hands, (which is most errant downright Blasphemy and Atheism) and supposes him, to leave the People to their own Governance, (Let the Lord, the God of the Spirits of all Flefb, fet a Man over the Congregation, which may go out before them, and which may go in before them, and which may lead them out, and which may bring them in, and the Congregation of the Lord, be not as Sheep without a Shepherd, Numb. 27. 16, 1.) without a Shepherd ; or, as the careles, foolish Ofrich lays her Eggs, Job 39. 14. Now the visible Administrator of this Providence (for the People) is declar'd to be the King, and the Wisdom and Goodneß of it, is celebrated, and admir'd by Angels and Saints, in Heaven and Earth, Pfal. 89. 5. So that the fame Scriptures that prove the Temporal Kingship of Christ, the fame Covenant with Abraham, renew'd with Jacob, and David, and Christ, in particular, informs us, That Kingship, administred by Men, is of Divine Original, approv'd, and express Covenanted for by God; and that, by an everlafting Covenant, nay, even the Goffel-Covenant, as a grand Inftance of Divine Favour and Bleffing; and that to deny it, is Blasphemy and Antichristian; to oppose it, resist, endeavour to extirpate it, Antichristian, and damnable too, if the Apostle speaks truth, for to mollifie the word Keina, Rom. 13. 2. and to force, and wrest it, to fignifie a lefs Punishment than Eternal Damation, is, to bely the Spirit of God; and cædem facere Scripturarum, as Tertullian somewhere expresses it, to murder the Scriptures, and to encourage Assafinates and Villains, to Out-brave Hell, and to defie God to his Face, and to leffen the Heinoufnefs of that Guilt Bb 2

Guilt which terminates upon the very Person of Christ, the King of Kings, as if all the Danger, and the worst of it, was but a Haltar or an Ax, which Multitudes of Rebels frequently escape, and fo do not receive this Damnation ; which Sentence of the Apostle, by this means, would be falfer oftner than true. No! Let not these Hammers and Battel-axes flatter themselves, (tho' bleffed be God's Providence, they frequently meet with their just Demerits in this Life, for the Terrour of others, as divers of thefe Miscreants have done, they shall receive infallibly, in the great Day of Judgment (unless averted by Re-pentance) Eternal Damnation, as certainly for their Rebellion, as for any other Crime of what Nature foever.

They may escape Men, but can never escape the Vengeance of God, unless by a sincere Repentance, a particular Repentance for their Resistance of Regal Authority, as certainly as for Final Apostacy, or for Ripping up of the Bowels of their Mother that bare them, or for Worshiping the Dewil, or calling Jefus Accursed, (except Repentance thro' the Merits of Chrift can fave them)-and that most justly too, according to that of our Bleffed Lord unto Peter upon his cutting off the High-Prieft's Servants Ear ; all they that take the Sword, that is to finite or refift Lawful Authority, fhall perify with the Sword, fhall fuffer Eternal Damnation, be Sentenc'd unto it by God, as refifting his own Ordinance, (Matth. 26. v. 52.) that is, Those very Perfons whom Chrift trims, 5 x6y @ faid they are Elohim Gods, who made them, who created

them in his own Image by giving them Weld. Orig. Dominion, the just Right of Elohim, Dom. c. 11. Communicable only by Elohim. See Job. 10. 34. from whence our Bleffed

Lord proves his own Deity or Divinity; for if They, that is, Kings, who are his Creatures, made by him, are Gods, much more true it is that He that created them

them in his own Image is Elohim; fo that if to refift them who are Elobim Gods, is to refift him who made them fuch, that is to Fight against God, and if this be not a Damnable Sin, then we are to feek and to know what is. A Demonstrative argument by the way that Kings receive not, or derive their Power from the People, becaufe the People cannot impart or annex Divinity to their Perfons; and withal that Earthly Kingship can't be a Derogation from the Kingship of Christ, because deriv'd from him immediately from the very beginning of the World at the Worlds Creation before his Incarnation, and what could not derogate from him as God, cannot as God-man, and the great Mediatour between God and Man, especially since no Texts of Scripture can be produc'd to prove that Kingship as execrifed by Men was null'd or abolish'd upon his entring upon this Office ; and fince it's apparent, He that when actually upon Earth before his Paffion and Refurrection, commanded Subjection unto Earthly Powers and Authorities, as likewife his Apostles afterwards, which fhew that Kingship was not to be abolished, or Subjection unto them to be denied or withdrawn upon any pretence whatfoever, and that it was no part of His coming into the World to Diffolve the then Rightful Governments in the World by Kings : So far from this that He acknowledges their Authority, even whilft he was converfant in Human Nature to be from God, that is from himfelf, as Matth. 22.21. Their Jura Majestatis Rights and Prerogatives he infers from their Coin which bear their Superscription, and particularly the then Roman Emperours, and Commands that Taxes and Tributes should be paid unto Cesar, Render unto Cesar the things that are Cefars, and by fo do-Weld. Orig. ing, you Render unto God the things that are Dem. C. II. Gods, whose Image Cesar bears, as the Tri-bute-Money bears Cesars : So that our Savip. 155.

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our affirms here, That Cefar requires it not in his own, but in the Right of God, [as his Deputy, his Image and Reprefentative, and having Gods Authority to demand it.] Nay more than this, He owns the Right of Cefar to be from God by his own Act of paying Tribute when demanded of him, when he needed not to have done it, as we may fee, Matth. 17. 25. Of subcom, faith he, do the Kings of the Earth take Tribute? of their own Children, or of Strangers? St. Peter replies, of Strangers? Jefus anlwereth, Then are the Children free. Concluding from thence, that himfelf was under no obligation to pay it, as being the

Son of him in whole right the Tribute was Weld. ib. due, not as being Tiberius Cefar's Son, but of God, to whom by Cefar, the Tribute

was due debt. And all this Submiffion and Obedience of Chrift walking by his own Rules, was to leave. us an example for our imitation : This is Christian Doctrine, and an instance of Paffive Obedience in the higheft degree, paid by him who could have Commanded Legions of Angels for his Affiftance, could have diffolved all the Powers in the Earth with one

p. 156.

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Id. ibid) & breath of his Mouth, even when most justly provok'd, whilst Herod, Pontins Pi-

late, the High-Priest and the People of the Jews were gathered and confederated against hini, yet he refused it ; He quitted his Life to preserve his Obedience, to preserve his own Ordinance, and the Honour of his Religion inviolable. So that hence it follows infallibly, that to refift lawful Authority, vi & armis, is Antichristian, damnable, and Diabolical, and that those who do fo, cannot be Christians, and that Teach Men to do fo, cannot be the Ministers of Christ, but the Emissaries of the Devil.

And this will appear to any that have the leaft grain of Sense or Honesty from the constant Tenor of Christian Doctrine, or Christianity, as being directly opposite to all fuch Inhuman barbarous Proceedings.

Let

Let any one Reconcile this Doctrine of Resistance with that of the Beatitudes in the Fifth of St. Matthew, if he can, and then I'll yield that he may reconcile Christ and Belial, the Gofpel and the Alcoran. Let any one produce me a Saint of this Character, a Saint and a Rebel at the fame time, and I'll engage to shew him a Saint, one of Gods Elect, and efpecial Favourites in Hell Torments it felf, and for ever Sentenc'd to the Eternal Flames. Reconcile if they can, this Refistance upon any pretence whatfoever, to procure the greatest Good, and to avert or avoid the greatest of Temporal Evils imaginable, with that precept of our Bleffed Lord : But I fay unto you, that ye Refist not evil, but whofoever shall smite thee on thy right Cheek, turn to him the other alfo, Matth. 5. 29. and with that of the Apostle, of not doing Evil, that Good might come of it; or, with the Obligations of Suffering, when call'd unto it, for Righteousneß sake, ver. 10. or for Chrift's fake ; and with that of the Apostle, Rom. 12. 17. Recompence to no Man Evil for Evil [much lefs to the created Elobim, Christ's Anointed, as all Rightful, tho' Perfecuting, tho' Idolatrous Kings:] and to that of ver. 19. Dearly Beloved, avenge not your selves, but rather give place unto Wrath ; for it is written, Vengeance is mine [and belongs to those only who are deputed by God, and Christ, for that very end, amongst others, and not to private Perfons, not to Villains, calling themfelves Saints :] and fo that of ver. 21. Be not overcome of Evil, but over-come Evil with Good : and that of 1 Pet. 2. 9. Not rendring Evil for Evil, or Railing for Railing ; [doth not fuch Behaviour better agree with Saints, and the Spirit of Christian, than Murder, Fire and Sword, and all the horrid Effects of an Unmerciful, brutish War?] knowing that thereunto ye are call'd [by Chrift, that by manifesting your Love and Allegiance to him, by fuffering cheerfully for his fake] ye should inherit a Bleffing, the

the Reward, the Glorious Crown of Martyrdom. Reconcile this Hell-born Doctrine of Resisting and Dethroning of Kings : I fay again, upon any poffibly con-Rev. 1. 9. Ceited Pretence whatfoever, with the Patience of the Saints, with that inoffensive Peaceable 13.10. Temper and Behaviour which is enjoyn'd all Christians; see Rom. 12. 18. 14. 17, 19. Gal. 5. 19, 20. and v. 22,23. Heb. 12. 14. Jam. 3. 17. 1 Pet. 2. 10, 11. Reconcile it, I fay, with Christian Meekneß, Matth. 5. And to cut off all Colours and Pretexts for Rebellion, and forcible Refistance against Rightful Kings, and Magistrates, observe heedfully that of our Lord, Luke 12. 49, 51. and fee what portion he hath allotted for his Children : I am come, faith he, to fend Fire on the Earth, and what will I, if it be already kindled? Suppose ye that I am come to give Peace on Earth? I tell you nay, but rather Division, Afflictions, Tribulations, Crosses, Persecutions, were to be the frequent Exercife of all those who fincerely profest the Gospel of Christ, and what Christians should be in constant Expectation of, and prepared to receive with Patience, and therefore obliged to take up their Croß, to run all bazards of Life, and Loffes, &c. when they took upon them this Profession; fo that to avoid them by Resistance, and repelling Force by Force, is in effect to turn Renegade, and Apostate from Christianity.

Reconcile if you can this your Battle-axing with that of the Apoffle to the Hebrews, Ch. 12. Take therefore in good part the chaftifement of the Lord, for whom the Lord loweth he chafteneth, and focurgeth every Son whom he receiveth. If you endure chaftening, God dealeth with you as with Sons; for what Son is he, whom the Father chafteneth not? But if ye be withous chaftifement, whereof All are partakers, then are ye Baftards, and not Sons. I fay, reconcile your Rebellious Practices with thefe Texts, or elfe own your felves Baftards, or what is equivalent the Children of Abaddon and Antichrists. Recon-

Reconcile Your Smiting-work, with that Trust, Confidence, Dependence on, and Refignation unto God's most Gracious Providence, and All-wife Disposal, that Christians ought to put in practice under all Fiery Trials, Tribulations and Perfecutions; the Lord knows how to deliver the Godly out of Temptations [Trials and Diffres] 2 Pet. 2. 9. and to referve the Unjust [Persecutors and Tyrants, Oppressors of Goodmen] unto the day of Judgment to be punished [not be-fore the day of Judgment to be call'd to an account, murdered or deposed by Butcherly-Saints, or Bow-string-Saints. Reconcile this Resistance again if you can, with the Practice of the Saints in the Old Testament, particularly with the Glorious Example of David, even God's Anointed King, in his behaviour towards Saul a difobedient Prince to the express Commands of his God, by his Prophet Samuel, rejected by God, that murdered the Priests of God, that fought to take away the Life of God's Anointed, Captain of his Hofts; who had all the fpecious Arguments that could be from the Law of Self-prefervation, from Saul's being a wicked, profligate, and most unjust Persecuting Prince, and rejected by God; yet pronounc't it a Guilt that de-ferved death to flay Him, becaufe the Once Anointed of God, I Sam. 24. Reconcile it with the Behaviour of our Bleffed Lord Himself if you can, who upon all occasions, as Mr. Tombes fays, voluntarily, tho' not "neceffitated, refolved to have regard to Rulers of every fort, that he might ters, p. 47.

therein be an Example to us of Sub-

' jection. Which is more fully proved by his An-' fwer to the High-Prieft, adjuring him Matth. 26.63. ' by his Confession before Pontius Pilate, 2 Tim. 6. €. 12. mention'd as imitable by Timothy v. 12. And 6 most of all by His Sufferings even unto Death, ' in which the Apostle Peter I Ep. 2. 21. tells us, that ' Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an Example, ' άπογεαμμών, a Copy or Written Description, or Impresfion.

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" fion, that ye should follow his steps; and this is applied ' as an Argument why they fhould fubmit themfelves to every Ordinance of Man for the Lord's fake, not meerly out of fear of Punishment, but in [Confcientious] Obedience, proceeding from Conscience, or a fense of Duty impressed by the Spirit of God upon the Hearts of all fincere Christians, the acting contrary whereunto would be a conviction of Guilt, and a fentencing our felves thereupon to eternal Torments, and over and above, a wilful Violation of, and ' Repugnance unto Chrift's [positive ex-prefs] Commands, or Conformity to his Pattern, Tombes and these humane Ordinances are nasaints no smi- med to be Kings, Governours fent by sers, p. 47. them. Reconcile now Rebellion and forcible Resistance to the Doctrine or Example of our Blessed Lord, if you can, or let all the Church of Christ judge whether this Practice be not damnable and Antichristian. If this be not the Reverse of Christianity, or Antipodes unto it, Apostacy from it, Despising and Trampling upon the Precepts and Doctrines of Christ God-man, the Object of Christian Faith, the Grand Model of Christian Practice of Conformity, the greatest Despight that can be done to Christ's Mediatorial Kingdom, and a meer Burlesquing and Ridiculing of the Gofpel, the greatest Affront to the Saints and Martyrs, then nothing can be fo. Is not this Confecrating of Daggers, Protestant-Flails and Scythes, making Murders, Affaffinations, Rebellions, Depredations Meritorious with a Vengeance ; is not this to recommend Roguery, Villany, Theft, Violence, and all manner of Wickednefs, as the Grand Marks, Characters, Tefts of Saintship, and Perjury, Treachery, insatiable Avarice, or Coveting our Brethren's or Neighbour's Goods, the immoderate love of the World, Grandeurs, Vanities, Pomps, &c. as Signatures of Grace, and Loyalty, Zeal and Affection to King Jefus? Let them reconcile if they can the Works of the Flefh, Hatred, Enmities, Variance.

riance, Wrath, Strife, Seditions, Schifms, Divisions, or Factions, Murders, and the like, Gal. 5. 20, 21. with the fruits of the Spirit, Love, Joy, Peace, Long-fuffering, Gentlenefs, Meeknefs, v. 22, 23. with that of the Apostle James 2. 17. wherein he tells us, that the Wisdom that is from above, is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easily to be intreated, full of Mercy and good fruits, without partiality, without Hypocrify: and then the next Verie, that the fruit of Righteoufnels is fown in peace of them that make peace: with that of the Apostle to the Hebrews, 12.14. Follow peace [if it be poffible as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all Men, Rom. 12. 18.] with all Men; and that of St. Peter, I Pet. 2. 10, 11. He that will love life [the prefent, or that which is to come] and would fee good days [live comfortably in this life, and enjoy the bleffing of a good Confcience, and keep a conftant calm, and ferenity in his Breaft, without which all the comforts of this Life are ill-grounded] let him feek peace [by all lawful, honeft, Christian Measures and Methods] and ensue it : By having [and shewing] compassion, by being pitiful [putting on bowels of Mercy, by being meek, and poor in Spirit, and being a Peace-maker], by not rendring evil for evil but contrariwife good for evil, bleffing for curfing, exercifing Patience, that he may inherit [at length] a Bleffing, [and receive an ample reward for his Chriftian, meek, humble and patient Behaviour from-God,] v. 8, 9. Let these Scandals to all Saintship purge themfelves from a worfe Imputation than they have affixed upon the Popes of Rome, if they can. We who differ from the Church of Rome, and these Black and Bloody Saints, have and do account the Popes of Rome for these many Ages to have the Forehead of an impudent Whore, (faith Mr. Tombes) "When they claim in St. Peter's Right, the Pag. 80.

' Universal Monarchy of the whole Church,

and Superiority above Emperors and Kings; and dire-

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' directly or indirectly in order to Spirituals, power ' to difpose of Civil Governments, to translate the ' Emipre, depose Princes, give away Kingdoms, ^c command Emperors to make an Expedition to the ' Holy Land, and many more things, as if they " were his Right, as Succeffor to St. Peter, to whom " Chrift promifed the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, not of Earth. If this claim be just, as it is judg'd ' to be an Antichristian, Babylonis Usurpation, it is by " Parity of Reason more Antichristian and Babylonish 6 for the Quinto-monarchians, to challenge the Rights 6 and Privileges, in respect of Governments, to be gain-¢ ed to them under the Name of Saints, when they 6 can shew no fuch Donation from Christ, or any Act C of Acquisition, whereby He obtained it for them, or any Conveyance of it to them, or any Saints till Christ's Appearing ; fee Luke 22.30. 1 Cor. 6.2, 3. 1 Pet. 5. 6. Jam. 4. 10. Let thefe Smiters

P. 90. Once more reconcile their Doctrine and Pra-

Stice of Refistance with the very Existence of Human Society, with the common Comforts of Social Life, the Prefervation of Mankind, the Orderly Government of the World, with Property, Publick-good, the Independency of one Nation or People upon another, establish'd by God at his supendious Division of the People and Nations or Countries of the Habitable World. To this. purpofe, befides what I have alleged already out of Canne, Spittlebouse, and the Door of Hope, &c. I shall add one Passage out of the Banner of Truth difplay'd, p. 59. as alledg'd by Mr. Tombes in his Saints no smiters, p. 2. 'All the Blood of God's ' People is found in Babylon: For they (i. e. her Ci-' vil Powers, Rev. 16. 6. have shed the Blood of the Saints and Prophets, Rev. 17. 6. Chap. 18. 24. and 19. 1. Jer. 50. 14. now therefore God by way of " Retaliation hath ordain'd, that Saints shall be his ' Inftruments by which he will execute his Ven-' geance upon the Powers of the World, who are All of them Murtherers; accordingly God commands

mands his People, (and 'tis their Duty to obey) ' to reward Babylon double, as fhe rewarded them; ' yea, and double unto Her all those Plagues, " Deaths, and Stripes, that she hath inflicted on C you, Rev. 18. 6. and they shall give Her Blood to Drink, and she shall be burnt with Fire, for ' ftrong is the Lord that judgeth Her. As to the particular discussion of this passage, as full of gross Mistakes as Sentences, I refer the Reader to Mr. Tombes, as above-cited, and only Address my felf to the bufinefs in hand, for which I produc'd them. Therefore I defire thefe Saint Hangmen to Reconcile these their Murderous Doctrines and Practices with that Order, Uprightness and Contentedness in our several Circumstances and Stations of Human Life, which Providence hath placed us in, and which the Righteousness of Christian Morality exacts and demands of us, of Doing as we would be done by, of Living peaceably with all Men, of Giving every Man his due, of Defrauding, Oppressing no Man, of Loving our Neighbour as our felves, of giving Fear to whom Fear, and Honour to whom Honour is due, &c.

But this (miting-work, to which this Doctrine ' incites, is Wilful-murder, fays Mr. Tombes ; yea, the ' most horrible Murder that ever was, except his, ' who was a Murderer from beginning, John 8. 44. ' or theirs, who crucified the Lord of Glory ; For it in-^c cites to a profess'd limiting and spoiling of all the ^c civil Powers on Earth, even those to whom they " are bound to be fubject by all the Laws of Religi-' on, Nature, Country and Reason; and to act ' thefe things with all extremity, out of imagin'd ' Zeal for Chrift ; which, if it be not according to ' Knowledg, is a Fire of Hell, which will hardly ' be ever quench'd: and in Profecution thereof, to ' fmite those who result them ; which must of ne-" ceffity, be all those who adhere to Civil Powers, ' who will be, doubtlefs, the most confcientious • Saints

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' Saints on the Earth, and the greatest part of Man-' kind, which must needs be Wilful-murder and Robbery, if they have no Warrant to do it. But they have none, neither Rev. 18.6. nor any o-" ther Scripture, or Revelation of God, that we or 6 they do know; nor Laws of Nature or Men, do in the leaft warrant or permit it, but all coudemn 6 it. And therefore if they should be permitted to act their Defign, (which God forbid) there would be more Deftruction and Wasting than ever yet ' was made by Men fince the World began; and more truly they might be termed Babylon, in 6 whom the Blood of the Saints is found, than any C Civil Powers yet extant : Now Murder makes Perfons the Children of the Devil, there being no Sin more refembling him; John 8. 44. Whofo-¢ " ever hateth bis Brother, is a Murderer; and ye know, faith St. John, 1 Eph. Chap. 2. 15. That no Mur-' derer hath Eternal Life abiding in him ; therefore ' fuch are no Saints, but Antichristian, and the Do-" Arine moving to it, are damnable and Antichrifti-'an: Tombe's Saints no Smiters, p. 60. As to the direful Effects of this Smiting, he adds, 'That it 'tends to produce all the Miferies which Anarchy and Confusion bring on the World, even to the Destruction of the Church of Christ on Earth ; or rather, according to the Project they propound, Human Society, if not the Extirpation of Mankind. For by taking away Civil Powers, Safety f of Perfons and all the Comforts of Life are f either taken away or much endangered. When the Prophet Isaiab threatned Calamity to the Peo-⁶ ple of the Jews, Ifa. 2. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. He tells them, The Lord, the Lord of Hosts doth take away the mighty Man, and the Man of War, the Judge, and ' the Prophet, and the Prudent, and the Ancient, the ' Captain of Fifty, and the Honourable Man, and the Counfellour, and the cunning Artificer, and the Eloquent 'Orator.

Orator, and I will give Children to be their Princes. ŝ and Babes (hall Rule over them, and the People [hall. be Oppressed, every one by another, and every one by bis Neighbour, the Child shall behave himself proudly à against the Ancient, and the Base against the Honour-G able. Whereby it may be perceived, that God ¢ took it to be a Curfe, next after the taking away C the Stay and the Staff, the whole Stay of Bread, and the ċ whole Stay of Water, to take from the Jews their 6 Rulers, Teachers, Nobles, Scholars : and therefore there cannot be a greater Calamity to a People; 6 after the Deftruction of the Fruits of the Earth, C whereby Famine comes, than to finite the Civil ć Powers, and Eminent Perfons, who have been ċ the Protectors, and Guides of the People. For ¢ then People become Murderers, and Robbers one 5 of another, and all Places are fill'd with Fears; 6 Dangers, Cries, and Miferies of all forts. The Eċ vils we have felt in our own Civil Wars, fhew what Mifery it is to have Soldiers Rule, and not è C Princes and Judges. And yet the Evils we have ĉ feen are fmall in comparison of what the Jews felt by the Factions there, when *ferusalem* was c è Befieg'd by Titus : But the Evils which was come è on the World by the Infurrection of the Quintoŝ Monarchians, if their Project had taken place, would ¢ far exceed them, their Defign being an Universal Ġ Destruction of them that Oppose them in all the Ċ World ; and when the Confcience is perverted, there being no ftay to Mens furious Zeal. - p. C ć -60. - Sure no Tyrants have ever done more ć mischief than this way of the Fifth- Monarchy-Meri 6 would do, if it were profecuted, nor is any Doctrine more Hellifb, Antichriftian and Damnable ŝ than this, that tends to overthrow all the Civil Powers, Laws, Doctrines, Forms, Degrees, Of-fices in Church and State, which these term the Spirit of Antichrift in the World. And if it were

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386 fuppoied, that these furious Zealots should accomplish their Defign, after the mixture of Hypocrites, and the Rabble of the worft and moft foolifh Men, ¢ who could hope there would be any Peace, good ċ Order or Justice in the World, or any remainder 5 of fober Men? The World would be an Aceldama, or Field of Blood _____ and the prevailing 6 Perfons _____ Blood. Monsters, and instead of a ¢ visible Kingdom of Chrift on the Earth, a Solitude, C Chaos, as it was before the first Creation, and ¢ the Kingdom of Antichrift, or the Devil would be fet up, ' under pretence of making Christ's Enemies his Footstool. ' What Laws, Order, or Rule tending to further 6 Religion, or Righteoufnefs, can any expect from Men of fuch cauteriz'd Confciences, as not to difcern the mischievousness of such Doctrine and ^e Practices as thefe have vented, especially after G they have inured themfelves to shedding of Blood and Rapine, with extremity? Thus Mr. Tombes, &c. p. 62. -

And now after such a Renversement of the Main Doctrines and Principles, and Morals of Christianity, I beg leave of these Mock-Christians - and Saints, to Propose one Question too after Mr. Tombes. Let them then tell me ingenuoufly what doth all this naturally tend to ? Where doth all this Noife, this hard ftruggling, to fet up this pretended Perfonal visible Reign of Chrift center? What will it end in ? Here's all Referaint from Magistracy and Imparity taken away, here are all Human Laws Cashier'd, all the Land-Marks and Distinctions of Property removed ; all left to the Will and Pleasure, Luft of our Conquering Saints, and what might we expect they would do next? In' fuch a State of things, as we muft now fuppofe, we must make one supposition yet, that these Conquerors and Subduers of the World would be utterly for faken of God and his Spirit of Grace ; they could never be what they are supposed ; without this supposition,

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we must look upon them as left entirely to themfolves, to Do what seemeth good in their own Eyes : turn over the Scriptures then, wherein all the Hiftorical part is Recorded for our Instruction, and consider what the Israelites did in the Interregnums of their Judges, and behold, all those Impieties Acted over again with the greatest improvement, every Man Adding according to his own Lusts, according to the wicked desires of his own Heart, which, destitute of Divine Grace and Restraint, imagineth Evil continually. What can you conceive but an Inundation of all that Licentiousness, Impurity and Debauchery, and all manner of Monstrous Wickedness, with the Universality of it, that preceded the Deluge of Waters that carried off all that Wicked and most Impious Generation, by many degrees worse than Mahometanism it felf. You fee, the Project of these Men is such as is impossible ever to have been infused into their Understandings or Affections by the Holy and Pure Spirit of God, as contrary to the Spirit of the Goffel, as Belial is to Chrift; or Light unto Darkneß, overturning the whole Scope, Scheme, Design, Spirit, Meaning, End of Religion pure and undefiled, centring subolly, folely, ultimately, studiedly, defignedly, in and for the World, and to procure all manner of Liberty, breaking all Bars of Restraint, that Men may be left entirely loofe to take their full Swinge, and Career in their Abominable Lufts. Here you have the whole Soul of all this Cant, Noife and Pother out ; Imagine now Hell let loofe, and the Damn'd embodied again, and Acting over what was wanting to the former Accomplishment of their Defires ; and behold a World full of Saints, fuch as our Fifth-monarchifts would approve themselves to be. Imagine a Generation of Men utterly forfaken by God, without any Sense of God, of a future Judgment, Heaven or Hell, any fear of worldly Punishment, from Gibbets, Halters, Jayls, Bridewells, Axes, &c. and wholly abandon'd to their own Lusts, and the ince fars Ccź

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inceffant Instigations of Satan; having all Opportunities to gratifie them, and Refolving fo to do, abounding in all manner of Plenty, of the Good things of this World, and commanding them from all Parts of it, and you shall find the Foolish Stupid Turks, or the most Licentions People now upon Earth, Affes to our Saints; nay, all the Damn'd in Hell it felf, Outbrav'd and Out-done by them. And all this the Effects, the Unavoidable Fruits of extraordinary Miffion, Vocation, of Immediate Teaching, by the Spirit forfooth, of Inspiration, Revelation, of Listning unto and following their Private Spirits, Opinions and Judgments, of Se-parating from the Visible Church of Christ, of setting up Altar against Altar, Bishops against Bishops, Churches against the One Church of Christ, and Forging, Contriving a New Kingdom for Chrift, and of literally fetting up Antichrist against Christ in Earnest and Indeed. This is the Effect of fetting up Extraordinary against Ordinary, that is Oppofing and Resisting the Order Eftablish'd by God and Christ in Church and State, the Standing Instructions in both, of Wresting and Perverting the Ordinary and Obvious Sense of Scripture, of Flying over the Reverend Heads of Antiquity, our Fore-fathers in the Faith, the Glorious Martyrs, and Witneßes to Christianity, and defpising the Church of Christ, and of following cunningly Devifed Fables, of forfaking Antiquity to run after Novelties, and New Lights, by which means we make Ship-wrack of our Faith and a good Conscience, and so become Renegades and Apostates from Cbrist, and fall off from the Common Hope and Salvation, of which I have already produc'd some, nay, many Dreadful Instances amongst you of the Anabaptifical Perfivation, to whom this Discourse is particularly Addressed.

I have Confidered, and I hope Confuted the best Arguments for their Miffion or Ministry, and proved them Insufficient to evince it by, and shewn the necessity they are under, to Shelter themselves under an Extraor-

Extraordinary Vocation or Call, which I have Examined at large, and Demonstrated the little or no Service it will do them, there being no Room for any fuch Plea, under this last or Gespel Dispensation, without Producing such Evidence for it, as they will never be able to do; and over and above have, from plain Scriptures and lawful Deductions from them, Expos'd fome other of their Extraordinary Opinions and Practices upon them, to the just Dread, Horror, and Resentments of all sincere Christians, which have been too much Imbib'd or Embrac'd by other Sects, (which are generally Leaven'd by their Ferment, and thereby in a preparation or readiness to *Joyn* or *Unite* with them, fhould they ever prevail or get the day, (which God for-bid) and fo by *Diffroving* Theirs, have fhewn the *Nullity* of all the reft, and confequently of *All* their fupposed Ministerial Acts, for want of Due Authority from him, in whofe Name they pretend to Do them, and fo without Benefit to the respective Subjects or Suscipients of them.

Hence they are no Church, no Christians, becaufe at beft but Nominally, or which is altogether unknown unto us as Extraordinarily, which is Tantamount to not at all, becaufe we can affirm (to be fure) nothing of what doth not by any manner of way appear unto us, nor, as both been faid, by any Colour of Neceffity can induce us to Form even a Judgment of Charity (as we commonly express it) unless in a Cafe of Invincible Ignorance, which I am afraid, will fall to the fhare of a very few indeed.

But that which makes the Cafe of Our Sectaries of all Denominations look the more Defferate and Deplorable, is, because Separation is a Work of the Flesh, grounded upon and rooted upon Carnality, grafted upon a Worldly Spirit, and centred there; Every Sect or Schism hath its Dalilab, and as to that Sect that hath been particularly Treated on in this Discourse, we have discovered Dominion and the Worldly Empire to be its CC 2

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Aim and End, and the Rooting out Christianity, the only Effectual Means and Measures it aims at under all the Zeal it pretends for its Promotion : It hath been Thewn likewife that it bids fair, by its Bold and daring Transfigurations, to impose upon the beedless and unwary, and less Intelligent Christians; but if weighed in the Balance of the Sanctuary, the Holy and Unerring Word of God, the True Catholick Principles of Primitive Christianity, it will prove as light as Vanity it felf, and to have nothing but a Name, and an empty Title arrogantly affumed, without the least Right imaginable, or any Ground of a Comfortable Prospect in the end for those who are engag'd in it. And hence by the way it will appear, to any one who foberly weighs those Commonly Receiv'd Maxims of Christianity in the Church for above a Thousand Years, upon which the Foregoing Discourse is founded, what little Reason our Men of La titude have for their Loofe Opinions, as to their Indiffe rency for any Forms or Professions of Christianity (as vul garly termed) and matter not what prevails or is up permost, so Christ be Professed; and pretend an equa Charity and Good opinion for all Sects, provided they abhor Popery, forfooth; and believe them All to have an equal Right to Heaven with the Members of the True Church, or would have the One Church confift of All these Schifms and Sects : If these Men really believed the Scriptures, and studied, the Nature of the True Church, and the Obligations All, that hope to be faved by Fefus Christ, to adhere to her Communion, and the True Notion and Danger of Schifm or Separation from the one Church, and that all the ordinary Means of Salvation are to be found in Her Alone, or in a Word were Christians : It's impossible they should be intangled in fo formidable and Fatal an Error.

But I have not Room here to infift upon this Point, but shall only add, that in any but these latter Ages of the Church, Men of this Indifferency would

would not have past for Christians, and though they may go in a Croud for Protestants with fome, I can't fuppose them one degree above Infidels; nor can I find any ground for fo much Charity as to think they will be own'd by Chrift to bear any Relation unto him at the Day of Judgment, any more than Turks or Fews, or those who are actually out of the Church. To be Indifferent to any Form or Sect of Christians (in the lax fense of the Word) is to be of none at all, and to have no right in Chrift at all; and how this can be Reconcileable to the Word of God, I leave to the Judgment of all true Christians, and even of most of the Sectaries themselves. But to put a Period to this my undertaking, however meanly perform'd; I truft in God I have defigned well, to affert the Caufe of my Lord and Saviour his Church and his Truth, by endeavouring to clear up fome Points of grand Confequence to all who profess Chrift, and refuting Error ; to which important ends if it may in any measure contribute, I shall think my Pains well bestow'd : In the mean time I humbly commend it to the Bleffing and Acceptance of my most Gracious Saviour, and the ferious confideration of all those whom it may particularly Concern:

FINIS.



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